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A COLLECTION OF TREATIES ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS RELATING TO INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Compiled by
C U AITCHISON

As its tell-tale title suggests, it is a monumental work, in fourteen volumes recording a collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads entered into by the erstwhile British Govt. of India with the native Indian States and the neighbouring countries.

Each Volume has been so compiled as to give the various Treaties, Engagements and Sanads entered into with native States falling into one contiguous geographical area. Volumes I to X and XII fall into this category.

Volumes XI, XIII and XIV deal with Treaties, Engagements etc. with territories which now form part of foreign countries. Their destinies were however governed by the then British authority of India under the compulsion of the then prevailing forces of history.

It is a work of immense historical value and research utility and undoubtedly a veritable mine of information equally for the historians, researsh scholars, statesmen, diplomats, public servants, educationists, administrators, and serious students of contemporary history. It will prove a valuable source of reference for Govt. Deptts., Public libraries and also libraries of all educational institutions of higher learning, including universities and colleges.

A serious work of this kind will help stimulate more enterprising research on the source material provided in these volumes. They throw a flood of light on the evolution and expansion of the old British empire in this part of the world and the craft and the strategy employed by them before which the hetrogenous native states and their weak rulers were no match. They had thus no option but to acquesce to the terms and conditions dictated to them.

Such a useful work should be the proud possession of all concerned including the research scholars, historians and libraries in India and abroad.

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INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

(*Revised and Continued up to 1929*)

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Compiled by : C. U. AITCHISON



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PART I.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to the

States, etc., in

Central India

in Political Relations with

the

Government of India

through the

Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

INTRODUCTION.

THE States in Central India are in political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and the Resident, Gwalior. The Central India Agency includes the subordinate Agencies of Bhopal, Southern States of Central India and Malwa, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. In 1921 the Gwalior Residency was separated from the Central India Agency and placed in direct relations with the Government of India.

There are in Central India 29 Salute States, eleven of which are under direct treaty engagements with the British Government. These are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas (Senior and Junior branches), Samthar and Jaora. Next in order come the Mediatised State of Ratlam, the Sanad States of Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Baoni and Chhatarpur, the Mediatised States of Sitamau, Sailana, Rajgarh and Narsingarh, the Sanad States of Baraundha, Nagod and Maihar, and the Mediatised States of Jhabua, Barwani, Ali-Rajpur and Khilchipur. There are also a large number of minor States and Estates, the majority of which are held under agreements mediated between them and their superior Chiefs by the British Government.

Of the Treaty States, Bhopal and Jaora are Muhammadan; Gwalior, Indore, Dhar and Dewas, Mahratta; Rewa, Orchha and Datia, Rajput; and Samthar, Gujar. With the exception of the Muhammadan State of Baoni, all the Mediatised and Sanad Salute States are Rajput.

The multiplicity of petty Chiefs, and the peculiarity of the tenures on which they hold their States, founded as they are on the measures adopted for the pacification of the country after the Pindari war, necessitate in Central India and Malwa more interference on the part of the British Government in the affairs of the Chiefs than it is usual or expedient to exercise in the States of Rajputana. Under the Mahrattas, as had previously been the case under the Muhammadan governors, the petty Chiefs in Central India exercised but limited powers within their respective States: and, on the establishment of British supremacy in these provinces, the officers of the British Government naturally assumed the position of arbiters of all differences by which the public peace could be disturbed, and of judicial functionaries to whom all sentences of life and death were referred, except in the case of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the larger States which had vitality enough to preserve peace within their limits. The minor Chiefs, other than those in whose favour an exception has been made by the Government of India, refer all serious cases, more especially those involving capital punishment, whether inter-jurisdictional or not, to the political agents concerned, or the Suzerain Darbar.

A list of the various payments, made under treaty or otherwise by or to the British Government, is appended to this Introduction.

Rules for the amicable settlement of boundary disputes between the States of Central India by mutual agreement and, failing that, for their judicial settlement by a boundary commission; for the demarcation of the boundary; for the erection of pillars and for their preservation; for the exaction of penalties from States whose subjects infringe the settlement; and for appeals from the decisions given, were laid down by Government in 1862. These rules formed the basis of those prepared in 1877 and at present followed in settling disputed boundary cases in Central India and Rajputana. They were slightly modified in 1891 and again in 1904, chiefly with a view to the better protection of boundary marks.

In 1889 Rules were framed, with the approval of the Government of India, for facilitating the pursuit, apprehension and extradition of criminals between some of the States of Central India. These rules are now observed by them all. There are also reciprocal arrangements on certain matters, such as extradition, surrender of police and military deserters, waiver of charges, service of summons, etc., between certain States in and outside Central India and the adjoining British districts.

The area of Central India is about 77,914* square miles; and the population, according to the Census of 1921, 9,192,499.*

	Area.	Population.
* Central India (excluding Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand)	26,639	3,088,617
Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand	24,892	2,908,406
Gwalior	26,383	3,195,476

List of payments made by Indian States to the British Government.

Name of State.	Amount in British currency.	On what account.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		
Gwalior . . .	33,018 14 0	Amjhora tribute, transferred to British Government for the Gwalior Contingent by Treaties of 1844 and 1860.	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
Indore . . .	650 11 11	Tanka to the Chiefs of Sailana and Bakhtgarh.	Ditto.
Do. . . .	5,223 12 4	Annual payment by Holkar on account of excess land made over to him in the territorial exchanges of 1861.	Ditto.
Bhopal . . .	1,61,290 5 0	For the Bhopal Battalion .	Credited to the Bhopal Treasury.
Dhar . . .	6,601 11 2	For the Malwa Bhil Corps	Credited to the Indore Treasury. *Vide* Foreign Department No. 503-I. P., dated 27th May 1880.
Dewas . . .	28,474 9 4	In place of the quota of troops formerly maintained by the two Rajas as part of the Malwa Contingent.	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
Jaora . . .	1,37,127 5 4	In place of the quota of troops formerly maintained as part of the Malwa Contingent.	Ditto.
Ratlam . . .	42,000 0 0	Tribute originally paid to Scindia but transferred to British Government for the Gwalior Contingent under Treaties of 1844 and 1860.	Ditto.
Panna . . .	9,955 0 0	Quit-rent paid for the districts of Sheorajpur and Aktohan.	Credited to the Nowgong Treasury.
Charkhari .	8,583 9 6	Tribute paid on account of the Bhena and Chandla districts.	Ditto.
Ajaigarh . . .	7,013 12 0	Tribute paid on account of Khera and Bachour districts.	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
Sailana . . .	21,000 0 0	Tribute originally paid to Scindia but transferred by him to British Government for Gwalior Contingent under Treaties of 1844 and 1860.	Ditto.
Jhabua . .	1,271 3 0	For the Malwa Bhil Corps	Ditto.
Barwani . . .	3,389 13 3	Ditto ditto	Ditto. *Vide* Foreign Department No. 1354, dated 26th June 1865, and Agent to the Governor-General to Foreign Office, No. 26153, dated 3rd June 1865.
Ali-Rajpur .	1,271 3 0	Ditto ditto	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
Khilchipur . .	11,134 3 6	Revenue originally paid to Scindia but transferred by him to British Government for the Contingent in 1844.	Ditto.
Paldeo . .	242 0 0	Tribute originally payable to the Jagirdar of Purwa and now due to Government, as the property of the Jagirdar was confiscated in 1857. It is made up of the following items:— Amount due on account of Jagir, Rs. 117. Amount due for one share of Seha diamond mine, Rs. 125	Ditto.
Bihat . . .	1,400 0 0	Tribute paid on account of the Lohargaon District.	Credited to the Nowgong Treasury.

Payments made by the British Government to Indian States.

Name of State.	Amount in British currency.			On what account.	Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.		
Gwalior . . .	6,00,000	0	0	Interest on railway loan of 150 lakhs.	Payable in two equal instalments on 1st April and 1st October of each year.
Do. . . .	3,12,500	0	0	Salt compensation . . .	Paid in two equal instalments on 1st April and 1st October of each year.
Indore . . .	61,875	0	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 18th November of each year.
Do. . . .	25,423	11	7	Bundi lands; compensation to Holkar for one-third of the Kishoraipatan pargana made over to Bundi under the Treaty of 1818.	Paid on 1st June of each year.
Do. . . .	37,874	3	2	Partabgarh tribute . . .	Paid on 1st March and 1st September of each year in two equal instalments.
Do. . . .	4,50,000	0	0	Interest on railway loan of 100 lakhs.	Paid in two equal instalments on 6th June and 6th December of each year.
Bhopal . . .	10,000	0	0	Salt compensation . . .	Paid on 19th September of each year.
Datia . . .	10,000	0	0	Ditto . .	Paid in two equal instalments on 1st April and 1st October of each year.
Dewas [S.B.] . .	412	8	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 4th August of each year.
Dewas [J.B.] . .	412	8	0	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Samthar . . .	1,450	0	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 1st October of each year.
Jaora . . .	2,500	0	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 21st July of each year.
Ratlam . . .	1,000	0	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 24th June of each year.
Sitamau . .	2,000	0	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 1st June of each year.
Sailana . . .	412	8	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 1st August of each year.
Rajgarh . . .	618	12	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 1st June of each year.
Narsingarh . .	618	12	0	Ditto . . .	Paid on 5th June of each year.

NOTE—For detailed reference, see table of treaty and other payments issued by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, and Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department.

The case of what are commonly called the *Mediatised Chiefs* is somewhat complicated, and the following remarks will serve to elucidate the subject:—

At the close of the Pindari war the districts in Malwa and Central India were in so disorganised a state as to be unsafe even for troops to pass through. It had been the policy of the chief Mahratta powers, during the preceding years of anarchy, to reduce to subjection the petty Rajput Chiefs within their influence. The Mahratta leaders parcelled out the districts among themselves either by mutual agreement or caprice, or according to their power to enforce obedience to their will and authority. Thus it came to pass that, at the time of the introduction of the British power, the smaller States were found to be under tributary obligations to Scindia, Holkar, or the Puars of Dhar and Dewas, and sometimes to all these Chiefs. The tributary claims of the Mahratta States were occasionally fixed and well defined, but generally varied, both in amount and in the regularity of their enforcement, with the power to exact them. Many of the smaller Chiefs, who had been driven from their possessions, found refuge in the hill fastnesses and jungles and avenged themselves by levying contributions from, or altogether destroying, the detached villages which had been usurped by the stronger powers. Their example was imitated by men who, without any claims to territorial inheritance, had influence enough to gather round them a sufficient number of robbers to make themselves feared. Unable to suppress such outrages, the larger States found themselves compelled to purchase the good-will of the plundering leaders by allowing them a share of the revenues of their districts as black-mail, or tanka, on condition of their abstaining from aggressions.

Such a system could only exist in the absence of a power strong enough to enforce peace and good order. For the pacification of the country all parties eagerly solicited the interference of the British Government, who the more readily undertook the task because of the opportunity which it afforded them of breaking the continuity of the influence of the Mahratta powers, with whom they had recently been engaged in a contest for empire, by establishing throughout Malwa a succession of Rajput Chiefs and others owing the security of their estates and the comparative independence of their position to the intervention of the British Government. The policy pursued by the British Government was to declare the permanency of the rights existing at the time of the British occupancy, on condition of the maintenance of order; to adjust and guarantee the relations of such *Chiefs* as owed mere subordination or tribute, so as to deprive the stronger powers of all pretext for interference in their affairs; and to induce the plundering leaders to betake themselves to peaceful pursuits either by requiring their superiors to grant them lands under the British guarantee, or by guaranteeing to them payments equivalent to the tankas which they levied.

The results of these measures, as described by Sir John Malcolm, were a virtual surrender of the supremacy over the petty States* and Chiefs to the British Government; the reduction of the military classes

* The three schedules appended to Malcolm's Report on Malwa (History of Central India) contain lists of most of the Chiefs who had received guarantees. The engagements with nearly all of these will be found in their proper place in this publication. But of some, whose names are entered in Malcolm's lists, no trace can now be found. It will be convenient for purposes of reference to note these here:—

Extract from the schedules appended to Malcolm's History of Central India, showing those petty Chiefs, Girasias, etc., who received guarantees at that time, but who cannot now be traced.

	No.	Names of Chiefs and those on whom they have claims.	Amount, and conditions under which it is paid.
SCHEDULE II.	17	Rawal Nawal Singh on the Nawab (*Bhopal*).	5,001 Rupees annually to be paid from the kachahri.
	45	Nawal Singh on Holkar	40 Rupees annually. (*Note.—This Nawal Singh is supposed to be the same as No. 17.*)
	49	Rao Zalim Singh on Kotah.	400 Ditto.
SCHEDULE III.	13	Bishan Singh, Mandloi, with Bhikaji Kamasdar of Dargaon.	Bishan Singh claimed certain dues from the pargana which the Kamasdar refused as being unjust. On reference, Sir J. Malcolm decided that the former should have 5 per cent. dami land, agreeably to the existing sanad; Rupees 4 bhet from each village; Rupee 1 bhet for each renewed patta; two villages in inam; and quarter of the collections on sayar, etc., 29th November 1819.
	20	Sudhan Singh of Bhilwara with Bhawani Das.	This was a dispute between Sudhan Singh and Bhawani Das, because the latter appropriated to himself the donations to the god Devi; settled that Sudhan Singh pay Bhawani Das a certain sum, and the latter not to interfere with the collections made from devotees, 4th December 1819.
	23	Mohan Singh with the Holkar State.	Mohan Singh's father held 300 bighas of land for village service from the Government, but on his death the land was resumed; settled that Mohan Singh receive a grant of 100 bighas in inam, June 1820.
	25	Unkar Lal, Zamindar, with Manik Ramjani.	Unkar Lal to pay Rupees 500 annually to Manik Ramjani, whose nose had been cut off at the instigation of Unkar's mother, and who also was plundered of all her property, September 1820.
	35	Rao Devi Singh Gond .	A jagir of Dhairi, and a bhet of Rupees 5, and Rupees 2 per cent. on the revenue from each village in Nimanpur Makrai.
			(*Note.—A settlement of this kind was made* DIRECT *between the Dhar Darbar and Devi Singh, but* NOT *under the guarantee or through the mediation of the British Government. No trace of such guarantee is to be found among the Darbar records.*)
	36	Golab Rao Gond	Ramgarh in jagir; a bhet of Rupees 5 from each village; a dami of 1 per cent. on the revenue.
			(*Note.—This man was charged with cattle-lifting in 1824. Probably his rights were confiscated.*)

to the control of the British power; and the cessation of ruinous interference in the affairs of the smaller States on the part of their more powerful neighbours.

From the guarantee thus given no deviation was permitted. "Where any circumstances", says Sir John Malcolm in his report on Malwa, "call for the interference of the British Government and an engagement or guarantee is given, no departure from that is permitted. It is indeed by the maintenance of the impression that the signature and seal of a British officer is, to whomsoever granted, the completest of all securities for his rights, privileges, or possessions, that our power over the multiplicity of States and Chiefships depends; and it is, above all others, a point upon which we can never with safety admit the slightest evasion, much less deviation". In later times, however, when long years of peace have obliterated the memory of the embarrassments which the Girasia leaders were able to create, their guaranteed rights have occasionally been lost sight of. The larger States have forgotten that their claims over the less powerful Chiefs were only established by a power stronger than their own; and it has been their policy to encroach on the guaranteed rights of their subordinates, which they justly consider to be marks of dependence, and gradually to reduce the subordinates to entire obedience to themselves.

On the other hand, the guaranteed Chiefs, relying on the protection of the British Government and the limitation imposed on the power of their superiors, have not infrequently attempted to assume a degree of independence to which they are not entitled. It has proved a matter of much difficulty for the officers of the British Government to hold both parties fast to their engagements; but the necessity for a strict adherence to the engagements concluded in 1818 is as strong now as it was then. The degree of interference exercised by the British Government in the affairs of the guaranteed Chiefs varies with the nature of the engagements concluded, which were very numerous and diverse in character: some being in the form of engagements between the superior State and the subordinates guaranteed by the British Government; others being sanads or deeds issued by the representative of the British Government either alone or conjointly with the ruler of the superior State; and others being mere orders or parwanas issued by the superior Chief to which the representative of the British Government attached his signature as guarantee. But although there is very great diversity in their tenures, the guaranteed Chiefs may all be divided roughly into three main classes: *first*, those Chiefs in the administration of whose affairs the interference of the superior is excluded by the express terms of the guarantee; *secondly*, those Chiefs whose sanads contain no such stipulation; and *thirdly*, those Chiefs who possess no sanads at all. The second class may be further subdivided into those in the administration

of whose affairs interference is (*a*) now excluded by practice, (*b*) still exercised.

Until 1921 none of the Mediatised States had power of life and death. They referred all cases of heinous crimes involving sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for life, to the local officer of the British Government. But in 1921 most of them were empowered to dispose of all criminal cases, except those against Europeans, Americans and Government servants, subject to the condition that persons sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General.

In cases where guaranteed land or tanka holders also hold unguaranteed land or tankas, it has been decided to omit all reference to such unguaranteed holdings in this publication; but, in the case of guaranteed landholders, it has not been found practicable to separate the statistics of area, population and revenue; which, as given, are those of the entire holding whether guaranteed or not. In the case of guaranteed tanka holders, holding no guaranteed land, statistics of area, population and revenue have been omitted altogether. It has also been decided that, when the same individual has a guaranteed holding from two or more Darbars, the account of the Estate will appear under the Agency concerned with the most important holding, with a cross-reference under the Agency concerned with that, or those, of less importance.

With regard to the dates given in the Documents held by the Mediatised Chiefs, it is to be noted that there are two (Vikrama) Samvat eras (the Northern and Southern) differing from each other by six months: two Fasli eras (the Northern and Deccan) differing from each other by two years: and two Arabic eras—Hijri (A. H.), the lunar year, and Arabi (A. A.), the solar year that begins and ends on the same dates as the Fasli year, which runs from June to June. The Arabi year is seven years behind the Northern, and nine years behind the Deccan Fasli; thus 1219 A. A. (June 6th, 1818—June 5th, 1819 A.D.) = 1226 Northern Fasli and 1228 Deccan Fasli; while the approximately corresponding lunar year was 1234 A. H.

This Volume deals with the States and Estates in political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and with the subordinate Agencies of Bhopal and Southern States of Central India and Malwa. The States in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies, which are treated separately as differing in many respects from other parts of Central India, and the Gwalior Residency are dealt with in Volume V.

I.—CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

The affairs of the Indore State were under the immediate political supervision and control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India until September 1899, when a separate Resident was appointed to conduct political relations with the Maharaja Holkar. The appointment of Resident was abolished in November 1916 and the relations of the Indore State were again placed under the direct political control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The outlying portions of the State, for the purpose of routine matters such as extradition, are in the political charge of the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa; while the Pargana of Alampur is within the political charge of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand and the Pargana of Nandwai in that of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India also deals directly with eight mediatised land and tanka holders.

On the abolition of the post of Resident at Indore in 1916, the guaranteed holdings of Bai, Bilauda*, Dhaora Ganjara, Kayatha, Men, Naulana* and Sheogarh* came under this Agency: also Hirapur, which had been transferred from the Bhopal Agency to the Indore Residency in 1909.

The Estate of Lalgarh, which is included in the Gwalior Residency, is described under this Agency, since the Thakur's most important holding is from Holkar.

In 1909 the Estate of Bhatkheri, which was then in the Malwa Agency, lapsed to the Indore Darbar: and Ajraoda* in 1915, and Dhulatia* in 1919, both of which were then in the Gwalior Residency, lapsed to the Gwalior and Indore Darbars.

In 1921, on the separation of the Gwalior Residency from the Central India Agency, it was decided that the Estates named below who, besides their holdings from Gwalior, either hold land or receive tankas from the States shown against their names, should in respect of their Gwalior holdings deal with the Gwalior Residency, and for the others with the Agency entered against their names:

Name.	*Land or tanka held from*	*Agency.*
Bardia	Indore, Dewas	Central India.†
Bichhraud I	Indore, Dewas	Central India.†
Bhabla Dhir	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal.

* For the accounts of these Estates, *see* Vol. V, Part III, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.

† In respect of their Indore holdings: with Southern States of Central India, Malwa, in respect of their Dewas holdings.

Name.	*Land or tanka held from*	*Agency.*
Jamnia	Indore, Dhar	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Jawasia	Indore, Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Kalukhera	Indore	Central India.
Karaudia	Bhopal	Central India.
Lalgarh	Indore, Dewas	Central India.
Narwar	Indore, Dewas	Central India.
Patharia	Indore	Central India.
Piplia	Indore	Central India.
Ramgarh	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal.
Tonk	Indore, Dewas	Central India.†

The Bhumia of Rajgarh, besides his grant from the British Government, has guaranteed holdings from Indore and Dhar. In respect of all these he deals with the Political Agent, Southern States of Central India and Malwa.

In 1921 the Estates of Bilauda, Hirapur, Lalgarh, Naulana and Sheogarh came under the settlement, made with Gwalior in that year, in regard to their guaranteed holdings from the Gwalior Darbar. In respect of those holdings they deal with the Resident, Gwalior.

(1) INDORE.

The Holkar family who rule at Indore are Hindus of the Dhangar or shepherd caste. The first of the Holkar family who rose to eminence was Malhar Rao, who was one of the most distinguished leaders in the first Mahratta invasion of Northern India. His only son, Khande Rao, married the famous Ahalya Bai and was killed in battle in 1754, leaving a son, Mali Rao. Malhar Rao died in 1766 and was succeeded by his grandson Mali Rao, who died insane nine months after his accession. His mother Ahalya Bai then assumed personal charge of the administration, and appointed Tukoji Rao Holkar, who belonged to the same caste, but was in no way related to Malhar Rao, to bear titular honours, command her army in the field, and discharge such duties as from her sex, she was unable to perform. Ahalya Bai died in 1795 and the rule of the State devolved on Tukoji Rao. He died in 1797, leaving two legitimate sons, Kashi Rao and Malhar Rao, and two illegitimate sons, Yeshwant Rao and Vithoji. Malhar Rao was killed in battle in 1798; and Yeshwant Rao then became the real chief of the house of Holkar, though professedly acting in the name of Khande Rao, infant son of Malhar Rao. Vithoji was captured and put to death by the Peshwa Baji Rao in 1801.

In 1802 Yeshwant Rao defeated the united forces of Scindia and the Peshwa near Poona. The conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein (*see*

† In respect of their Indore holdings: with Southern States of Central India, Malwa, in respect of their Dewas holdings.

Vol. VII, The Peshwa, No. XIII), by which the subordination of the Peshwa to the British Government was firmly established, defeated Yeshwant Rao's hopes of possessing himself of the person of the Peshwa. In 1803, when Scindia and the Raja of Berar combined against the British, Holkar promised to join the confederacy; but on the actual outbreak of hostilities he kept aloof, and apparently intended to take advantage of the war to aggrandise himself at Scindia's expense. His schemes were, however, rendered hopeless by the peace with Scindia, which ensued upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon (*see* Vol. V, Gwalior, No. IV); and Holkar, after making a series of unacceptable proposals for an alliance, drifted into war with the British. In the military operations which followed he was pursued by Lord Lake across the Sutlej, whither he had retired in the hopes of forming a combination with the Sikhs against the British Government: and in December 1805 he signed a Treaty (No. I) on the banks of the Beas, by which he surrendered a large portion of his territories. (*See* also Appendix No. I.)

Lord Cornwallis' second appointment as Governor-General marked a change in the policy of the British Government, and it was considered expedient to withdraw from the connection formed with some of the minor Rajas in the conquered provinces to the west of the Jumna. His successor Sir George Barlow was guided by the same policy notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lord Lake, who not only considered that the British Government were pledged to respect their engagements with these Chiefs, but also that the alliances with them interposed a strong barrier against the future encroachments of the Mahrattas. In pursuance of his policy, however, Sir George Barlow caused a declaratory article to be added in February 1806 to the Treaty of December 1805, relinquishing to Holkar the districts of Tonk, Rampura, and other districts forming the ancient possessions of the Holkar family, which at one time it had been the intention of Government to cede to Scindia in lieu of the actual grant of four lakhs of rupees assigned to him under the Treaty of 1805 (*see* Vol. V, Gwalior, No. VI). By article 4 of the Treaty with Holkar the district of Kunch in Bundelkhand was assigned as a life-grant to Bhima Bai Sahiba, daughter of Yeshwant Rao Holkar. This lady died in November 1858, and the district of Kunch then reverted to the British Government. A pension of Rs. 20,000 a year was assigned for life to her grandson Govind Rao Bolia, for the support of the old retainers of the family; but, as Govind Rao did not devote this money to the purpose for which it was intended, the grant was resumed and the retainers pensioned for life by the British Government.

Soon after the conclusion of the Treaty of 1805 Yeshwant Rao Holkar poisoned his nephew Khande Rao and Kashi Rao was put to death by

his favourite, Chimna Bhau. Yeshwant Rao thus became in name, as well as in fact, the head of the house, but soon after became insane. He died in 1811, leaving a son, Malhar Rao, during whose minority the State was torn by the most violent dissensions. Tulsi Bai, Yeshwant Rao's favourite concubine, secured herself in the regency.

In entering on the Pindari war it was the policy of the Marquess of Hastings to put a stop to the predatory system by a revival of the political alliances which had been abandoned in 1805. The weakness of Holkar, which formed an excuse for connivance at Pindari depredations, necessitated the intervention of the British to restore his government and to subdue his mutinous army. Proposals for an alliance were on the point of being offered when Tulsi Bai secretly expressed a desire to place the young Holkar and his government under the protection of the British

While negotiations were pending, however, information was received of the probable outbreak of hostilities with the Peshwa, and a hostile bearing was immediately assumed by Holkar's Darbar. It is probable that Tulsi Bai would have concluded the alliance with the British; but a sudden revolution was effected by the mutinous army, she was seized and barbarously murdered, and the Pathan Chiefs who headed the military faction, having pledged themselves to adopt the cause of Baji Rao, broke off the negotiations. Holkar's army sustained a complete defeat at Mahidpur on the 21st December 1817, and on the 6th January 1818 the Treaty of Mandasor (Mandsaur) was concluded (No. II), by which the engagement between the British Government and Amir Khan was confirmed; four districts rented by Zalim Singh of Kotah were ceded to him; Holkar lost all his possessions within, and to the south of, the Satpura hills; and his remaining territories came under the protection of the British Government. By article 4 of the Treaty, Holkar ceded to the British Government all his claims to tribute and revenue over the Rajput princes, some of whom were specified: the list did not include Partabgarh, but an arrangement was come to later, whereby the British Government undertook to pay to Holkar the Partabgarh tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700. The equivalent (Rs. 57,874-3-2) in British currency, at the rate of exchange then obtaining, is still paid by the Government of India to the Indore State, in spite of the subsequent depreciation in the value of the Salim Shahi coin in which payment is recovered from Partabgarh. By article 5, Holkar ceded all his territories within or north of the Bundi hills: and this cession was erroneously supposed to include Holkar's one-third share of the pargana of Keshoraipatan, which was accordingly conferred on Bundi by a Treaty concluded in 1818 (*see* Vol. III, Haraoti and Tonk Agency, No I). When the correct facts were afterwards ascertained, the transfer to Bundi was allowed to stand, and the British

Government agreed to pay Holkar Rs. 30,000 (Bundi currency) annually, as compensation for the territory of which he had been erroneously deprived. It appears, from contemporary documents, that the original intention was to make this payment until a suitable grant of territory could be assigned; but this intention, if it ever really existed, was not pursued. By article 6 of the Treaty, Holkar transferred the fort of Sendhwa to the British Government. But it was restored in 1856 in consideration of a payment of Rs. 16,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Gohi Nadi, and on the conditions that no alteration would be made in the existing customs duties on the Agra-Bombay road, and that the residents of Sendhwa were not allowed to suffer by the transfer of the fort to Holkar.

The anarchy and confusion which prevailed in Holkar's territories previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Mandasor had completely ruined the finances of the country. Tantia Jogh, Holkar's Minister, set himself zealously to effect their recovery. Occasional loans were made to him by the British Government on the security of the Kunch jagir and the Partabgarh tribute, by which means the Minister was enabled to discharge the arrears of the disbanded troops and other pressing demands. Of the troops retained a portion was set apart for the formation of the Mahidpur Contingent, others were sent into the districts, and only a select body of about 500 cavalry was retained at the capital, together with a sufficient force of infantry.

Two insurrections broke out in 1819, one occasioned by an impostor personating Malhar Rao Holkar, and the other by the pretensions of Hari Rao Holkar, son of Vithoji and cousin of the Maharaja. The impostor, whose real name was Krishna Kunwar, assembled a considerable force to the west of the Chambal, and kept the field for some months, supported by a body of Arab and Makrani mercenaries from the Gujarat border; but he was at length encountered by the Mahidpur Contingent, and his party broken and dispersed. He then fled to Kotah; but being there recognised by an agent of Holkar's government, he was seized and brought to Indore, where he was kept in confinement for some time, but was ultimately pardoned and set at liberty. The insurrection of Hari Rao Holkar was less formidable; for soon becoming sensible of the folly of his enterprise he relinquished it, and threw himself on the generosity of his young cousin who, it is said, was disposed to pardon him, but was dissuaded from his purpose by Tantia Jogh, who thought it imprudent that he should be left at liberty to disturb the peace of the country. He was accordingly kept under confinement.

Serious disturbances broke out on the Rampura frontier in 1821, fomented by the Thakur of Bhatkheri and others, which were not finally quelled until the beginning of the following year and after the employment of the Contingent under a British officer. The results of the

operations were that the Bhatkheri Chief's misconduct was punished by the sequestration of that portion of his Jagir which he held under Holkar's government; that Bhairur Singh, another of the leading insurgents, delivered himself up under the promise of subsistence; and that Ajit Singh, the Chief of the band of Sondhia plunderers, was sent with some of his companions to Sondhwara for a year's close confinement. Again towards the end of 1822 it became necessary to employ a detachment of British troops for the reduction of the fort of Barkhera, in which a body of insurgents had assembled and were committing various excesses in the neighbouring districts.

In 1826 an Agreement (No. III) was made with Holkar, Dhar, Dewas and other States in Malwa, securing to the British Government the exclusive right to purchase opium grown in Malwa; but, as the result of this arrangement was unsatisfactory, the monopoly was abandoned in 1829, and a transit duty was levied instead upon the opium in its passage through the British territories to the sea coast.

In 1829 the Begu Thakur, a feudatory of Mewar, took possession of Holkar's district of Nandwas. The invader was expelled by a body of Holkar's troops; but the Thakur, about a year after the first aggression, again seized the same district, and was again driven off by Holkar's troops and the Contingent. The Mewar State was held responsible for the Thakur's aggression, and a demand of Rs. 24,000 in payment of the expenses incurred by Holkar in repelling the first attack was made upon the Maharana. This compensation was not paid until eight years had elapsed after the occurrences for which it was claimed: and the Indore Darbar never obtained compensation for the loss and expense incurred by the second aggression of the Thakur.

Malhar Rao Holkar died in October 1833. He left no issue, but his widow and his mother adopted a child, who was said to be of the same caste and lineage as Malhar Rao. The British Government made no objection to this adoption, but at the same time did not bind themselves to support the arrangement if it should appear to be illegal or subversive of the rights of any other party, or contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Chiefs and followers of the Holkar State. It was acknowledged simply as the spontaneous and unopposed act of the government of Indore, in which the people seemingly acquiesced. The child was publicly installed in January 1834 under the title of Martand Rao Holkar. The adoption of Martand Rao, however, proved to be a device of the mother of Malhar Rao Holkar for the purpose of keeping the power in her own hands during a long minority. It was not indeed acceptable to the people, who were in favour of the succession of Hari Rao Holkar, who had been imprisoned in 1819 for rebellion, and had ever since been kept in rigorous confinement. He was released in February 1834 by a powerful body of his partisans, and received a ready

welcome from the troops and people. The policy of non-interference prevented the Resident from giving active support to Martand Rao, although the installation had been acknowledged by the British Government. Serious disturbances followed. The wealthy merchants fled from Indore; trade was suspended; and the marauding Bhil tribes infested the roads and plundered many villages. As Hari Rao evidently had the popular voice on his side, and it was necessary to put a stop to the anarchy which prevailed, it was decided to support him: and he was eventually escorted into Indore by a detachment of the Contingent under command of a British officer, and was formally installed in April 1834. Martand Rao was banished, and granted an allowance of Rs. 500 a month on condition of his resigning all claims to the succession.

The long imprisonment of Hari Rao had unfitted him for government: and the management of affairs was left in the hands of his Minister Raja Bhao Phansia, whose oppressive and unpopular measures revived the hopes of Martand Rao's party. In September 1835 an attack was made on the palace for the purpose of assassinating the Maharaja and his Minister. The attempt was unsuccessful, and resulted in the slaughter of the whole of the assailants.

At this juncture Hari Rao applied to the British Government for aid; but it was refused, on the ground that the engagement to maintain the internal tranquillity of the country depended on the condition that the measures of its government were not directly or indirectly the cause of disturbance, and because the grant of assistance would require a continual interference in the internal affairs of the State, inconsistent alike with the position of Holkar and the policy of the British Government.

In 1841 the Maharaja adopted as his heir and successor Khande Rao, a boy of thirteen years of age, distantly related to the ruling family. Hari Rao died in October 1843. Warned by the evils which resulted from the policy pursued on the accession of Martand Rao, the British Government took immediate measures to proclaim Khande Rao as the acknowledged successor to the *gaddi*, and to make it known that no other claims would be recognised. Khande Rao died in February 1844. He was never married, and there was no lineal heir to the State, and no person who had a legitimate right to adopt.

The nomination of a successor was therefore declared to rest exclusively with the British Government: and the Resident, Sir R. Hamilton, was instructed to make the selection in such a way as to show that it was manifestly the sole act of the British Government. The mother of Hari Rao Holkar, who was greatly respected by the people, and who had been associated with the Resident in the administration before Khande Rao's death, pleaded the claims of Martand Rao; but Government refused to select him, and intimated their intention of nominating the second son

of Martand Rao's paternal uncle Bhau Holkar, if he should be found on enquiry to be the most eligible. The Resident thereupon declared in full Darbar the desire of the British Government to perpetuate the State of Holkar by the selection of a successor from amongst those eligible to such distinction; that the Mah Sahiba had pointed out the second son of Bhau Holkar as a fit successor; and that the Governor-General, having a great respect for the Mah Sahiba, had determined to place him on the *gaddi*. Three days later, the Resident installed the boy as Tukoji Rao II. In a letter, dated 9th November 1844, to the young Chief the Governor-General explained the conditions on which the State was conferred on him. This Letter (No. IV) was declared to have the force of a Sanad, and the Maharaja was required to present a nazar of 101 gold mohurs on its delivery.

Martand Rao Holkar died without issue in 1849, and with his death ended the intrigues which from time to time endangered the peace of the State during the rule of Hari Rao Holkar and his successor.

During the mutiny of 1857 a portion of the Indore troops made an attack on the Residency, which obliged the officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Durand, to retire to Bhopal. The mutineers were also joined by the Malwa Contingent, a local corps, stationed at Mahidpur, towards the maintenance of which Holkar paid an annual subvention of Rs. 1,11,214 in lieu of his obligation under article 11 of the Treaty of Mandasor. In recognition of his services during the mutiny Tukoji Rao II received the thanks of the Government of India, and the expenditure of Rs. 3,06,992-8-3, incurred by him on the troops which had done duty for the rebel contingent, was refunded.

In 1862 the Ruler of Indore was granted a Sanad of Adoption (No. V).

In 1864 Holkar agreed (No. VI) to cede, free of charge, all land required specially for railway purposes; to compensate owners for land and buildings taken up by the line; to give full civil and criminal jurisdiction over this land to the British Government; and to remit all transit duties on through traffic. Certain conditions regarding the surrender of Indore subjects within railway limits were at the same time agreed to by the British Government and embodied in the same memorandum.

In 1865 Holkar was permitted (No. VII) to capitalise his contributions towards the Mahidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bhil Corps. Accordingly, the State deposited Rs. 23,81,520 with the Government of India, the interest thereon at 5 per cent. being assigned as the payment for the future, "thereby relieving His Highness from all demands on account of the said contingent and Bhil corps, as well as from all pecuniary demands, present or future, and from service with troops". The place of the disbanded Contingent was taken by the Central India

Horse, which was raised by the Government of India in 1858, one regi ment being stationed at Agar with a detachment at Mahidpur. In 1894 the cantonment of Mahidpur was restored to the Darbar.

In 1867 the Ruler of Indore was granted a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a permanent local salute of 21 guns within his own territory.

In 1869 Holkar offered a loan of a crore of rupees to the British Government for the construction of a railway from Khandwa to Indore. The offer was accepted, and the terms of the loan were finally settled in 1870 by a formal Agreement (No. VIII). The extension of the line northward to Ratlam, with a branch from Fatehabad to Ujjain, was undertaken in 1873, and its further continuation to Neemuch in 1877, the necessary land in Indore territory being made over in each case in accordance with the Agreement of 1864. The working of the line on behalf of the British Government was made over to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in 1885, and this contract was renewed in 1901 and again in 1905.

In 1872 the Maharaja was required to relinquish the manufacture of arms in his own territory and their importation from abroad, on the ground that the accumulation of arms of precision and cannon in the Indore arsenals could not be justified for the purpose of internal safety or by the necessity of external defence.

By article 6 of the Treaty of Mandasor, Holkar had ceded to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever within, and south of, the Satpura range of hills. But no exact demarcation was attempted till 1864, and its final settlement was only concluded in April 1873. In 1877, as an act of grace and to commemorate the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, it was determined to make over to the Maharaja Holkar a portion of this territory, comprising an area of 360 square miles on the Satpura frontier of the district of Khandesh.

In 1878 a Postal Convention (No. IX) was made with Holkar to facilitate the interchange of correspondence between the Imperial post and the Indore State post.

In 1861 the Government of India had authorised the Agent to the Governor-General to institute negotiations for an exchange of territories. Holkar agreed to cede a number of scattered villages in the Deccan, and five in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (known at that time as the North-Western Provinces), for lands of equal value in the districts of Satwas-Nimawar and Nimar. The actual transfer of the lands was finally concluded in 1868; but the adjustment of the accounts in connection with the exchanges was not finally settled till 1881, when a Kharita (No. X) was sent to the Maharaja, intimating the conclusion of

the negotiations and approval of the arrangements that had been made. The pargana of Barwaha in Nimar was included in the lands transferred to the Maharaja, on the condition that he abolished all transit duties on the trunk road between Indore and Khandwa. For certain iron works which had been established at Barwaha the Maharaja paid Rs. 50,000 in 1868.

In 1880 the British Government, having acquired a virtual salt monopoly by the purchase of the salt sources of Rajputana, addressed the several States of Central India in which salt was not produced, proposing to them the abolition of the duties which they levied on salt passing through their territories and offering at the same time to compensate them for any loss which their revenues might suffer in consequence. The Maharaja Holkar consented (No. XI) to these proposals in 1881, on condition of receiving as compensation for his concession 45,000 maunds of salt annually from the British Government, to be delivered by them at Indore on payment of Rs. 2-12-0 per maund, the selling price of salt at Indore being then over Rs. 5 per maund. This compensation represented four times the amount of revenue which the Maharaja Holkar had derived from the abolished duties. Similar agreements were concluded with other States, and it soon became clear that, in consequence of an increased consumption, the British Government were in a position to reduce their own tax on salt. The price of salt consequently fell, and Holkar complained that the value of the compensation made to him in kind had been seriously affected, and asked that it might be paid in cash. Both the justice and the propriety of the claim were questionable; but the Government of India conceded his request, and a Supplementary Agreement (No. XII) was concluded in 1883, under which the State receives Rs. 61,875 a year in lieu of the original payment in kind.

Tukoji Rao II died in 1886, and was succeeded by his eldest son Shivaji Rao. His first administrative act was the abolition of all transit duties throughout the State.

In 1870-71 an exchange of territory had been negotiated between the States of Indore and Jhabua, whereby Indore acquired the town and pargana of Petlawad, and Jhabua acquired the town and pargana of Thandla. Indore's right to three-fourths of the sayar revenue at Petlawad, Thandla, and other places in Jhabua territory was adjusted at the same time, by assigning to Indore the sole sayar rights in the town and pargana of Petlawad, and to Jhabua the sole sayar rights in Jhabua territory, Jhabua paying to Indore a compensation of Salim Shahi Rs. 7,172 a year, based on the average receipts of the preceding ten years. The calculation included receipts from transit duties; and, when that form of taxation was abolished in Jhabua territory in 1887, the yearly payment was reduced to Rs. 1,278-11-10, at which it now stands.

In 1892 Holkar formed an Imperial Service regiment of cavalry, which was subsequently converted, at the desire of the Government of India, into a transport train with a cavalry escort.

Between 1891 and 1895 railway communications in the State were extended by the construction of the Godhra-Ratlam and the Bhopal-Ujjain Railways, the Darbar providing land free of charge, and ceding full jurisdiction in respect of the sections of those lines in Indore territory, on the same terms as those agreed upon in 1864 (*see* No. VI).

In 1899 Shivaji Rao's maladministration had become so serious that a Resident was appointed to the direct political charge of the State in subordination to the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Maharaja was required to consult him in all important matters.

In 1901 an Agreement (No. XIII) was entered into with the Maharaja for the effective control and discipline of his Imperial Service Troops when serving beyond the frontier of the State.

In 1902 the British rupee was adopted as the standard coin of the State.

In January 1903 Shivaji Rao resigned the *gaddi* in favour of his son, Tukoji Rao Holkar. Shivaji Rao was permitted to retain the personal title of Maharaja and to reside in the State, receiving an allowance of Rs. 4,00,000 a year. He died in 1908.

During the minority of Tukoji Rao III the State was administered by a Council of Regency under the supervision of the Resident.

In 1905 land was made over on the usual terms, including cession (No. XIV) of full jurisdiction, for the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway running through the State.

In 1907 the Indore Darbar's half share of the village of Talen and the village of Latakheri were, with the approval of the Government of India, exchanged for the villages of Lasuria and Kundeli of Rajgarh.

In 1908 the Indore State, with the sanction of the Government of India, sold all rights and powers exercised by them in the Jagir village of Datwara to the Barwani State for Rs. 50,000.

In the same year the unification of the Holkar State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office was approved and introduced. By this arrangement the State was granted a free supply of British service stamps to the value of Rs. 25,000, provisionally raised to Rs. 35,000 in 1923.

In 1911 Tukoji Rao III was invested with full powers.

After the abandonment of the opium monopoly in 1829, the extent of poppy cultivation greatly increased in Malwa, much opium being sent to Bombay for export to China. The restriction on the China trade, introduced in 1907, resulted in a continuous decrease in the acreage

under poppy in the Holkar State: and in 1916-17 the Government of India entered into an Agreement with the State for the annual supply of a fixed quantity of crude opium, to be sent to the Government factory at Ghazipur and manufactured there into excise opium for consumption in British India. The Agreement was renewed in 1922 and again, for a smaller quantity, in 1926 (No. XV).

Tukoji Rao III was suspected of some sort of complicity in the murder of one Bawla, a prominent Memon merchant of Bombay, which was committed at Bombay in 1925. He was therefore invited by the Government of India in 1925 to submit to a Commission of Enquiry; but in preference to doing so he expressed a desire to abdicate. This was permitted, and he abdicated on the 26th February 1926 in favour of his minor son, the present Maharaja Yeshwant Rao II, born in September 1908. The Maharaja resided in England for education from 1920 to 1923 and 1926 to 1929 when he was at Christchurch, Oxford. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by the State Cabinet with the Prime Minister as its President, under the supervision and with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

In 1928 the Government of India sanctioned the payment to the Indore Darbar, with effect from the 22nd August 1872, of arrears, at the rate of Rs. 61-10-0 per annum, on account of the jama of village Laundi in the Burwai pargana: which, though included amongst the lands transferred to Holkar in 1868 (*see* No. X, Annexure to Schedule A) was in 1872 granted on quit-rent tenure to one Rana Kirat Singh who, it was found, had held it on quit-rent tenure previous to its transfer to Holkar. The annual sum payable to Government by the Darbar (*see* Memorandum annexed to No. X) has therefore now been reduced by Rs. 61-10-0.

The State's treaty payments with the British Government are tabulated in the Introduction. The State also receives from other States the following sums annually:—

(*i*) From the Narsinghgarh State a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 85,000, which has been converted into Rs. 58,577-1-0 British. Payment is made through the Bhopal Agency, and the tribute carries with it no rights of supremacy.

(*ii*) From the Jhabua State, as the result of the Thandla-Petlawad settlement, Rs. 1,400 on account of difference of revenue on land exchanged, and Rs. 1,278-11-10 in lieu of sayar rights. Also Rs. 2,014-12-0 on account of tribute on three Umraos' estates in Jhabua territory which have escheated to that Darbar; and Rs. 1,500 on account of the Khawasa Estate. These sums are all in Salim Shahi rupees, but are paid in British currency at the conversion rate of exchange, 100

British currency equal to 200 Salim Shahi. The customs and 'Khawasa payments are made through the Southern States of Central India and Malwa Agency, the others direct.

(*iii*) From fifteen Umraos* in Jhabua territory separate tributes, totalling Salim Shahi Rs. 11,884-1-0. These sums were originally assigned to Indore by Jhabua in part satisfaction of its own obligations to the Maharaja Holkar, and are paid direct. The Maharaja Holkar possesses no suzerainty over these Umraos.

The Kasba of Sundersi which was under the triple jurisdiction of Gwalior, Indore and Dhar was exchanged for five villages of Gwalior in 1929.

In accordance with the provisions of article XIV of the Treaty of Mandsor (1818) the Maharaja appointed his Vakil with the Viceroy in 1930.

On the death of the late Rawat Sajjan Singh in 1908 without heirs, the guarantee of the Estate of Bhatkheri (No. XXXI) lapsed to the State. The Darbar, however, continued the Estate to the widow of the deceased for her life.

Similarly on the deaths without heirs of the guaranteed Tankadars of Ajraoda and Dhuletia (*see* Vol. V, Gwalior Residency—Lapsed Estates) in 1915 and 1918 respectively, the tankas lapsed to the State.

The area of the State† is 9,519 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,151,587; and the revenue about Rs. 1,35,36,000.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Indore State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

Indore Holkar Cavalry Escort	200
Indore Holkar Transport Corps	266

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	568
Infantry	1,202
Artillery	308

The State possesses 9 serviceable and 51 unserviceable guns.

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was changed to "Indian State Forces".

The liability of the State to the operation of the Nazarana rules had not been decided by 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

* Jaknaoda, Jamli, Barwet, Bureta-Ghondi, Sarangi, Gugri, Karwar, Baori, Raipuria, Umarkot, Kodli, Hanmantia, Naogaon, Unterbela and Bori.

† The Maharaja also owns some Mirasi lands in the Khandesh district; the village of Sapura on istimrari tenure in the Jaora State; and certain patelki land in the Hyderabad State.

(II) MEDIATISED ESTATES.

1. Bai.*

According to a settlement made by Sir John Malcolm in 1819, Parbat Singh and Raghunath Singh, Zamindars of Bai, were to maintain the security of the Simrol pass and to receive the taxes, levied in Ahalya Bai's time, on merchandise, etc., passing through it. The arrangement is recorded, along with other questions outside the settlement, in a Document (No. XVI) issued to the Zamindars by the Indore Darbar in 1226 A.A. In 1858 the Darbar, without reference to the Central India Agency, commuted the arrangement for a money payment of Hali Rs. 748, representing the average receipts of the previous ten years, from which were deducted Hali Rs. 325, representing the cost of the collection and of maintaining a guard on the pass, and including a subscription of Rs. 61 for religious purposes. The net payment, Hali Rs. 423 a year, still continues, although the levy of transit dues on the Indore-Khandwa road was abolished in 1876.

The present Zamindar is Jaswant Singh, who succeeded his father Manrup Singh in 1894.

2. Bilauda.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Part III, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.)

3. Dhaora Ganjara.†

This settlement was effected by Sir John Malcolm and was similar to the settlement with the Tesa Tarwi of Men. No copy of the engagement is forthcoming; but the Indore Darbar records contain a Document (No. XVII) under which Hali Rs. 55 a month are granted as remuneration for the protection of the roads between Simrol ghat and Sigwar.

The present Tankadars are Hemraj, Kishan, Gopal and Pemchand.

4. Hirapur.‡

The Thakur of Hirapur receives the following tankas under engagements mediated in 1819:—

	Rs.
From Bhopal (No. XVIII) . .	200 (Bhopali).
From Scindia (No. XIX) . .	2,910 (Ujjain Hali).
From Holkar (No. XX) . .	3,339 (Indore Hali).
Total Rs. .	6,449

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 24 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 27 of Schedule No. III.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 13 of Schedule No. II, and Nos. 21 and 30 of Schedule No. III.

Since the transfer of the Nimar district to the British Government in 1860 the Rao has received Rs. 2,182-4-10 (British currency) of his tanka of Rs. 2,910 (Ujjain Hali) from the British Government, and the balance (Rs. 682 Ujjain Hali) from the Gwalior Darbar.

The Rao also holds (No. XXI) Hirapur on an istimrari rent of Rs. 600 under Holkar. He formerly held from the Dhar State Ahirwas and eleven other villages in Makrar, subject to a payment of Rs. 601 Hali a year. In 1905, with the sanction of the Government of India, a fresh Agreement (No. XXII) was concluded between the Dhar Darbar and the Rao, by which the latter relinquished these 12 villages in return for a yearly cash payment of Rs. 150 British currency. This money is paid to the Rao through the Central India Agency.

Bhairon Singh died without issue in 1826, and was succeeded by his adopted son Ram Singh. Chhatar Singh succeeded Ram Singh in 1841, and died in 1900. He was succeeded by his grandson the present Rao Jaswant Singh.

The area of Hirapur is about 10 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 650; and the revenue is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

5. Kayatha.

(For account *see* Part III (2), Southern States of Central India and Malwa.)

6. Lalgarh.*

The Thakur of Lalgarh holds from Scindia (No. XXIII) the villages of Sudwas in Barod pargana, and Dabla in Piplaun pargana: and from Holkar he holds (No. XXIV) a settlement of Rs. 1,000 with the village of Kachalia in jagir, and two other villages in istimrari tenure, for which he pays Rs. 2,400.

He also receives the following tankas:—

	Rs.
From Holkar (No. XXV)	1,400
From Scindia (Nos. XXVI and XXVIII)	8,100
From Scindia (No. XXIX)	375
From Dewas (No. XXVII)	150
Total Rs.	10,025

Salim Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Lachhman Singh, who was succeeded by his son Mokam Singh, who died in 1888 and was succeeded by his nephew Hari Singh. He died in July 1911 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Jaswant Singh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", Nos. 8, 30, and 42 of Schedule No. II.

In 1902 the Government of India decided that they were unable to admit the claim of the Indore Darbar to criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Lalgarh Estate.

The area of the Estate is 14 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,100; and the revenue about Rs. 20,000.

7. MEN.*

The settlement of the Teza Tarwi's claim was effected by Sir John Malcolm in 1819. The Indore State agreed to entertain in its service seven of the Tarwi's adherents and to give him two villages on rent, subject after the seventh year to a payment of one rupee per bigha, on condition that the Tarwi made no further collections on passengers and goods between Mhow and Jam, and was responsible for the prevention of robberies.

No copy of this engagement is forthcoming, but the Indore Darbar have produced an Engagement (No. XXX) written by Kaisha Paima and Ajba, the nephews of Teza Tarwi, whereby they bind themselves to enter the service of the Darbar and to hold themselves responsible for the protection of the country within certain limits. The Darbar state that for this service they get Rs. 508 a year, being the equivalent of Hali Rs. 50 a month, direct from the Darbar treasury. The circumstances in which the settlement of Sir John Malcolm was modified have not been clearly ascertained.

The present Tankadars are Man Singh, Ganpat and Amira.

8. NAULANA.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Part III, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.)

9. SHEOGARH.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Part III, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.)

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 26 of Schedule No. III.

(III) LAPSED ESTATES.

1. Ajraoda.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Part III, Gwalior, Lapsed Estates.)

2. Bhatkheri.

The Rawat of Bhatkheri held from Holkar the village of Bhatkheri, under the guarantee of the British Government (No. XXXI). The succession failed in 1909, and the Government of India sanctioned the lapse of the Estate to the Indore Darbar.

3. Dhulatia.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Part III, Gwalior, Lapsed Estates.)

No. I.

TREATY with JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, with the DECLARATORY ARTICLE annexed,—1805.

TREATY of PEACE and AMITY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

Whereas disagreement has arisen between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and it is now the desire of both parties to restore mutual harmony and concord, the following Articles of Agreement are therefore concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable Company, and Sheikh Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm having especial authority for that purpose from the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., His Lordship aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Governor-General, &c., &c., and the said Sheikh Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit also duly invested with full powers on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to abstain from the prosecution of hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar and to consider him henceforward as the friend of the Honourable Company, Jeswunt Rao Holkar agreeing on his part to abstain from all measures and proceedings of a hostile nature against the British Government and its allies, and from all measures and proceedings in any manner directed to the injury of the British Government or its allies.

ARTICLE 2.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhamungaum, Dase, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company hereby engages to have no concern with the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in Mewar, Malwa, and Harrowtee, or with any of the Rajahs situated to the south of the Chumbul; and the Honourable Company agrees to deliver over immediately to Jeswunt Rao Holkar such of the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in the Deccan now in the occupation of the Honourable Company, as are situated south of the river Taptie, with the exception of the fort and pergunnah of Chanderee, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Sengham, and the villages and pergunnahs situated to the southward of the river Godavery, which will remain in possession of the Honourable Company. The Honourable Company, however, in consideration of the respectability of the Holkar family, further engages that, in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being

such as to satisfy the State of his amicable and peaceable intentions towards the British Government and its allies, it will at the expiration of eighteen months from the date of this Treaty restore to the family of Holkar the fort of Chanderee and its districts, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Sengham, and the districts formerly belonging to the Holkar family, situated to the south of the Godavery.

ARTICLE 4.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims to the district of Koonch in the province of Bundelcund and all claims of every description in that province; but in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy the British Government of his amicable intentions towards that State and its allies, the Honourable Company agrees at the expiration of two years from the date of this Treaty to give the district of Koonch in Jaghire to Beema Bai, the daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to be holden under the Company's Government on the same terms as that now enjoyed by Balla Bai.

ARTICLE 5.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims of every description upon the British Government and its allies.

ARTICLE 6.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages never to entertain in his service Europeans of any description, whether British subjects or others, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages not to admit into his council or service Serjee Rao Ghautkea, as that individual has been proclaimed an enemy to the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Upon the foregoing conditions Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall be permitted to return to Hindustan without being molested by the British Government and the British Government will not interfere in any manner in the concerns of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. It is, however, stipulated that Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall immediately, upon the Treaty being signed and ratified, proceed towards Hindustan, by a route which leaves the towns of Putteeala, Kythul, Jhind, and the countries of the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Jeypore, on the left; and Jeswunt Rao Holkar engages on his route to make his troops abstain from plunder, and that they shall commit no act of hostility in any of the countries through which they may pass.

ARTICLE 9.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles being this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Sheik

Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, and confirmed by the seal and signature of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, to the said Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit, who, on their part, have delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm a counterpart of the same, signed and sealed by themselves, and engage to deliver another copy thereof, duly ratified by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, in the space of three days, the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm also engaging to deliver to them a counterpart of the same, duly ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, within the space of one month from this date.

Done in Camp, at Rajpoor Ghaut, on the Banks of the Beas river, this 24th day of December, A.D., 1805, corresponding with the 2nd of Shawal, in the year of the Hegira, 1220.

JOHN MALCOLM.

SHEIK HUBEEB OOLLA.

BALLA RAM SEIT.

DECLARATORY ARTICLE annexed to the TREATY of PEACE and AMITY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, through the Agency of the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LAKE, on the 24th December 1805.

Whereas by the second Article of the abovementioned Treaty Maharaja Jeswunt Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhaumungaum, Dase, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government; and whereas it has been understood that the Maharaja attaches great value to the district of Tonk, Rampoora, and other districts in that vicinity, which constituted the ancient possessions of the Holkar family, and the relations of amity and peace being now happily restored between the British Government and Maharaja Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the British Government is desirous of gratifying the wishes of the Maharaja to the utmost practicable extent consistent with considerations of equity, and of manifesting its solicitude to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the Maharaja; therefore the British Government hereby agrees to consider the provisions of the second Article of the Treaty aforesaid to be void and of no effect, and to relinquish all claim to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, and such other districts in their vicinity as were formerly in the possession of the Holkar family, and are now in the occupation of the British Government.

Done on the River Ganges, the 2nd day of February 1806.

G. H. BARLOW.

No. II.

Treaty of Mandasor.

Treaty of Peace between the Honorable the East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, his heirs and successors, settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., and K.L.S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honorable East India Company, and Tantiah Jog, on the part of His Highness Mulhar Raw Holkar, the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm acting under authority from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Fort Saint George and of the Army in the Deckan, himself invested with full power and authority from the Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and the said Tantiah Jog, duly invested with full power on the part of His Highness Mulhar Raw Holkar,—1818.

Article 1.

Peace being established with the Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, the Company's Government agree that it will not permit any State or any free-booter to be unpunished that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar; the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance by the employment of his troops, or in such other manner as may be requisite, and the British Government will at all times extend the same protection to the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar as to its own.

Article 2.

Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the British Government with the Nawab Ameer Khan, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement by the British Government to the Nawab Ameer Khan and his heirs.

Article 3.

The pergunnahs of Patchpahar, Dag, Gungrar, Aoor, and others rented by Rajah Zalim Sing, of Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to that Chief by the Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, who renounces all claims whatever on these pergunnahs.

Article 4.

Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar agrees to cede to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenues of every description which he has or may have had upon the Rajpoot princes, such as the Rajahs of Oudepoor, Jeypore, Jaudpore, Kotah, Bhoondie, Karawlie, &c.

ARTICLE 5.

Mulhar Raw Holkar renounces all right and title to any of his territories such as Rampoorah, Busunt, Rajepoorah, Ballocah, Neemseraee, Indeghur, Bhoondie, Lakhearrie, Sanmendah, Bamangaum, Daee, and other places within or north of the Bhoondie hills.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar cedes to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever within and south of the Suntpoorah range of hills, including the fort of Sundwah with a glacis of 2,000 yards, also all his possessions in the province of Candeish and those districts, such as Amber, Ellorah, and others, intermixed with the territories of the Nizam and Paishwah.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the cessions made by this Treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a field force to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Mulhar Raw Holkar and to defend them from foreign enemies; this force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best, and the Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar agrees to grant some place of security as a depôt for its stores.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description for any British force, acting in the defence of his territories; grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels required for the use of such force, shall be exempted from duties.

ARTICLE 9.

Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependants or against any other Power or State whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive vakeels from any other State or to have communication with any other States except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government hereby declares that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependants, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar agrees to discharge his superfluous troops and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees

to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than 3,000 horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nabob Gaffoor Khan his present ja'dad of the districts of Sunjeet, Mulhargurh, Tal, Mundowal, Jawrah, Burroade; the tribute of Peeplowdah, with the sayer of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs on the condition that the said Nawab and his heirs shall maintain independent of the sebundy for his pergunnahs, and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse; and further, that this quota of troops shall be hereafter increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted him.

ARTICLE 13.

Mulhar Raw Holkar engages never to entertain in his service Europeans or Americans of any description without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to maintain and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited Minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a Vakeel to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 15.

All the cessions made by this Treaty to the British Government or its allies shall take effect from the date of this Treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharajah.

The Parwannahs for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the forts ceded shall be given up with their military stores and in all respects in their present condition.

ARTICLE 16.

The English Government engages that it will never permit the Paishwah (Sree Munt) nor any of his Heirs and Descendants to claim or exercise any Sovereign rights or power whatever over the Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, his heirs and descendants.

ARTICLE 17.

This Treaty consisting of seventeen Articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, acting under the direction of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Tanteah Jog, on the part of Mulhar Raw Holkar; Sir John

Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian signed and sealed by himself, to the said Tantiah Jog to be forwarded to Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, and has received from the said Tantiah Jog a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by him.

Sir John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Tantiah Jog to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Sir John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, shall be returned; and Tantiah Jog in like manner engages that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Mulhar Raw Holkar, in every respect the counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General, within the space of two days from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the Treaty executed by Tantiah Jog, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as abovementioned, shall be returned.

Done at Mundessoor this sixth day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on the twenty-ninth day of Suffer, in the year of the Hejira 1233.

JOHN MALCOLM, *Br.-Genl.*,
P. A., Govr.-Genl.

VITUL PUNT TANTIAH JOG.

HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, in camp at Oochar, this 16th day of January 1818.

J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

No. III.

SUBSTANCE of an ENGAGEMENT in Persian between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH HOLKAR'S GOVERNMENT regarding OPIUM,—dated 18th February 1826.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to take annually from Maharajah Holkar's Government 5,000 Surat maunds of pure opium in cakes, each maund consisting of four punseerees and each punseeree weighing 401 Oujein Halee Rupees, or 391 new or 407 old Furrackabad Kuldar Rupees; and to pay for the same at the rate of 30 Furrackabad Kuldar or Oujein Halee Rupees. If a higher price than

this should be given for purchases from others, the Maharajah's Government shall be entitled to a similar price. The said quantity of opium to be delivered and weighed in all November at the Honourable Company's godowns at Indore or Mahidpore as may be desired by the Company's Opium Agent. Whatever quantities the Opium Agent or his deputies may object to as adulterated, damp, or otherwise faulty, shall not be taken, but pure and prime opium such as the Agent is in the practice of purchasing from the merchants of Malwa shall be taken.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government will pay the Maharajah's Government for the opium as above stipulated in three equal instalments—the first on the 1st January, the second on the 1st of March, and the third as soon as the opium has been delivered and weighed.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah's Government engages to confine the cultivation of poppy in his territories within an extent calculated to yield a quantity not exceeding in any year 6,000 Surat maunds of dry opium. Of this produce 5,000 maunds are to be delivered to the British Government, and this remainder to be appropriated by the Maharajah's Government for necessary purposes.

ARTICLE 4.

If a diminution should take place in the cultivation of poppy within the Maharajah's territories, or the crops be damaged by inclemency of weather, and the Maharajah's Government finds itself in consequence unable to complete the stipulated quantity of 5,000 maunds from the produce of its own territories, and the same should be made clearly manifest to the Company's Opium Agent, in such case, and provided the Opium Agent should be able to make purchases in the Malwa markets at Rupees 30 per punseeree, the Maharajah's Government will complete the stipulated quantity by purchases in the markets. But if the Opium Agent should be unable to purchase in the markets at that price, then the Maharajah's Government will not be required to make up the deficiency, notwithstanding which the British Government will gratuitously, in consideration of the intimate union subsisting between the two governments, make up to the Maharajah's Government the difference to the full price of 5,000 maunds at Rupees 30 the punseeree as stated in the 1st Article.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah's Government engages to prevent to the best of its power the exportation of opium from his territories not having the sanction of the British authorities, and to confine the sale of opium for internal consumption in his territories to venders under its license. Any quantities passing in or out that may be stopped of their own motion by the officers and agents of the Maharajah's Government shall be delivered over to the Company's Opium Agent, and the

Maharajah's Government shall receive two-thirds of the value of the same rated at Rupees 30 per punseeree, or less in property to its quality if of inferior quality. The British authorities moreover shall be at liberty to cause to be stopped and to appropriate any opium herein prohibited which they may discover passing to and fro in the Maharajah's territories, and for all such the Maharajah's Government shall receive one-third of the value rated according to the quality as above stated.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government being anxious that the Maharajah's Government should sustain no loss from this arrangement whether in transit collections or otherwise, but on the contrary being desirous of obliging and benefitting it, agrees to give it at the end of the year in addition to the price of the opium as settled in the first Article a bonus of Rupees five per punseeree on the quantity therein stated, provided it shall have observed faithfully the conditions of this engagement.

ARTICLE 7.

This engagement shall hold good as long as the British Government may deem it expedient to maintain special arrangements for the control of Malwa opium.

This engagement consisting of seven Articles, is settled at Indore this 18th day of February 1826 A.D., corresponding with the 10th of Rujub 1241 Hegira, and the 11th of Magh Soodee 1882 Sumbat, by Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident, &c., on the part of the British Government, and Etul Punt Tantiah Jog, &c., on the part of the Maharajah's Government, and in confirmation thereof counterparts, ratified with the seal and signatures of the Governor-General in Council and the Maharajah, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties.

No. IV.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR on his succession to the INDORE STATE,—1844.

TO HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH TUKOJI RAO.

After compliments.—Your Highness' letter, dated 5th July last, has been duly received. In that letter allusion is made to the death of his late Highness Khumdee Rao, which had been reported to me by the Resident at Indore, and it is stated that the ceremonies customary on the occasion had been duly performed. Your Highness further remarks that at the conclusion of the period of mourning you had been, by the great kindness of the British Government, installed as successor to the vacant guddee; and Your Highness proceeds to state that it will be your aim and object so to conduct the duties of the office to which you have been called as to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of the Holkar State.

The intelligence of the early death of the late Maharajah was a cause of much grief to me. By that event the guddee of the Holkar State became vacant, there

being no one of the Holkar family remaining entitled to succeed to the principality or to adopt an heir to the guddee.

It became therefore necessary for the Governor-General to make an arrangement for the administration of the government of the Holkar principality.

Having an earnest desire to promote the interests of the Chiefs and people of the State, and to preserve the honour and prosperity of the principality, the British Government determined on this occasion to make such an arrangement as would conduce to the accomplishment of these ends and would at the same time, it was believed, be agreeable to the feelings of the remaining members of the family of the late Hurree Rao Holkar and of the Chiefs and nobles of the principality.

Actuated by these motives, I was induced to direct the British Resident at Indore to nominate Your Highness to the occupation of the vacant guddee.

I have every confidence that Your Highness will, to the utmost of your endeavour, administer the duties of the government in which you have been thus installed in a manner befitting your high station, and with a becoming impression of the importance of the interests which will on your coming of age be entrusted to your care.

It is the intention of the British Government in thus bestowing on Your Highness the principality of the Holkar State, that the Chiefship should descend to the heirs male of Your Highness' body lawfully begotten, in due succession, from generation to generation.

Until the period of Your Highness coming of age the affairs of the government will be administered in your behalf, as at present, by a competent Regency acting under the general superintendence, and in all matters of importance the instructions of the British Resident, who will make arrangements for the education of Your Highness during your minority in a manner suitable to Your Highness' future high destinies.

All existing engagements with other Chiefs and States made by the Chiefs of Holkar and in force at the time of the death of the late Maharaja will continue binding on Your Highness and on Your Highness' Government.

HARDINGE.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th November 1844.

No. V.

ADOPTION SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ RAO RAJESSUR SEWAEE TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR of INDORE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and

that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance already communicated to you in my Kharita of 5th January 1860, that on failure of heirs of your body, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to former usage will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

The 11th March 1862. CANNING.

No. VI.

MEMORANDUM of terms agreed upon between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJA HOLKAR,—1864.

Concessions made by Holkar.

1. Holkar cedes free of any charge all lands required, specially for the Railway, its work, and stations, provided that no lands within Railway limits are taken up by any traders or rent-payers for the purpose of building shops and carrying on trade to the injury of the interests of the Darbar by withholding the payments of taxes by such parties on the ground of their residing within those limits. And provided also that all buildings, such as godowns, dharmsalas, &c., erected outside the Railway limits shall be regarded as under Darbar jurisdiction.

2. Full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the lands required for the Railway, its works and bridges rests entirely with the British Government.

3. Holkar remits all transit duty on the through traffic of the Railway.

Concession made by British Government.

1. The British Government agree to give up to Holkar all Darbar offenders who having taken refuge within Railway limits may be found within such limits; but if such persons shall have passed on and escaped into British territory, their surrender must depend on the circumstances of the case, and the pleasure of the British Government.

2. Government will not hold the Darbar responsible for offences committed within Railway limits, unless those offences are traced to subjects of the Darbar.

3. Still retaining the right to exercise its discretion in particular cases, Government as a general rule will not object to deliver to Holkar for punishment Darbar subjects who

may have been convicted and sentenced by Government officers for offences committed within Railway limits.

Dated 10th January 1866.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under-Secretary to Government of India.

NOTE.—In 1891 the Indore Darbar ceded land and jurisdiction in respect of the Godhra-Ratlam and Bhopal-Ujjian Railways, on the same terms as those set forth above.

No. VII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT between HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA TOOKAJEE HOLKAR and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT,—7TH JULY 1865.

(On the face of this paper is impressed the Public Seal of His Highness Maharaja Tookajee Holkar.)

Whereas the Government of the Holkar Durbar has to pay annually to the British Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees (1,19,076) one lakh nineteen thousand and seventy-six on account of the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On account of the Mehidpur Contingent	1,11,214
" " Malwa Bheel Corps	7,862

And whereas with reference to the above it has now been agreed between the two Governments that from 1st May 1865 a sum of Company's Rupees (23,81,520) twenty-three lakhs eighty-one thousand five hundred and twenty shall be paid within the period of ten years by two instalments as herein mentioned, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On 5th December	1,19,076
On 5th April	1,19,076
Making an aggregate, payable each year, of	2,38,152

(Company's Rupees two lakhs thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two) for a period of ten years; and

That the interest accruing on the above sum of Rupees 23,81,520, agreed to be calculated at the fixed rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be assigned to the British Government from 1st May 1865 on account of the said contributions towards the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps.

And whereas with reference to the above agreement the following stipulations have been made between the two Governments, *viz.* :—

1st.—That Government Promissory Notes to the value of the Company's Rupees 23,81,520, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum shall be purchased in the name of His Highness Maharaja Holkar, and the amount of interest accruing thereon be assigned to the British Government in lieu of the (present) payments for the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps.

2nd.—That the British Government shall guarantee interest at 5 per cent. per annum to be paid in perpetuity and for ever on the said sum of Rupees 23,81,520.

3rd.—That the amount of interest accruing on the said sum of Rupees 23,81,520 at 5 per cent. per annum shall be assigned to the British Government in lieu of the payments for the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, this arrangement relieving His Highness Holkar from all demands on account of the said Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, as well as from all pecuniary demands, present or future, and from service with troops.

The above engagement having been entered into between the British and Holkar Governments, it is hereby agreed and recorded that, as the said agreement will stand good for ever between the two Governments payments will be made into the British Treasury within the period of ten years of the aggregate sum of Rupees 23,81,520 (twenty-three lakhs eighty-one thousand five hundred and twenty) commencing from 1865, by fixed annual instalments of Rupees (2,38,152) two lakhs thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two, and that the Holkar Government will consider itself relieved from the said year 1865 from demands of any description, present or future, on the said account.

No. VIII.

AGREEMENT respecting a loan of one crore of Rupees offered by HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., and accepted by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, for the purpose of constructing a Railway from the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY to INDORE,—1870.

The Government of India engages to make a Railway from some point on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Indore, with all convenient speed, and to supply all funds necessary for its construction and equipment.

2. The line to be called the Holkar State Railway.

3. The whole of the arrangements as to construction and equipment, as well as management after the line is open, to be exclusively in the hands of the Government of India.

4. The loan to be for 101 years, not transferable, to stand in the name of Maharajah Holkar, of Indore, his heirs and successors.

5. The Maharajah undertakes to pay the crore of Rupees to the credit, of the Government of India at the Bombay Treasury, within seven years from 6th June 1870, as follows:—

25 lakhs 1870-71 . 20 lakhs 1871-72 .	By quarterly instalments: first instalment on 6th June 1870.
55 lakhs 1872-77 . ——— 100 lakhs=one crore	Eleven lakhs yearly, either in one payment or by quarterly instalments at the option of Holkar.

6. The Government of India guarantees to Holkar, his heirs and successors, interest on the above at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum payable half-yearly at Indore, with effect from date of loan payments in Bombay.

7. The Government of India further undertakes to pay to Holkar, his heirs and successors, a sum equal to half the net profits (in excess of 4½ per cent. on the capital) on one million sterling, or any smaller sum, should the Railway cost less, from the earnings of the line between Indore and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for which a separate capital account and revenue account will be kept.

8. Should the line cost less than one million sterling, *i.e.*, less than the amount of Holkar's loan, the balance to be kept by the Government of India for investment on the above terms (4½ per cent. guaranteed interest, with half net profit in excess) in any extension which may be made from Indore profits.

9. In the event of the line costing more than one million sterling (a crore of rupees), Maharajah Holkar is to have the option (at his own request) of supplying such balance on the same terms as the million, provided that this balance shall be paid into the Bombay Treasury on or before 6th of June 1877.

10. Maharajah Holkar undertakes to accept as correct the accounts which are rendered to and approved by the Government of India.

11. Maharajah Holkar undertakes to give all reasonable assistance to the Engineers employed on the Railway in respect to labour, materials, etc., the Railway authorities paying for the same.

INDORE PALACE;
The 28th April 1870.

TOOKAJEE HOLKAR.

H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.*,
Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Central India.

This agreement was approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council at Simla on 25th May 1870. His Excellency

in Council also agreed that the payment of 4½ per cent. guaranteed interest will be made without deduction for income tax.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA;
The 10th August 1870.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Department.

No. IX.

ARRANGEMENT for the EXCHANGE of CORRESPONDENCE between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the territories of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA HOLKAR,—1878.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be mutual exchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, hereinafter termed the "Indore State Post."

The term "correspondence" shall include all classes of articles which may be forwarded by post under the rules for the time being of the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 2.

On correspondence originating in the Indore State Post, and destined for delivery through the Imperial Post, the Indore State Post may levy such local postage as may from time to time be directed by the Darbar of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. But all such postage shall be collected by payment in advance, and the correspondence shall be made over to the Imperial Post without any claim whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.

Correspondence so made over shall be treated by the Imperial Post in the same way as if it had been posted originally in an Imperial Post Office, no account being taken of any Indore State postage already paid thereon whether in cash or by means of postage labels of the Indore State Post.

ARTICLE 4.

Correspondence which may be made over by the Imperial Post to the Indore State Post shall be made over without claim when no Imperial Postage is due, and with claim when Imperial Postage is due.

In the latter case the claim shall be—

(*a*) on correspondence originating in offices of the Imperial Post termed "Inland correspondence" one-half of the amount of Imperial Postage due;

(*b*) on correspondence originating in Foreign Offices termed "Foreign correspondence," the whole amount of the Imperial Postage due, the term "Imperial Postage" including in this case the postage due to the Imperial Post on behalf of Foreign Offices or (in the case of overland parcels) to the Custom House.

ARTICLE 5.

On correspondence made over under head (*a*) of the preceding Article whether with or without claim, the Indore State Post may levy such local postage as may from time to time be directed by the Darbar of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, but on correspondence made over under head (*b*) no local postage shall be levied.

ARTICLE 6.

Correspondence received by the Imperial Post from the Indore State Post, or *vice versâ*, which may be undeliverable shall be returned, and on correspondence so returned to the Imperial Post the Indore State Post shall have the right to reclaim any Postage previously claimed from it under Article 4.

ARTICLE 7.

Detailed regulations for carrying out this arrangement in respect to the particular offices to be designated for the exchange of correspondence on which Imperial Postage is due, the forms to be used in exchanging correspondence, the preparation and settlement of accounts, and other matters of detail, shall be drawn out by the controlling authorities of the Imperial Post and the Indore State Post in direct communication with each other, and the detailed regulations so drawn out shall be subject to such modification as may from time to time be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

ARTICLE 8.

This arrangement shall be executed by the Darbar of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and shall be brought into operation from the date of such execution.

ARTICLE 9.

This arrangement shall continue in force for one year after the date on which one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other an intention to terminate it.

Signed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar this the 27th day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

TOOKAJEE HOLKAR.

Signed by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India this the 27th day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

H. D. DALY.

LYTTON.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla on the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. X.

KHARITA to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. of INDORE,—1881.

MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has at length been able to report to me the conclusion of the negotiations for the exchange of territory which have been so long pending between Your Highness and the Government of India.

I have now the pleasure to inform Your Highness that I approve and confirm the transfer to the possession of Your Highness of the 231 villages in Taluka Nimawar, and the 176 villages in the district of Nimar, of which the names, revenues, and other particulars are given in schedules A and B of the memorandum by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly enclosed in this letter.

That memorandum correctly summarizes the results of the negotiations, and I feel assured that Your Highness will not fail to perceive, in the constant desire to meet Your Highness' wishes which has been evinced by my predecessors throughout the course of the negotiations, evidence of that friendly spirit which I am confident will ever characterise the relations of the British Government with Your Highness' loyal and distinguished family.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself.

Your Highness' sincere friend,

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SIMLA;
The 25th May 1881.

MEMORANDUM of TERRITORIAL EXCHANGES effected between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., from 1861 to 1880.

Whereas the Government of India deemed it advisable to obtain from His Highness Maharaja Holkar, by exchange of territory, the proprietary rights held by His Highness in certain lands in the Deccan, negotiations to effect an exchange of territory were commenced in 1861 by Sir Richmond Shakespear, Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

2. The lands in which His Highness ceded proprietary rights were—

9 villages of Taluka Chandore.
6 villages in Poona Collectorate.
3 villages in Ahmednagar Collectorate.
3 jaghire villages in Ahmednagar Collectorate.
1 jaghire village in Khandesh Collectorate.
1 jaghire village in Sholapur Collectorate.
5 jaghire villages in the Bulandshahar District of the North-Western Provinces.

3. The lands given in exchange in full sovereignty by the Government of India were—

231 villages in Taluka Nimawar of which were—

Khalsa villages	134
Quit-rent „	55
Rent-free „	42

176 villages in the District of Nimar, of which—

113 were villages in pergunnah Barwai.
32 were villages in Pergunnah Dhargaon.
30 were villages in Pergunnah Kasrawad.
1 Mandlesur.

4. Schedule A attached gives the names of all the villages noted above, together with the revenue as fixed by agreement for each.

5. Schedule B gives the gross and net revenue as finally fixed and agreed to by the contracting parties of the lands given and taken in exchange, as well as the Huqs, cash payments, etc., debitable to each.

6. The following is the detail of the negotiation step by step:—

The Satwas-Nimawar Pergannah was transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar on 23rd June 1861. No equivalent in land or cash was received until 31st July 1865 on which (date) the Chandore estate was taken over from Maharaja Holkar.

The Nimar Pergannahs were transferred to the Maharaja on 23rd October 1867, and the Bulandshahr jaghire taken over from His Highness on 27th October 1867.

The Poona* villages were not taken over till the 30th November and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December 1868, and the Ahmednagar* villages till 29th January and 6th June 1868.

*Wahgaon Estate.

The jaghire villages in the Deccan were taken over in February 1867, January and April 1868, and March and September 1872.

7. The concessions made to the Maharaja in the course of the Satwas-Chandore exchange were as follows :—

I.—In exchange for the proprietary right in nine villages in the Deccan His Highness received 231 villages in Satwas-Nimawar in perpetuity.

II.—The Government of India accepted the Maharaja's own valuation of Rupees 33,214-15-8 for his nine villages, although this sum was in excess of what he had already agreed to accept, and obviously included several items which the Government of India would be unable to recover.

III.—The district of Satwas-Nimawar was valued at the amount of its land revenue only, the abkari revenue being excluded from the calculation.

The net gain to the Maharaja on this account was Rupees 2,156-10-6 a year.

IV.—The claim to a deduction of Rupees 3,209 from the amount of Holkar's Deshmookhi huqs in commutation of service was waived, and the total amounts of these huqs, Rupees 11,410, was credited to the land instead of to the cash account to which they properly belonged.

V.—No interest has been claimed on account of the deferred payment to the Government of India of revenues of Satwas-Nimawar, which, without giving any equivalent, the Maharaja enjoyed from June 1861 to July 1865. The annual land revenue derived from the district by the Government of India before transfer was Rupees 28,872. The Revenue for the four years therefore would amount to Rupees 12,15,488, and on this sum several years' interest has been foregone.

VI.—In August 1872 the Government of India yielded to the Maharaja's request to be credited with the sum of Rupees 5,835-15 on account of repairs to Public Works alleged to have been made at his expense in Chandore after the transfer of that estate to the Government of India.

VII.—Finally the capitalization of the Maharaja's annual contribution towards the maintenance of the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, which it was originally intended should be treated in close connection with the territorial exchanges, was in 1865 carried out separately at a loss to the British Government of rather more than 5½ lakhs of rupees.

8. The corresponding concessions made to the Maharaja in the course of the Wabgaon exchange were as follows :—

I.—In exchange for the proprietary right only in fourteen villages in the Deccan and five villages in the North-Western Provinces, the Maharaja obtained rights of sovereignty over 176 villages in Nimar.

II.—The value of the Maharaja's villages, on his own computation, amounted to Rupees 38,072 a year. The total revenue of the Nimar lands transferred to His Highness was Rupees 47,701.

III.—Abkari revenue was not included in the valuation of Nimar lands.

IV.—The lapsed jaghire of Chotta Kasrawad, with a land revenue of Rupees 2,099 a year, was conceded to the Maharaja.

V.—No charge was made to His Highness on account of Government buildings at Mandlesur of the value of Rupees 13,225.

VI.—No interest has been claimed on account of deferred payment to the Government of India of the revenue of villages which the Maharaja did not give up for some time after he received possession of the Nimar Pergannahs. Moreover, the Nimar Pergannahs were handed over to Maharaja Holkar under a light assessment at the expiry of the settlement, and the reassessment since made has given the Indore Darbar three or four times the revenue which the Government of India received from the districts, and three or four times the value of Holkar's hereditary lands and huqs in the Deccan.

9. As shown in Schedule B, the annual amount due by the Indore Darbar on account of excess of land made over is Rupees 5,285-6-4.* This sum will be deducted annually from the sum of Rupees 30,000 † paid by the Government of India on account of Kesorai Patan, *vide* page 338, Volume III, Revised‡ Edition of Aitchison's Treaties and Sunnuds¶.

*Government.
†Halee.
‡Talbot's.

H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

SIMLA;

The 25th September 1880.

¶Pages 14-15 of present Edition.

SCHEDULE A

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861.

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed mikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Acres R. P.	
	List of villages, khalsa and maafee, in Pergunnah Nimawar, Taluka Nimawar.					
1	Jamnair	280	Nana Goojur	477 0 0	421 0 0	
2	Boorara	744	Raojee Megham	1,066 0 0	880 0 0	
3	Reejgaon	550	Tantoram	947 10 0	1,057 0 0	
4	Beejapoor	256	Amaram	553 4 0	474 2 0	
5	Deepgaon	800	Narain Rao Bapoo	1,092 12 0	1,094 0 0	
6	Mowana and its Dakhili Mowasi	305	Kishore	625 0 0	663 1 0	
7	Geouna and its Dakhili Sonegaon	880	Dyaram	1,422 1 0	1,362 2 0	
8	Cheechlee and its Dakhili Daint	431	Kombaoo	790 12 0	986 0 0	
9	Toorpal	173	Sudaseo	317 6 0	407 0 0	
10	Bijawara and its Dakhili Bajinia	129	Futtehpooree	270 0 0	680 3 0	
11	Mundleish	60	Jeera	138 0 0	372 0 0	
12	Nimunpoor	138	Appa Pundit	201 0 6	507 2 0	
13	Sowaree	100	Dowlutpooree	217 4 0	641 0 0	
14	Sonekheree	170	Chinta	347 0 0	450 2 0	
15	Deoli and its Dakhili Kora Kankree	445	Kaloo	476 4 0	855 0 0	
16	Belka	260	Juggurnath Thakoree	465 4 0	550 2 0	
17	Piperia and its Dakhili Tikwara	1,246	Luchmun	1,400 0 0	2,776 3 0	
18	Behree	426	Rohwurjall	787 0 0	1,065 0 0	
19	Jeeogaon and five Dakhili villages—1, Silphore; 2, Kheree; 3, Khourie Kheree; 4, Runkhera; 5, Koonjara Kheree.	575	Simbhajee	1,063 8 0	2,177 0 0	
20	Bhokie	174	Bhopa	293 8 0	454 2 0	
21	Goojurgaon and its Dakhili Golegaon	864	Toolaram	1,428 10 0	1,308 2 0	

22	Sundelpoor and its three Dakhili villages—1, Kura; 2, Jesse; 3, Bhojbras.	1,900	Deechund Seth . .	2,195 3 0	4,312 2 0	
23	Ghodaghat	2	Luchmun . . .	..	..	Pays annual rent, but has not yet obtained possession of village.
24	Akolia	4	Kishun Rao Nursing .	..	..	Ditto.
25	Rampoora	4	Ditto .	..	..	Ditto.
26	Chandgurh	4	Ditto .	..	..	Ditto.
27	Khegon	4	Ditto .	..	..	Ditto.
28	Khasria and its Dakhili Bopehee . .	1,288	Chooramun Bethoo .	2,027 0 0	2,244 2 0	
29	Koolamo	1,566	Ramchund Bapoo .	2,325 12 0	1,886 2 0	
30	Beejulgaon	425	Madho Rao . . .	738 7 0	972 2 0	
31	Nimawar	..	Ditto .	..	..	This village has not been rented to any one. Half the village belongs to Holkar. Hitherto the Amil of Kunode has sent Rupees 11 annually as Government share of the cultivated land. An offer of Rupees 150 has been made for the village, it has not yet been accepted.
	Total .	14,208	Total .	22,810 9 0		
	Maafee villages in Taluka Nimawar.					
1	Pipulia	..	Thakoor Huttey Sing .	1,982 8 0	2,110 0 0	To be held rent-free till next settlement. Order, 18th August 1856.
2	Sewanurra	..	Ditto .	118 14 0	1,107 2 0	Ditto.
3	Geeseria	..	Mookoond Rao Ramchund.	446 12 0	[illegible] 2 0	To be held rent-free till next settlement. Order, 12th October 1856.
4	Malugaon	..	Choonealal Bhut . .	624 8 0	[illegible] 0 0	Investigation incomplete.
	Total .	..	Total .	3,172 10 0		

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—continued.

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.			Supposed area.			Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.	Acres	R.	P.	
	List of khalsa and muafee villages in Taluka Sutwas, Pergunnah Nimawur.									
1	Sutwas	101	Bishnath Narain . .	242	8	0	1,273	1	0	
2	Uswas and its two Dakhili villages, Ugundpoora and Hurjeepoora.	825	Fuzoolool Kadir . .	1,281	13	0	1,405	3	0	
3	Gurree	198	Bishnath Narain . .	392	8	0	1,148	0	0	
4	Kherakhera	27	Daloo	48	0	0	226	2	0	
5	Dabree and its Dakhili Dabree Khoord.	309	Bishnath Narain . .	614	1	0	752	1	0	
6	Khyroda	60	Fuzoolool Kadir . .	95	4	0	634	0	0	
7	Chutrapoora	120	Hureelall . .	249	0	0	701	0	0	
8	Bunjaree	230	Kaloo	379	0	0	446	2	0	
9	Bamnee and its two Dakhili villages, Bamni Khoord and Dhoongurpoora.	719	Asaram . . .	1,045	0	0	1,095	1	0	
10	Kotreekulum Kheree and two Dakhili villages, Bhelda and Bheldee.	917	Bishnath Narain . .	1,384	4	0	1,521	3	0	
11	Dangra Khera	286	Hindoo Patel . .	532	6	0	861	0	0	
12	Nagjhiree	265	Fuzoolool Kadir . .	346	6	0	480	2	0	
13	Geoora	297	Oomeda . . .	690	8	0	480	0	0	
14	Halla and its Dakhili Doodhee .	170	Fuzoolool Kadir . .	290	0	0	632	0	0	
15	Poora	100	Kishna . . .	237	8	0	632	2	0	
16	Borukheree	16	Fuzoolool Kadir . .	68	8	0	465	2	0	
17	Sikunderkheree	20	Nihal Singh . . .	25	0	0	345	0	0	
18	Bhundaria	3	Daloo	..			300	0	0	
	TOTAL .	4,741	TOTAL	7,911	10	0				

	Maafee villages in Taluka Sutwas.					
1	Mohee Sonekheree	..	Pandoorung Narain	619 4 0	1,486 0 0	
2	Burodia	..	Ditto	140 0 0	434 3 0	
3	Cheechlee	..	Mukoond Rao Ramchund	364 8 0	430 0 0	On the 13th October 1856 it was ordered that these villages should continue rent-free till the next settlement.
4	Pangree Papra Jhiree	..	Ditto	785 6 0	394 2 0	
5	Pokhur	..	Ditto	..	300 0 0	
6	Bhamur	..	Jhinsing	..	505 0 0	
7	Bapcha	..	Bithul Ramchand	490 0 0	288 1 0	Rent-free in perpetuity. 19th November 1858.
8	Burree	..	Chooneelal Bhut	81 0 0	425 0 0	Investigation incomplete.
9	Semlee.	..	Mussamut Moonia Pundwin.	98 0 0	566 0 0	Rent-free. Order dated 27th February 1856.
10	Malagaon	..	Moj Bharty	18 12 0	400 0 0	
	TOTAL	..	TOTAL	2,596 14 0		
	Villages in Taluka Sutwas that have been summarily assessed; the rents carried to Profit and Loss Account.					
1	Muscoria	14	Fuzoolool Kadir	26 0 0	231 0 0	
2	Ketkheree and its Dakhili Garagaon	4	Rungoo Bapooji	..	563 0 0	
3	Koongaon	18	Asram	28 0 0	346 2 0	
4	Semlee.	20	Ditto	53 12 0	170 0 0	
5	Baoom Jugwara	5	Anund Rao Bishnath	12 0 0	962 2 0	
6	Beejwarra	4	Ditto	..	800 0 0	
7	Berakhal	4	Ditto	..	800 0 0	
8	Bhat Burree	4	Ditto	..	900 0 0	
9	Golepoora	4	Ditto	..	1,001 0 0	
10	Peepulia	5	Nana Sha Nundram	3 8 0	384 0 0	
11	Kotra	2	Ditto	..	301 0 0	
12	Kittee	2	Ditto	..	260 0 0	
13	Khirodee	2	Baboo Rao	..	..	
14	Joonwanee	2	Ahmed Ali Shah	..	665 0 0	
15	Golagothung	2	Ditto	..	651 0 0	
16	Sendranee and its Dakhili Sendranee Khoord.	2	Pandoorung Narain	..	550 0 0	
17	Kharee	2	Ditto	..	300 0 0	

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—continued.

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Acres. R. P.	
	Villages in Taluka Sutnas that have been summarily assessed; the rents carried to Profit and Loss Account—contd.					
18	Burkaung	5	Pandoorung Narain	..	692 0 0	
19	Oondel	6	Bahwunt Rao	..	800 0 0	
20	Tiprae	2	Dewa Jat	..	585 3 0	
21	Khoopras	2	Ditto	..	544 2 0	
22	Jhilmia	2	Ditto	..	300 0 0	
23	Nimaca and its Dakhili villages, Joogtia and Muwascokheree.	30	Bahwunt Rao	..	3,000 0 0	
24	Rundia *alias* Futtehgarh	2	Khooshial	1 0 0	202 0 0	
25	Doonguria *alias* Bijhoos	6	Ramkishun	..	500 0 0	
26	Binaca	4	Sewaram Samajee	..	..	
27	Dhalee	4	Ditto	..	..	
28	Goakal	4	Ditto	..	..	
29	Kharia			22 0 0	1,105 0 0	
30	Namunpoor			41 8 0	818 2 0	
31	Soorlae			8 0 0	529 0 0	
32	Kaneree			..	551 0 0	
33	Nimlae			..	475 0 0	
34	Dhurumpooree			..	801 0 0	
35	Dhasar	29	Anund Rao Bishnath rented the entire Tuppa containing fourteen villages.	..	725 0 0	
36	Buglanee			..	401 0 0	
37	Seewung			..	700 0 0	
38	Pokhur Kalan			..	2,000 0 0	
39	Samurdee			..	550 0 0	
40	Mugardee			..	400 0 0	
41	Roknia			..	255 0 0	
42	Hurjia			..	301 0 0	
	TOTAL	192	TOTAL	195 12 0		

	List of khalsa and maafee villages in Taluka Bajore, Purgunnah Nimawur.									
1	Dahoodpoora and its Dakhili Umbara.	105	Fuzoolool Kadir	232	14	0	504	3	0	
2	Jagia and its Dakhili Chota Thooria	375	Luchmun	678	0	0	1,340	3	0	
3	Seaa	50	Jugga	127	0	0	297	2	0	
4	Tooria and its two Dakhili villages, Sootee and Nasolia.	900	Asaram	1,463	13	3	2,512	2	0	
5	Kogamania	140	Moolchund	242	0	0	472	3	0	
6	Deceuralia	126	Khoobchund	175	0	0	456	0	0	
7	Kotra and its Dakhili Nimkhera	264	Fuzoolool Kadir	382	8	0	529	3	0	
8	Chandee	54	Paireylal	139	8	0	299	1	0	
9	Dabree	60	Bhuggoo Gond	158	0	0	447	2	0	
10	Surroodia and its Dakhili Sooranee	107	Kishnajee Pandoorung	155	12	0	684	1	0	
11	Somagaon	155	Nathooram	223	12	0	528	0	0	
12	Bheldee	159	Luchmun	276	0	0	868	0	0	
13	Rehtee	146	Chimna	349	4	0	583	0	0	
14	Doolee Junjalkheree	358	Fuzoolool Kadir	591	0	0	850	0	0	
15	Lolee	110	Ditto	118	0	0	541	0	0	
16	Dihuria and its two Dakhili villages, Mooria Khera and Ghooree.	259	Dhokul	457	8	0	566	2	0	
17	Pailee	20	Heera Korkoo	124	12	0	251	2	0	
18	Sehargona	225	Deochund	438	8	0	783	1	0	
19	Kilods	147	Hurnath	288	0	0	668	2	0	
20	Amoda	80	Laloo	210	0	0	383	0	0	
21	Sonakheree and its Dakhili Arakheree	288	Sheorab Khan	540	0	0	1,007	2	0	
22	Neewan	43	Sookha Patel	97	12	0	228	0	0	
23	Dhuwanee	66	Nathooram	222	0	0	290	0	0	
24	Miola	79	Sheolal	138	8	0	340	0	0	
25	Piplanee	50	Sukharam	162	12	0	390	0	0	
26	Bangunda	71	Chinta	98	0	0	283	0	0	
27	Kolanee	80	Chutterbhooj	165	12	0	444	2	0	
28	Chindwana and its Dakhili Ghooraghat.	565	Mohun Singh	881	12	0	1,578	0	0	
29	Nadone	20	Fuzoolool Kadir	108	0	0	306	0	0	
30	Suralia-rewateer	15	Raja Nirbhey Sing	20	0	0	230	0	0	
31	Joonapanee	25	Soorutram	49	0	0	158	0	0	
32	Oomaria	4	Raja Nirbhey Sing	85	0	0	389	0	0	
33	Tamberol	2	Sukharam	..			..			Pays rent, but has not yet [obtained possession.

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—continued.

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Acres. R. P.	
	List of khalsa and maafee villages in Taluka Bajore, Pergunnah Nimawur—contd.					
34	Maljeepura	5	Sukharam and Narain Rao	..	..	Pays rent, but has not yet obtained possession.
35	Mohkali	4	Raja Nirbhey Sing	41 0 0	378 2 0	
36	Bhanjakheree	25	Ditto	92 0 0	186 0 0	
	TOTAL	5,192	TOTAL	9,519 11 3		
	Maafee villages in Taluka Bajore.					
1	Malaugoda	..	Raja Nirbhey Sing	477 2 0	1,644 2 0	
2	Sookras	..	Ditto	468 0 0	1,186 0 0	
3	Bajore	..	Ditto	123 4 0	816 2 0	Half of this village is said to have been given rent-free by Holkar. Present incumbent's right to it is questioned.
4	Ujnas	..	Ramchund Pandoorung	710 0 0	1,322 2 0	Are no longer maafee but obaree villages. Anundrao Bishnath pays Rs. 150 annually for them. (Nos. 4–7)
5	Ugurda	..	Sudanund Swami	43 4 0	356 0 0	
6	Bhuttan	..	Ditto	256 0 0	485 2 0	
7	Khothmee	..	Bapoo Bhut	204 2 0	408 0 0	
8	Pipulkota	..	Pandoorung Narain	333 0 0	753 2 0	Investigation incomplete.
	TOTAL	..	TOTAL	2,616 12 0		

	Villages in Taluka Bajore that have been summarily assessed; the rent carried to Profit and Loss Account.				
1	Bolas	10	Nana Sha Nundram	18 8 0	255 0 0	
2	Runtha	10	Ditto	60 8 0	166 0 0	
3	Doodwas	15	Ditto	25 14 0	379 0 0	
4	Jyesingpoora	2	Narain Rao Nursing	..	..	Pays rent, but has not yet obtained possession.
5	Nimbhera	5	Hursookh	55 0 0	229 0 0	
6	Golepoora	2	Ditto	7 0 0	635 2 0	
7	Dowlutpoora	4	Babajee Sobajee	..	..	Pays rent, but has not yet obtained possession.
8	Burkheree	4	Mohun	34 0 0	400 0 0	
9	Khoordillee	3	Jugram	49 0 0	282 0 0	
10	Kotekhere	9	Dheruj Sing Deby Sing	..	325 0 0	
11	Sheojeepoora	8	Hurnath	..	..	
	TOTAL	77	TOTAL	249 14 0		
	... of khalsa and muafee villages in Taluka Hirungaon, Pergunnah Nimawur.					
1	Hirungaon	3,473	The entire taluka is held by Anund Rao Bishnath.	261 0 0	420 2 0	
2	Soolgaon			630 4 0	800 0 0	
3	Bandee			336 9 0	567 2 0	
4	Putharia			181 4 0	293 2 0	
5	Joonapanee			207 0 0	296 2 0	
6	Kurond			328 4 0	437 0 0	
7	Kakurkheree			293 0 0	766 2 0	
8	Munora and its two Dakhilis, Mendkee and Jhirnia.			344 4 0	1,224 2 0	
9	Kishunpoor			129 12 0	463 2 0	
10	Pirtranee			284 0 0	586 3 0	

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—concluded.

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed mikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Acres. R. P.	
	List of khalsa and maafee villages in Taluka Hirungaon, Pergunnah Nimawur—contd.					
11	Gunora	3,473	The entire taluka is held by Anund Rao Bishnath.	940 4 0	1,160 0 0	
12	Amla and its Dakhilis Koonungaon and Bhimtal.			1,213 4 0	1,801 3 0	
13	Sagonia and its Dakhili Chikulput			224 12 0	498 0 0	
14	Oonkaria			60 14 0	373 3 0	
15	Dain			..	575 2 0	
16	Khatanow			..	636 0 0	
17	Khouse			..	400 0 0	
18	Aralukur			..	290 0 0	
	TOTAL .	3,473	TOTAL	6,034 7 0		
	Maafee villages in Taluka Hirungaon.					
1	Lingapanee	..	Mokund Rao Ramchand	88 8 0	562 2 0	On the 18th August 1858 it was ordered that this village should continue rent-free till next settlement.
2	Ruttenpoor	..	Sirdar Sing Khooshial Sing	260 7 0	3,387 2 0	Ditto 28th May 1858.
3	Kukurdee	..	Ditto	123 0 0	254 0 0	
	TOTAL .	..	TOTAL	471 15 0		

	List of khalsa and maafee Villages in Taluka Punee Bijwar, Pergunnah Nimawar.					
1	Bijwar	800 (Nos. 1–12)	These twelve villages were rented together to Huttey Sing. On their being confiscated, they were rented to Fuzoolool Kadir.	183 4 0	461 1 0	
2	Boosanee			171 0 0	1,050 3 0	
3	Bala }			525 12 0 (Nos. 3–4)	1,161 2 0 (Nos. 3–4)	
4	Budhowa }					
5	Soondral			414 8 0	860 1 0	
6	Arie			43 0 0	450 2 0	
7	Punee			471 12 0	1,805 2 0	
8	Huthneree			91 8 0	556 2 0	
9	Huthnoma			..	505 0 0	
10	Nanjeepura			..	390 0 0	
11	Maljeepoora			3 0 0	530 1 0	
12	Muhooria			28 0 0	540 0 0	
13	Moham	7	Fuzoolool Kadir	..	380 0 0	These two villages were held rent-free by Huttey Sing. On being confiscated, they were rented to Fuzoolool Kadir.
14	Khyree	37	Ditto	24 0 0	610 2 0	
	TOTAL	844	TOTAL	1,965 12 0		
	Maafee Villages in Taluka Punee Bijwar.					
1	Kulwar	..	Pandoorung Narain. Nominally held by Thakoor Jorawur Sing, but it is supposed to have been absorbed in Mouza Punee. Jorawur Sing's claim is being investigated.	226 8 0	356 0 0	
2	Arie	..				

HOOSHUNGABAD;

The 5th February 1861.

C. BALDWIN,

Deputy Commissioner.

Abstract Statement of villages in Purgunnah Nimawar with amount of land revenue.

Number.	Name of talukas.	Number of khalsa villages.	Jumma.	Number of quit-rent villages.	Amount of quit-rent.	Number of rent-free villages.	Total Number of villages.	Total amount of revenue.	Remarks.
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
1	Hiratigaon .	18	3,473	..	..	3	21	3,473 0 0	
2	Panee Bijwar	14	844	..	..	2	16	844 0 0	
3	Nimawar .	31	14,203	..	..	4	35	14,203 0 0	
4	Sutwas . .	18	4,741	42	192	10	70	4,933 0 0	
5	Rajore . .	36	5,192	13	227	6	55	5,419 0 0	
6	Chandgurh .	17	..	..	..	17	34	..	NOTE.—The seventeen khalsa villages in Chandgurh are waste, and their names are unknown.
	TOTAL .	134	28,453	55	419	42	231	28,872 0 0	
	Add—Abkaree revenues							2,653 8 0	
	GRAND TOTAL							31,525 8 0	

No. 1.

Detailed Mouswar of Pergunnahs of the Nimar District made over to His Highness Holkar on the 23rd October 1867.

No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	A.	P.
	Pergunnah Burwai.			
1	Burwai	161	6	9
2	Boidihera . . .	172	4	3
3	Nawalpoora . . .	228	13	9
4	Umria	256	7	3
5	Somaria . . .	325	9	0
6	Ratanpoor . . .	347	9	0
7	Murala	490	5	6
8	Sohegaon . . .	196	1	3
9	Chundipoora . . .	55	4	0
10	Futtehpoor Bhadakla .	58	2	0
11	Sirtoka . . .	239	7	9
12	Amlatha . . .	122	13	9
13	Sirlai	179	5	9
14	Khaigaon . . .	56	12	3
15	Damkhera . . .	146	6	0
16	Bardia Surta . . .	115	8	0
17	Hamirpoor . . .	206	14	0
18	Bhampoora . . .	551	7	0
19	Pitambli . . .	620	8	3
20	Cowdia . . .	144	7	6
	Pergunnah Burwai—contd.			
21	Jethwai . . .	104	9	3
22	Bagdar	77	11	0
23	Deonalia . . .	70	11	0
24	Machalpur Khoord .	40	2	6
25	Asturia	206	14	0
26	Nimgal	84	14	6
27	Berphad Buzurg .	101	15	9
28	Bobhutpoora . . .	27	14	9
29	Pepalpati . . .	237	2	6
30	Gunyat Kheree . .	212	9	0
31	Pulsud	287	13	9
32	Kakatee . . .	35	13	6
33	Peeplia Khoord . .	140	8	0
34	Peeplia Buzurg . .	275	2	3
35	Machalpoor Buzurg .	325	8	0
36	Belsor	120	3	9
37	Nandia	209	11	9
38	Bapalgaon . . .	379	9	6
39	Gangwada . . .	123	8	3
40	Rampoor . . .	29	8	9

***Detailed Mouswar of Pergunnahs of the Nimar District, etc.*—contd.**

No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	A.	P.
	Pergunnah Burwai—contd.			
41	Udepoor	48	0	6
42	Nayan	202	1	6
43	Kalghara	152	2	0
44	Sustia	63	3	3
45	Dudhapoora	29	14	6
46	Bhogawan	66	0	3
47	Boree	26	11	9
48	Ghoneenath	134	5	9
49	Surtipoora	4	4	3
50	Kypasthal	200	0	0
51	Garbaree	25	5	9
52	Bandikhair	44	2	0
53	Shelda	20	8	0
54	Nunzane	25	7	3
55	Balwara	5	8	3
56	Jumapoora	13	3	0
57	Korawad	12	2	3
58	Mogargaon	48	14	6
59	Atwa	10	12	3
60	Sohalpoora Yethnai	40	1	3
61	Gungapoor Choree	149	12	3
62	Mukhtiara	47	0	0
63	Dehree	3	3	6
64	Badding Bhoosingh	19	9	6
65	Pidaya Buzurg	38	13	3
66	Phipria	30	9	0
67	Warul Cordi	3	14	6
68	Roopa Bardi	11	11	6
69	Belan Buzurg	79	11	6
70	Warul Khanki	15	11	0
71	Pidaya Khoord	35	4	6
72	Durwatia	59	12	6
73	Lakhanpoora	27	7	0
74	Brephund Khoord	21	9	0
75	Tajpoora	27	7	0
76	Zara	35	4	6
77	Ozeram	136	13	9
78	Ramgur	99	15	9
79	Saikhera	48	10	9
80	Aree	9	7	0
81	Peepulzur	31	5	6
82	Tokee	38	2	3
83	Baghpaal	38	1	6
84	Heerapoor	82	6	3
85	Palsimpala	32	2	3
86	Kadwalia	19	9	0
87	Suyapoora	14	11	0
88	Mohmpoora	31	5	6
89	Jajatpoora	31	5	6
90	Paras Kheree	23	8	6
91	Bhogasa	35	4	6
92	Peeplode	42	0	6
93	Malipoora	47	8	0
94	Khodsee	53	12	6
95	Nursingpoora	38	1	6
96	Looharpoora Mundree	19	9	6
97	Hanweratra	19	9	6
98	Kemapoora	30	9	6

No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	A.	P.
	Pergunnah Burwai—concld.			
99	Khereebat	49	1	3
100	Lawndee	61	10	0
101	Gogal Taloo	22	11	9
102	Lalpoor	23	6	9
103	Bostimpoora	31	6	0
104	Jugiut Kheree	35	4	6
105	Palasia Yethwai	46	11	9
106	Zigree	31	6	0
107	Jumnia	16	7	3
108	Bhilkheree	16	7	3
109	Dhampura	32	14	6
110	Itwa	15	11	0
111	Jeymalpoora	144	13	3
112	Sultanpoora	31	1	3
113	Charia Bawar	1	15	6
	TOTAL	11,082	3	6

No.	Name of villages.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Dhurgaon Pergunnah.			
1	Dhurgaon	1,924	0	0
2	Lallpoora	344	0	0
3	Mogawa	435	0	0
4	Khimbhia	253	0	0
5	Moreepoora	224	0	0
6	Haisgaon	304	0	0
7	Teekria	65	0	0
8	Cheera Khan	242	0	0
9	Kootargaon	234	0	0
10	Garee	81	0	0
11	Borda	37	0	0
12	Ramdar	69	0	0
13	Rampoora	31	0	0
14	Lallgaon	732	0	0
15	Gogawan	671	0	0
16	Khargaon	917	0	0
17	Kirada	390	0	0
18	Jamnia	198	0	0
19	Karandia	292	0	0
20	Nasookheree	250	0	0
21	Bhasora	122	0	0
22	Bahegaon	597	0	0
23	Murdona	96	0	0
24	Pathrar	247	0	0
25	Burvia	246	0	0
26	Langar	268	0	0
27	Pathraia Buzurg	166	0	0
28	Mohamedpoora	131	0	0
29	Khoree	193	0	0
30	Pandiaghat	58	0	0
31	Sooltanpoora	75	0	0
32	Seetamow	98	0	0
	TOTAL	9,990	0	0

Detailed Mouzwar of Purgunnahs of the Nimar District, etc.—concld.

No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	A.	P.
	Kusrawud Purgunnah.					*Kusrawud Purgunnah*—contd.			
1	Kakria	377	0	0	18	Heerapoor	308	0	0
2	Katkud	385	0	0	19	Shobabad	411	0	0
3	Satkut	494	0	0	20	Nathinpoora	97	0	0
4	Makur Kher	1,243	0	0	21	Ekalgharia	129	0	0
5	Kathora	683	0	0	22	Dongurgaon	352	0	0
6	Bamangaon	900	0	0	23	Jalanpoor	68	0	0
7	Mirzapoor	258	0	0	24	Mogaldum	1,150	0	0
8	Bamgaon	284	0	0	25	Mojampoor	136	0	0
9	Bothan	491	0	0	26	Bhilgaon	927	0	0
10	Chichlai	290	0	0	27	Balsamud	1,812	0	0
11	Dogawan	2,033	0	0	28	Kusrawud	1,602	0	0
12	Walgaon	672	0	0	29	Rasoolpoor	652	0	0
13	Dhalkhera	129	0	0	30	Borgaon	1,124	0	0
14	Rahumpoor	214	0	0		TOTAL	18,599	0	0
15	Moobarikabad	194	0	0					
16	Saita	834	0	0					
17	Multhan	419	0	0		Mundlaisir	1,502	0	0

ABSTRACTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Burwai	11,132	3	6
Dhurgaon	10,090	0	0
Kusrawud	18,599	0	0
Mundlaisir	1,502	0	0
TOTAL	41,323	3	6

KHUNDWA,
The 5th May 1872.

J. L. LOCH,
Deputy Commr., Nimar.

Names of Chandore villages transferred by Maharaja Holkar to the British Government in exchange.

1. Kusba Ojhar
2. Sowdi
3. Pimplas
4. Wadnair
5. Nandoor Medmeshwar
6. Oogaum
7. Peesgaum
8. Derdey
9. Wadolae Bhose

(Items 1–9:) With inams, haqs, cash payments, etc., Rs. 33,214-15-11.

WABGAON ESTATE.

Poona villages.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Alley Taluka Joonar	6,539	5	5	
2. Wabgaon	2,211	1	10	Taluka Khea.
3. Bebee	1,437	11	11	
4. Manchar	3,137	1	1	
5. Lakhangaon	1,574	4	3	
6. Koregaon, Taluka Seroor	2,898	0	6	
TOTAL	17,797	9	0	

Ahmednagar villages.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Kusba Mandowgan 2. Lonee Venkunath 3. Nimbgaon Khalloo	10,867	2	3

Names of Jagir villages in the Deccan transferred by Maharaja Holkar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Oowad	495	0	10
2. Balam Takli	659	4	9
3. Jalgaon	619	11	9
4. Sarola	573	8	4
5. Bahoolee	1,050	0	0
TOTAL	3,397	9	8

Names of villages of Bulandshahar Jagir in the North-Western Provinces transferred by Maharaja Holkar.

	Rs.	
1. Nayabass	550	
2. Agharpur	1,000	
3. Sharfabad	750	Pergunnah Secunderabad.
4. Harrowla	800	
5. Raghoonathpur	350	
TOTAL	3,450	

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1880.

H. D. DALY, *Lieut.-Genl.*
Agent, Gov.-Genl. for Central India.

SCHEDULE B.

Lands transferred to Maharaja Holkar.

	Number of villages.	Pergunnah.	Assets. Gross. Rs. A. P.	Assets. Net. Rs. A. P.	Date of transfer.	Remarks.
Khalsa	21	Taluka Nimawar, Pergunnah Nimawar	22,810 9 0	14,208 0 0	23rd June 1861.	Revenue from 1st May 1861 realized by Maharaja Holkar.
	13	Taluka Satwas, Pergunnah Nimawar	7,911 10 0	4,741 0 0		
	26	Taluka Rajore, Pergunnah Nimawar	9,519 11 3	5,192 0 0		
	13	Taluka Hirangaon, Pergunnah Nimawar	6,084 7 0	2,478 0 0		
	14	Taluka Pani Bijwar, Pergunnah Nimawar	1,965 12 0	844 0 0		
	17	Chandgarh	..	..		
Quit-rent	42	Satwas	196 4 0	192 0 0		Waste, Names not known.
	12	Rajore	551 2 0	227 0 0		
Rent-free	3	Hirangaon	471 15 0	..		
	2	Pani Bijwar	266 8 0	..		
	4	Nimawar	3,172 10 0	..		
	10	Satwas	2,506 14 0	..		
	6	Rajore	2,315 8 0	..		
	17	Chandgarh	..	..		
	231	TOTAL	57,772 14 3	28,872 0 0		
	112	Barwai	15,204 14 7	11,188 0 0	23rd October 1867	One kist of land revenue was collected in 1867-68, viz., that due in June on account of the rubee harvest reaped in March. Subsequent revenue realized by Holkar.
	33	Dhargaon	11,158 0 9	10,080 0 0	Ditto	
	30	Kasrawad	22,634 14 6	18,560 0 0	Ditto	
	1	Mandleser	3,324 4 6	1,502 0 0	Ditto	
	176	TOTAL	52,812 2 4	41,324 0 0	See telegram from Foreign Secretary, India, dated 12th October 1867.	
Forest revenue			..	625 0 0		
Zemindari huqs			..	5,568 0 0		
Quit-rent on rent-free holdings			..	1,230 0 0		
		TOTAL	..	48,747 0 0		
Deduct— Decrease value of eight villages, on assessment being lowered from full to quit-rent.			..	1,045 10 6		
		Balance	..	47,701 5 6		
		GRAND TOTAL	1,10,585 0 7	76,573 5 6		

Lands transferred by Maharaja Holkar.

Number of villages.	Estates	Assets. Gross. Rs. A. P.	Assets. Net. Rs. A. P.	Date of transfer.	Remarks.
9	Chandore	28,016 12 0	23,104 12 9	31st July 1865	Taken over from the beginning of the revenue year 1865-66.
	Inams, haqs, etc.	..	6,515 2 11		
	Cash payments	..	3,595 0 3		
	TOTAL	28,016 12 0	33,214 15 11		
Wahgaon Estates. 6	Poona villages	21,944 10 11	17,797 9 0	1 on 30th November 1868 3 on 1st December 1868 1 on 2nd December 1868. 1 on 3rd December 1868.	Taken over from the beginning of the revenue year 1868-69.
3	Ahmednagar villages	21,928 6 7	10,887 2 3	1 on 29th January 1868 2 on 6th June 1868.	Ditto ditto.
1	Oswad	855 14 0	495 0 10	January 1868	Ditto ditto. Rs. 249-2-11 received in 1867-68.
1	Balam Takli	1,538 6 0	859 4 9	February 1867	Taken over from the beginning of 1866-67.
1	Jalgaon	1,073 15 9	619 11 9	April 1868	Taken over from the beginning of 1868-69.
1	Sarola	2,747 1 9	573 8 4	March 1872	Ditto ditto.
1	Bahoolee	1,582 5 2	1,050 0 0	September 1872	Ditto ditto.
5	Bulandshahr Jaghire	6,575 4 0	2,450 0 0	27th October 1867	Taken over from the commencement of 1867-68.
DECCAN—	*Cash allowances and perquisites.*				
	Land	..	1,164 15 0	....	Taken over from the commencement of 1868-69.
	Cash	..	1,375 11 4		
	TOTAL OF WAHGAON ESTATE, ETC.	58,247 0 3	38,072 15 3		
	Grand Total of Chandore and Wahgaon	86,263 12 3	71,287 15 2		
	Balance due by Maharaja to the British Government annually	..	5,285 6 4		
	GRAND TOTAL	86,263 12 3	76,573 5 6		

SIMLA;
The 25th September 1880.

H. D. DALY, *Lieut.-General,*
Agent, Governor-General, Centr India.

No. XI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., and his heirs and successors for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTY on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Indore territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Indore as under :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Indore undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Indore State.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail on His Highness, agrees to deliver to the Indore Government at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt, at the rate of Rupees 2 and annas 12 per maund, each maund weighing 82⅔lbs.

This Agreement shall have effect from the eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 9th day of December 1881 corresponding with the 4th day of Pusbudi Sumvut 1938.

TOOKOJI RAO HOLKAR.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. XII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the INDORE STATE on the 9th December 1881,—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Indore Durbar by the aboli-

tion of transit duties on salt, will furnish to the Durbar at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt, at the rate of Rupees 2-12 per maund, each maund weighing 82⅟ lbs.

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money.

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore that in place of the salt specified as above the British Government will pay to the Indore Durbar a sum of Rupees 61,875 annually.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

TOOKOJI HOLKAR.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XIII.

AGREEMENT between the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SIR SHIVAJI RAO HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., OF INDORE, for the more effective discipline and control of his IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS when serving beyond the frontier of his STATE,—1901.

Whereas His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., maintains a force of Imperial Service Troops for the purpose of co-operating if need be in the defence of the British Empire, and

Whereas it is necessary that the Imperial Service Troops of the Indore State when associated with Troops of the British Army should be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the combined forces and subject to the like discipline and control as the officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, and

Whereas it is not the wish or intention of the Government of India that a British Officer should be appointed to command any Corps of Imperial Service

Troops though British Officers are employed in order to instruct and inspect the said troops.

It is hereby agreed between the Governor General of India of the one part and His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of the other as follows, namely—

1. Whenever the said troops or any portion thereof, are moved beyond the frontier of the said State they shall be attached to the Command and under the orders of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent or Force in which they are employed and such officer shall, by virtue of this agreement, be authorised to administer in respect to the said troops so serving the military laws and regulations to which they are subject under the laws of the said State and for that purpose and for the due preservation of discipline among the same to convene all such Courts and to issue all such orders and to pass all such judgments and sentences and generally to exercise all such authority as may be lawfully convened, issued, passed and exercised by the authorities of the Indore State when the said troops are serving within the territorial limits of the said State: Provided always that the execution of every sentence so passed in British Territory shall be carried out under the orders of His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., or of some person to whom the requisite authority has been delegated by him.

2. In order further to ensure the efficiency of the said Imperial Service Troops and the maintenance of discipline among them when serving along with Her Majesty's Forces the said His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., has embodied in the disciplinary law of his State applicable to the said Imperial Service Troops when employed on active service either within or without British India the provisions *mutatis mutandis* of the Indian Articles of War for the time being in force the due application and enforcement of the said provisions in respect of the Imperial Service Troops aforesaid shall be carried out under the authority of the officer commanding the District, Contingent or Force aforesaid.

SHIVAJEE RAO HOLKAR.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

SIMLA;

The 7th May 1901.

No. XIV.

DEED executed by the INDORE DARBAR ceding to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT full and exclusive POWER and JURISDICTION over the lands in the STATE occupied by the NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY,—1905.

I, Rai Nanak Chand, C.I.E., Minister of the Indore State on behalf of the Indore Durbar, hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Nagda-Muttra Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

DATED INDORE;
The 30th day of September 1905.

NANAK CHAND.

No. XV.

MEMORANDUM of TERMS between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and the (1) INDORE, (2) RATLAM, (3) JAORA, (4) SITAMAU, (5) SAILANA, (6) DEWAS (JUNIOR) DARBARS and (7) PIPLODA STATE for the PRODUCTION and PURCHASE of OPIUM, —1926.

The $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ will arrange to place under poppy cultivation an area sufficient to produce yearly as nearly as possible (1) 850, (2) 350, (3) 750, (4) 580, (5) 75, (6) 135, (7) 75 Government maunds of crude opium of consistency 70° (or an equivalent amount of crude opium of higher or lower consistency) and to deliver to Government the produce of the same.

NOTE.—(1) Government will not take exception to the failure of the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ to produce the quantity specified above owing to causes beyond their control.

(2) In the event of an appreciable diminution occurring in the demand for opium from the Ghazipur Factory the quantity of opium specified above may be reduced, by mutual agreement between Government and the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ without prejudice to the remaining clauses of this Memorandum, which shall then remain in force as if no such reduction had occurred. It is understood however that there shall be no reduction in the quantity specified in this paragraph for any reason except a diminution in the total demand upon Government for Excise or Provision opium, and that no reduction will be made otherwise than after previous notice given to the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ not later than 1st April in the calendar year preceding that in which the reduction is to take effect.

2. The $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ will use their best efforts to produce opium of such quality as is best suited to the requirements of the Ghazipur Factory and to prevent the

production of opium that is not suited to the Factory requirements. With this object in view the cultivation will be confined entirely to—

(1) the Manasa, Rampura and Garot Parganas excluding the hilly tracts,

(2), (5) areas of the State other than the hilly tracts,

(3) that portion of the State lying west of the river Chambal,

(6) the Ringnod pargana

and even within these limits the Darbar will eliminate such villages as produce opium unsuited for use by Government*.

NOTE.—Opium ranging in colour from fawn to dark chestnut is best suited to Government requirements and that of a very dark colour, inclining to black, is unsuitable. Government reserve the right to reject or to accept at a lower rate any opium, found so unsuitable.

The cultivators by whom the cultivation will be undertaken and the area within which it will be undertaken by each cultivator will, before sowings commence, be determined by the $\frac{\text{Darbar (1) either by means of licenses or otherwise}}{\text{State (2) to (7) by means of licenses}}$ and the cultivators will be required to deliver the whole of the produce to the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ as soon as it is collected.

3. As early as possible in each year, and in any case not later than the $\frac{\text{(1) 31st October}}{\text{(2) to (7) 15th December}}$ the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ will intimate to the Agent to the Governor General the area that they have arranged to place under poppy cultivation. By the $\frac{\text{(1) 31st of December}}{\text{(2) to (7) 15th of January}}$ in each year they will inform him of the area actually cultivated and of its anticipated output. Thereafter they will keep the Agent to the Governor General promptly informed of serious damage to the crop from hail, frost, blight or other causes.

4. The $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ will take delivery of the opium from the cultivators, and will despatch it as early as possible and not later than the end of May in each year to the Ghazipur Factory by such routes as may from time to time be arranged with the Factory Superintendent, to whom at least a month's notice of the probable date of despatch of the first consignment for each season will be given. The opium will be placed in cloth bags, each of which will contain one maund of opium of, as far as possible, uniform consistency, and will be packed in an outer bag of gunny. A tin ticket bearing the name of the State and a serial number will be attached to each inner bag, and a wood label bearing a paper ticket giving details of the contents of the bag and the tare will be attached to each outer bag. Each bag will be sealed before despatch. The opium will be despatched in wagon loads comprising such quantities as may be arranged with the Factory Superintendent, each wagon being locked and run through to destination, and being accompanied by a peon or other person, who will be in possession of the keys of the wagon, so as to be able to open it should any accident necessitate it being opened in transit.

*This sentence is omitted in the Sitamau and Piploda agreements.

On arrival at the Factory the bags and jars will be examined and if found intact, with seals in order, a receipt will be granted him by the Import officer in the same manner as is done for Government chalans. As each consignment of opium is despatched, invoices or chalans, showing the number and weight of each bag and the estimated consistency of its contents, will be despatched to the Factory Superintendent, Ghazipur. The forms will be provided by Government. These invoices will be in duplicate, and one copy will be returned by the Factory Superintendent to the Darbar/State for record. The entries in the invoices will be made in maunds, seers and chitaks, Government standard weights being used.

5. The Darbar/State will cause all reasonable, and in particular, the following further precautions to be taken in connection with the despatch of opium :—

(*a*) Every wagon that is tendered by the Railway authorities for the carriage of opium will be examined before any opium is placed in it, and if it is of wood, or if it contains or has contained kerosine or other oils, molasses, coal-tar, assafœtida, or any other substance likely to damage the opium or to impair its flavour or aroma, the Railway authorities will be required to replace it.

(*b*) No opium will be placed in any bag that is not perfectly dry or that has in any way become contaminated with any substance likely to affect the quality, flavour or aroma of opium packed in it.

(*c*) In order to prevent leakage from the bags, all opium delivered by cultivators at consistency lower than 67° will, before being despatched, be exposed to the atmosphere until its consistency is not lower than 67°. With the same object bags will not be piled more than 2 deep in a wagon.

6. Doubtful opium should not be sent to the Ghazipur Factory.

Inferior opium, *i.e.*, opium containing an excess of water or passewa in admixture should be separately packed and despatched, on separate invoices and chalan registers, and marked "Inferior, "water mixed"/"passewa mixed"", as the case may be.

NOTE.—Passewa is a hygroscopic liquid that forms in opium when there is an excess of humidity in the atmosphere but can be easily separated by draining.

7.* The opium will be assayed as soon as possible after its arrival at the Factory, and the weight, consistency and quality of the contents of each bag reported to the Darbar/State. For opium classed as "pure" payment will be made to the Darbar/State at the rate of Rs. 13 per seer of consistency 70°, the price of opium of higher or lower consistency being proportionately increased or reduced (*i.e.*, the price paid for each seer will depend on the amount of pure dry opium contained in it, the weight of moisture or oil being neglected). Should the price paid to cultivators in the United Provinces at any time be increased or reduced, the price paid to the Darbar/State will be correspondingly increased or reduced with effect from the season

in which the increase or reduction takes effect in the United Provinces, but such reduction in price will not be made otherwise than after previous notice given to the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ not later than August in the calendar year preceding that in which the reduction is to have effect. In addition, a premium of Re. 1 per seer at consistency 70° will be paid by Government for all opium that is delivered absolutely free from oil.

NOTE.—Following a similar reduction in purchase price in the United Provinces, the Government of India under condition 7 of this Agreement have decided to reduce the price of opium from Rs. 13 to Rs. 10 *per* seer of 70° consistency *plus* one rupee extra in case of oil-less opium with effect from the season 1926-27.

8. This agreement is for the delivery of pure opium only. Accordingly all opium that contains adulterants may be returned to the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ and all opium that is so adulterated as to be entirely useless for Factory purposes will be so returned. Subject, however, to its quantity not being in excess of that which can conveniently be utilised by Government, opium which, although slightly adulterated, is capable of being used in the manufacture of excise opium* or of "lewa,"* will be paid for at a reduced price proportional to the amount of pure opium contained in it. Opium that is too impure for excise opium,* or "lewa"* but that is capable of being utilized for the extraction of alkaloids will, at the option of the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ either be returned to the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ or (provided it does not cause the stock of opium fit only for the extraction of alkaloids to exceed requirements) paid for at a reduced price to be determined by the Factory Superintendent, whose decision on all questions regarding the quality, consistency or value of opium shall be final.

NOTE.—The stocks at the Factory of opium suitable only for alkaloids are at present largely in excess of requirements, and it is unlikely that the Factory will, for some time to come, be in a position to purchase opium of this class. Opium that is returned by the Factory as unfit for use will be returned at the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ expense and risk.

9. (*a*) Similarly this agreement is for the supply of oil-less opium only. Accordingly the $\frac{\text{Darbar}}{\text{State}}$ will use their best endeavours to secure the delivery of opium free from oil, and Government reserve the right† to make a deduction not exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$ of the price of all opium containing an appreciable proportion of oil.

(*b*) No opium containing oil shall in any case be packed in the same bag as oil-less opium, and bags of opium containing oil shall be kept apart from bags of oil-less opium or of opium containing a smaller proportion of oil.

NOTE.—Opium should be classed as—

(i) opium that is absolutely free from oil,
(ii) (iii) (iv) (&c) opium containing such percentages of oil as may from year to year be specified by the Excise Commissioner for Central India (in consultation with the Factory Superintendent) in respect of each class.

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* These words occur only in Indore agreement.

† In addition to deducting the weight of the oil in order to ascertain the amount of pure dry opium as provided by condition 7.

Opium of each of the foregoing classes will be packed in separate bags, and a different distinguishing mark will be placed on the bags containing each class.

Opium containing oil in such percentages as may from time to time be specified in each behalf by the Excise Commissioner for Central India will be packed in two cloth bags and one gunny bag.

10. All bags,* seals, sealing wax* and tickets required for use in the despatch of opium will be provided by Government, who will also pay the freights from the despatching station to Ghazipur on all opium purchased by them, and the fares to and from Ghazipur of peons accompanying consignments.

11. †Subject to the foregoing conditions and to the proviso to this paragraph Government undertake to purchase the whole produce of the area mentioned in paragraph 3, whether it be more or less than the quantity mentioned in paragraph 1. But in the event of it being (otherwise than through seasonal vicissitudes not likely to be of yearly occurrence) considerably in excess of or less than the quantity mentioned in paragraph 1, the Darbar/State will, as far as lies in their power, adjust their cultivation for the following year in such manner as may be necessary in order to secure the necessary reduction or increase. (Except with the special previous sanction of Government it will not be permissible, either in the event of a shortage or otherwise, for the Darbar/State to purchase or acquire, for delivery to Government opium produced otherwise than in accordance with condition 2 of this agreement.)

Provided that in the event of the quantity of opium delivered by the Darbar/State in any year exceeding by more than 5 per cent. the quantity mentioned in paragraph 1, Government shall have the discretion, after giving due notice, to refuse in subsequent years to accept any deliveries in excess of the quantities mentioned in paragraph 1.

12. In the event of the Darbar/State desiring to make advances to cultivators, Government will be prepared, if so desired, to pay to the Darbar/State on their request between the months of July and October in each year, a sum not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the price of the opium that they undertake to supply to Government and also not exceeding the amount which the Darbar/State intend to advance to their cultivators. Similarly Government will be prepared, if so desired, to pay to the Darbar/State by the 31st March in each year, a sum not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of the price of the opium that they undertake to supply to Government, less any sum already paid to the Darbar/State for the purpose of making advances to cultivators. Such payments will subsequently be deducted from the sum payable to the Darbar/State on account of the price of opium.

* These words are omitted in the Indore agreement.

† For paragraph 11 of the Indore agreement see end of this agreement.

13. This agreement will have effect for five years from the season 1925-26 to the season 1929-30 inclusive. It may be previously determined either by the Darbar/State or by Government by notice given not later than the 1st of January in any year, such notice having the effect of determining the agreement as soon as the produce of the crop then in the ground has been delivered and paid for.

14. The examination and assay of each consignment of opium will ordinarily commence within about three days of its arrival at the Factory and will ordinarily take between 5 and 10 days, but these periods may be exceeded when numerous consignments are being simultaneously received from different places. An official deputed by the Darbar/State will, if the Darbar/State so desire, be permitted to be present at the examination of the opium supplied by the Darbar/State. He will also be instructed in the process of assay, and will be permitted to visit the laboratory from time to time, in the company of the Factory Superintendent, while the produce of the State is under assay. (The conditions under which laboratory work is necessarily conducted preclude his being given unrestricted access to the laboratory.)

The Darbar/State official, if any, deputed for this purpose, should arrange to reach the Factory at the same time as the first consignment, and to remain until the examination of the last consignment is complete. In no case can the examination of opium be postponed owing to his absence.

15. *The Darbar/State further agree to adopt the "Scheme for the appointment and maintenance of a Joint Opium Officer" hereto attached and in consideration of their doing so, the Government of India agree—

(*i*) that in the event of the termination of the arrangements for the production of opium between Government and any State participating in the said scheme, the Darbar/State will at once be informed and shall be at liberty to determine this agreement and to withdraw from the said scheme, by notice delivered to the Political Agent within two months of the delivery to them of such information. Such determination and withdrawal shall take effect—

(*a*) from the 1st of July next following the date of the delivery of the notice to the Political Agent, if such delivery take place between the 1st October in any year and the 30th June in the following year,

(*b*) from the 1st of October next following the date of such delivery if such delivery take place between the 1st July and the 30th September in any year;

(*ii*) that the peon or other person, required by condition 4 of this memorandum to accompany opium while in transit by rail, shall be provided by Government, and that on the opium being loaded in the railway wagon in his presence and made

*For paragraph 15 of the Indore agreement see end of this agreement.

over to him by the Joint Opium Officer at the despatching station and his acknowledgment of the same taken, Government shall bear all losses occurring during the transit of opium by rail, caused by—

(*a*) actual loss of the whole or part of a consignment,

(*b*) injury to a consignment *demonstrably* occurring during such transit (*e.g.*, by fire or water).

In such cases payment for the opium thus lost or injured shall be made by Government to the Darbar / State on the basis of the weight, quality and consistency of the opium, as recorded in the chalan despatched to the Ghazipur Factory in pursuance of condition 4.

NOTE.—If so desired by the Opium Agent, the weighment and packing of the opium shall also be effected in the presence of the peon or other person who is to accompany it.

Paragraphs 11 and 15 of the Indore Agreement.

11. Subject to the foregoing conditions Government undertake to purchase the whole produce of the area mentioned in paragraph 3, provided that it is not in excess of the quantity mentioned in paragraph 1. Except with the special previous sanction of Government, it will not be permissible, either in the event of a shortage or otherwise, for the Darbar to purchase or acquire, for delivery to Government, opium produced otherwise than in accordance with condition 2 of this agreement.

* * * * *

15. It is further agreed that if the Darbar employ a deputed or retired officer of the Opium Department approved by Government in this behalf for the control of their opium cultivation, and for the weighment, classification and despatch of their opium, the peon or other person, required by condition 4 of this memorandum to accompany opium while in transit by rail, shall be provided by Government, and that on the opium being loaded in the railway wagon in his presence and made over to him by the said Officer at the despatching station and his acknowledgment of the same taken, Government shall bear all losses occurring during the transit of opium by rail, caused by—

(*a*) actual loss of the whole or part of a consignment,

(*b*) injury to a consignment *demonstrably* occurring during such transit (*e.g.*, by fire or water).

In such cases payment for the opium thus lost or injured shall be made by Government to the Darbar on the basis of the weight, quality and consistency of the opium, as recorded in the chalan despatched to the Ghazipur Factory in pursuance of condition 4.

NOTE.—If so desired by the Opium Agent, the weighment and packing of the opium shall also be effected in the presence of the peon or other person who is to accompany it.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of SETTLEMENT executed by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR SOUBADAR through RUGHOO GUNGADHUR, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH INDORE, to RUGHOONATH SING, son of TEKCHUND, and KISREE SING, son of BEJOY SING, ZEMINDARS of PERGUNNAH BAEE, TALOOKA MUDHARNEE,—1226 A. A.,—1825.

The above pergunnah was desolated and is now being improved by the Circar. An enquiry respecting the zemindaree of the pergunnah was made, but no papers have been found. Agreeably, however, to what you verbally stated the following settlement is made :—

1. The following duties used formerly to be levied on travellers on account of zemindar and chowkies.

Exclusive of duties on travellers, sayer duties were levied from tradesmen at the rate of two annas on every loaded bullock, sheep, camel, &c.

Sayer duty of one anna and not more was levied on every company of travellers, or traders at the following five chowkies, *viz.*—

1. Nachumbore.
2. Bhoyroba.
3. Arveh Khal.
4. Chorur Nuddee.
5. Amlee.

According to the above scale, duties at the rate of three annas may be levied on tradesmen on account of zemindar and chowkey; and duties at the rate of one anna may be taken on every company of travellers; a duty also of one anna and a half may be levied on every animal carrying the baggage of the traders; but nothing more than the above should be collected. All duties must be levied according to the rate settled by the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm. You shall make good the loss which any man may sustain in any place from Sumrore village ghaut to the borders of Goosloo at the time of his coming or returning. You shall always be in attendance and serve the Circar heartily and carefully.

2. The village which you state to have been from of old in your possession in zemindaree tenure, and the lands which you claim to hold for the purpose of cultivation are as follows :—

You have said that you hold the village of Gazeeda and 25 beegahs of land situated in cusba Baee; you may now improve the said village and cultivate the lands, and from the income thereof you may support your family and children: but after the institution of an enquiry such settlement in respect thereof shall be made as may be deemed proper :—

3. The following is the settlement made :—

One-fourth of the sum fixed to be paid to the Circar shall be given to the zemindar. If you settle aheerees or graziers and others in the village, you will

receive a percentage at the rate of Rupees 5 per cent. on the amount to be paid by them to the Circar on account of pasture.

4. It is necessary to make an enquiry whether or not the cess "damee" is due to the zemindar, and whether or not peshcush is payable by the zemindar; for this purpose it is necessary that you should produce the old receipts which you hold. After enquiry a settlement will be made, and until such settlement is made you may take two rupees on every village. One rupee only should be taken on a village yielding Rupees 25 a year, but on a village paying Rupees 50 you may take two rupees as mentioned above.

5. No duties on account of zemindar and chowkey, as above detailed, shall be levied from persons holding a letter of the Circar exempting them from payment of duties. If any tradesman holds an engagement of the Circar the duties should be levied from him with reference to that engagement. You will keep the tradespeople satisfied by making the usual allowance in their cases. In respect to pilgrims you shall act in consonance with the orders of the Circar. The settlement having been thus made you shall serve the Circar with fidelity, and improve the said pergunnah by bringing the tenants and settling them in the pergunnah. You shall protect the traders, travellers, and passengers, so that they may not sustain any loss. You shall levy duties according to the above settlement which has been made with reference to your verbal statement. After the records have been referred to, such rules in regard to the levying of duties and the payments of peshcush shall be laid down as obtained during the time of the late Bai Saheba.

Dated 1st Rubbee-oos-Sanee 1226 A.A.

No. XVII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to MAHARAJAH SREEMUNT MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, before HAVILDAR SUDUROODEEN, by BHEEMA TURVEE of MOUZA GOJEERAH, DHOOHUND of MOUZA ROOPAPOORAH, and KALOO TURVEE of MOUZA CHAREEPOORAH,—1819.

Whereas in the presence of General Sir John Malcolm the Circar sent for us, employed us, and desired us to protect the tradespeople and others on the way from mouza Semrore Ghat to the borders of the village of Gooaloo and Baoee pergunnah; therefore we will attend on the thannadur at Baoee Semrore, and act up to his orders. We will serve the Circar with fidelity and make such arrangements as will protect the tradesmen and others on the road from the Semrore Ghat to the borders of Baoee and Gooaloo. If any trader or traveller be robbed we shall be held responsible for the same. We have of our own accord executed this deed of engagement.

We will serve the Circar and accept, as settled, the following salary per mensem, viz.—

	Rs.
1. Jemadar	10
9. Men at Rs. 5 each	45
TOTAL	55

Dated 9th Rubbee-oos-Sanee Fuslee 1226, corresponding with 10th Maugh Soodee 1875 Sumbut.

NATHOORAM PUTWAREE,
of Mouza Mayne.

No. XVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH bearing the seal and signature of NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR,—1818.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Rao Khosal Sing represented to me that he had from of old obtained a subsistence allowance from the Zemindars and mookuddums of the villages in pergunnahs Ashta and Chapaneer, and prayed for maintenance; and whereas a perwannah under my signature has been granted to him settling on him from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1227 the sum of Bhopal Rupees 200 payable from the office at Ashta, as specified below, on condition of his executing the orders of the Circar, *i.e.*, protecting the above pergunnahs and using in the true spirit of loyalty his best endeavours to put down disturbances in those pergunnahs: therefore he shall draw, without objection, the sum of Bhopal Rupees 200 from the amil of the office in Ashta. He shall be steadfast in his loyalty to the Circar, and use his endeavours to quell disturbances of evil-doers in the said pergunnahs. He shall not oppress the tenants by exacting on any account bhet, chundee, etc. If at any time he fail in his duty he will forfeit the allowance settled on him.

To be paid Kartick	Rupees	70
" " Maugh	"	70
" " Bysack	"	60
TOTAL RUPEES		200

Dated 10th Ramzan, 14th year of the reign of the Sovereign, corresponding with Fuslee 1226.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD bearing the seal and signature granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO KHOSAL SING, dated 1220 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you have from of old received tankha, girass dues, grain, and cash from the mehals in the elaka of Nimar; and whereas the same being now forbidden, it has been resolved that a pecuniary allowance in lieu thereof should be fixed payable every year from the said villages in three instalments; and whereas, according to this resolution, an annual sum of Rupees 2,910 has been granted to you from the above year payable from the said mehals in the following manner, *viz.* :—

From Nimar.

	Rs.	
To be paid in Kartick	743	
" " Maugh	743	
" " Bysack	742	
		2,228

From Pergunnah Oonchode.

	Rs.	
To be paid in Kartick	179	
" " Maugh	179	
" " Bysack	179	
		537

From Pergunnah Newree.

	Rs.	
To be paid in Kartick	48	
" " Maugh	48	
" " Bysack	49	
		145
TOTAL .		2,910

	Rs.
To be paid in Kartick	970
" " Maugh	970
" " Bysack	970
TOTAL .	2,910

Therefore the said amount shall be paid to you in the above three instalments from the office of the amils of those mehals. You shall serve the Circar with promptitude, and chastise the evil-doers who may create disturbance in the said pergunnahs. If it be proved that you have failed in your duty you will forfeit your subsistence allowance above referred to.

Dated 24th Zecaad Fuslee 1227.

No. XX.

Translation of a **Perwannah** bearing the seal and signature of **Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar Bahadoor** to **Nara Junardun**, **Kamaisdar** of **Talooka Hurungaon**, dated 1221 A.A.,—1820.

Whereas Khosal Sing Girassia, Gond, has from of old received girass dues from the above talooka; and whereas it appears from a petition submitted to me that an annual sum of Rupees 84 on account of bhet and sayer, has been settled on him through Captain Henley from the 1st year, 1219 A. H. or 1228, payable from the cutcherry in the following three instalments:—

	Rs.
On account of the bhet from the villages in pergunnah Hurungaon .	59
On account of the sayer	25
Total .	84

	Rs.
On the full moon of 15th Kartick	28
On the full moon of 15th Maugh	28
On the full moon of 15th Bysack	28

Therefore this perwannah is issued directing you to pay to the said Girassia from the office in the above talooka the sum of Rupees 84 of the currency of the mehal in the said three instalments, taking receipts for the same. He shall make no demand in excess of the above amount. He will serve the Circar, and make such arrangements as may prevent the outbreak of disturbance, &c., in the mehal.

Dated 17th Zilhej.

A similar perwannah was issued to **Bhagwant Rao**, Kamavisdar of pergunnahs Nimawur and Rajwur, for a grant to **Khushal Singh** of Rupees 1,498-8, payable in three equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack, *viz.*:—

From Nimawur.

	Rs.	A.
On account of Girass	575	6
" " Bhet	108	0
" " Grain	52	8
" " Sayer	225	0
" " Abkaree	25	0
Total .	986	8

From Rajwur.

	Rs.	Rs.	A.
On account of Bhet	287		
" " Sayer	225		
		512	0
Total .		1,498	8

Also to the kamavisdar of Kantapoor for a grant of Rupees 1,756-8 to KHUSHAL SINGH, payable in three equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack, *viz.*:—

			Rs.	A.
On account of	Girass	.	475	0
„	„	Bhet and Damee	502	8
„	„	Grain	255	0
„	„	Abkaree	14	0
„	„	Sayer	500	0
„	„	Kamdon	10	0
		TOTAL	1,756	8

No. XXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KHOSAL SING, GOND, Girassia,—1820.

Whereas you represented to me at Indore that the village of Heerapore in pergunnah Kanthapore was waste and uncultivated, and that should the Circar be pleased to settle it with you, assessing it with a progressive rent, you would bring it into cultivation; and whereas in compliance with your prayer the said village was settled with you from the year 1230 or Sumbut 1877, in order that you might bring it under cultivation, on the following terms:—

1st.—That the said village shall be subject to progressive rent for five years from the year 1230 or Sumbut 1877 to 1234 or Sumbut 1881 inclusive, and that within this period you shall bring the lands into such a state of cultivation that they can yield the full revenue;

2nd.—That from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1882 you shall hold the village in istumraree tenure at the rent of Rupees 600 to be paid to the kamavisdar from whom you will take a receipt;

This Sunnud, containing the above two conditions, is granted to you that you may cultivate the lands of Heerapore for five years from the Sumbut 1877 to 1881 inclusive, subject to progressive rent, and pay annually from the Sumbut 1882 the revenue of Rupees 600 to the kamavisdar of that village, taking receipt for the same. You and your sons from generation to generation shall hold the village, discharge your duties and remain thankful to the Circar.

Dated 10th Shabun.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE granted by the MAHARAJAH (HOLKAR) to KHOSAL SING, GOND, Girassia.

It appearing from the application of the above-named Girassia that Heerapore and two or three other villages in pergunnah Kanthapore are now lying uncultivated and waste, and that if a settlement be made with him on a progressive rent for five years, he will bring them into a good state of cultivation, this lease is

granted to him with a view to the improvement of those villages. It behoves him to bring them into a good state of cultivation, within five years from the Mahratta 1230 or Sumbut 1877 to 1234 or Sumbut 1881 on a progressive rent, and to pay annually from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1882 the sum of Rupees 600 of the currency of the said pergunnah to the tehsildar thereof without default, taking receipt for the same. He may be assured that the said villages shall remain in his possession from generation to generation.

Dated 5th Shabun Fuslee 1229 or Sumbut 1876.

No. XXII.

AGREEMENT between the DHAR DARBAR and the RAO of HIRAPUR regarding the resumption of the 12 villages in AHIRWAS tract in the NIMANPUR PARGANA of DHAR,—1905.

In accordance with the Likhtam dated Jeth Bidi 10th, Fasli year 1229 (A.D. 1822) from Raja Ramchandra Powar of Dhar to Rao Bheron Singh, the Rao of Hirapur has held from the Dhar Darbar the marginally-noted 12 villages in the Ahirwas tract in the Nimanpur pargana on the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 601 Hali coin. For a long time past the Rao has been representing that the villages in the Ahirwas tract yield little or no revenue to him and that consequently he finds the payment of the yearly *tanka* of Rs. 601 a heavy burden on him and he has lately requested that the Darbar may resume the villages and grant him a *tanka* of Rs. 150 per annum as compensation for the allowance formerly enjoyed by his (the Rao's) family and in lieu of which the tract containing the 12 villages mentioned was held by him. The Dhar Darbar having considered the representations made on behalf of the Rao of Hirapur and other circumstances affecting the Ahirwas tract, have decided to resume the 12 villages. Accordingly the Rao of Hirapur hereby relinquishes all his rights over the 12 villages in the Ahirwas tract which were granted to him by the Darbar under the aforesaid Likhtam and the Dhar Darbar hereby agree to pay to the Rao of Hirapur a *tanka* of Rs. 150 per annum on the resumption of the 12 villages as compensation for the *bana* (allowance) mentioned in the said Likhtam. The said *tanka* of Rs. 150 per annum in British coin will be paid through the Political Agent in Bhopal. This agreement is made between the Dhar Darbar and the Rao of Hirapur with retrospective effect from the 31st March 1904.

Bari Ahirwas.	Mansinghpura.
Pajru.	Dudhwas.
Bhikapura.	Bhirivpura.
Punjapura.	Kaparipani.
Chhoti Ahirwas.	Khajukheri.
Kutkirpura.	Barbedi.

RAUSHANLAL,
Superintendent, Dhar State.

Dated 18th July 1905.

MADHO SINGH HIRAPUR, *uncle of Rao Jaswant Singh.*
GHULAM HUSEN, *Superintendent, Hirapur.*
CHAIN SINGH, *uncle of Rao Jaswant Singh.*

No. XXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DAULAT RAO SINDE to SALIM SINGH, GIRASIA of LALGARH, 1219 Arabi,—1818.

FROM DAULAT RAO SINDE, to SALAM SINGH, GIRASIA of Lalgarh. *Dated, Suma Tisa Asar Mayatan wa Alaf.* (1219 A.A.).

Govardhandasji Kamavisdar of Pargana Barod and other Mahals has, with a view to preventing you from causing disturbances in the said Mahals, given to you on Ijara two villages Mauza Survas and Mauza Dhablya Ajna in Pargana Barod, besides the Sarkar Ijaras. Accordingly the Sarkar has granted to you—

1 village Saduas
1 village Dhablya Ajna

two villages, besides the Ijara, from the current year for which this Sanad is granted to you. You will continue to hold the above villages separately besides the Ijara. In case any disturbance is created by you in this and other Mahals of the Sarkar you shall forfeit the said villages. Be it known to you. Chh. 1 Ziljeh (Zilhej) (20th October 1818).

This Sanad was obtained to Zalim Singh of Lalgarh through my mediation and is guaranteed by the British Government.

MHOW,
10th November 1818.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to SALIM SINGH, THAKOOR,—1819.

FROM MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, TO SALIM SINGH THAKUR, DATED *Suma Ashrin Mayatan wa Alaf.* (1220 A. A.).

You represented to the Sarkar at Indore that the two villages Lalgarh *alias* Manpura and Nag-guradiya of Pargana Mahidpur, which you have held for a long time, were resumed last year by the Sarkar and assigned for the erection of the Chatri at Bhanpura. That the Girass Tanka which you formerly used to receive from villages of the Mahal was stopped and it was settled through Captain Law on the part of General Malcolm that no people of any village of the Mahal should be oppressed nor a pice taken direct from villages on account of Girass but should take from the Sarkar Kutcheri an annual sum of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) in cash and should receive the village Kachhalya, and that a letter for payment of the annual sum of Rs. 1,000 was written to the Kamavisdar of the Mahal. You further represented that two villages had been held by you on Istimrar for a long time.

That the Sarkar had assigned the village of Kachhalya and fixed an annual sum of Rs. 1,000, which arrangement was in force, but that in addition to that to enable you to obtain grass, fuel, etc., a lease of the aforesaid two villages might be given to you on Ijara Istimrar tenure, that then the sum of Rs. 1,000 fixed to be received from Mahal Kutcheri, would be deducted from the income of the villages and the balance of the village revenues according to the lease would be paid by you at any place the Sarkar might direct. A request to this effect was made by you to Gerald Wellesley who brought this to the notice of the Sarkar, and your request having been taken into consideration, it has been determined to grant you an Istimrar lease of the two villages from the current year as follows :—

The Istimrar rent of the two villages—

	Rs.
for Fasli year 1229 St. year 1876	2,251
for Fasli year 1230 St. year 1877	2,401
TOTAL .	4,652

From this are to be deducted, annually, rupees one thousand in the local currency on account of the tanks, which should not then be taken from the Kutcheri and the balance, *i.e.*, for the current year of Rs. 1,251, and from Fasli year 1230, Rs. 1,401 of the local currency would be paid annually by you without any objection or causing expense at any place the Sarkar might direct and obtain receipt for the

Be it known to you. Ch : 16 Jilkad. (7th September 1819). Mortab Sud.

No. XXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to SALIM SINGH, GIRASIA,—1819.

FROM MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, TO SALIM SINGH GIRASI, DATED *Suma Tisa Asre Mayaten Wa Alaf* (1219 A. A.).

The amount of your Tanka from the Parganas of Kaitha and Tarana has been fixed, and orders have been sent to the Kamavisdars of these parganas to pay to you the annual Tanka year after year from Samvat 1876 from both the Mahals as settled through the mediation of Captain Henley, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
Pargana Tarana	1,000
" Kaitha	400
TOTAL .	1,400

In all you will receive 1,400 rupees, so you should take this 1,400 rupees from the Kacheris of these (two) Mahals in lieu of the Giras Tanka. Besides this, you

should not take a single pice from the Mahal villages or from other Khasgi villages such as cesses, bhet, etc. You will maintain peace and order in the Mahals. Thus it is ordered. Ch. 10 Jamdi-akhir (6th April 1819).

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to RAMCHANDRA BHAGWANT, KAMAVISDAR, PARGANA TARANA,—1819.

FROM MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, to RAMCHANDRA BHAGWANT, KAMAVISDAR, PARGANA TARANA. Dated *Suma Tisa Asar Mayaten wa Alaf* (1219 A. A.).

The Girasias annually exact large sums as Tanka directly from each village in the Pargana. This system is now to be abolished. And in order that the villagers of the Mahal should not be oppressed (by them); and they should protect the rayats from oppression by others and maintain peace, so it has been decided through the mediation of Captain Henley that from the current year Salim Singh should be given from the Fasli year 1227, St. year 1876, the amount fixed in three instalments, from the Mahal Kacheri, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
In the month of Kartik	333
" " Magh	333
" " Waishakha	334
TOTAL .	1,000

In all rupees one thousand are made payable by you annually. You will, therefore, pay to Salim Singh the said sum of rupees one thousand from the Kacheri of the Mahal in accordance with fixed instalments, annually, and obtain his receipt for the same. In case the villagers of the Mahal are oppressed by the Girasia he should not be given a single pice.

Be it known to you. Ch. 23 Jamadulawal (20th March 1819).

Registered.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAL RAO KRISHAN, KAMAVISDAR, PERGANA KAITHA,—1819.

FROM MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, to GOPAL RAO KRISHAN, KAMAVISDAR, PERGANA KAITHA. Dated *Suma Tisa Asar Mayaten wa Alaf* (1219 A. A.).

In the pergana named the Girasia Tanka has been recovered in excess direct from each village. This system is abolished and in order that the villagers of the Mahal shall not be so oppressed or (in any way) molested by others but the Raiyat kept in peace, it has been settled, through the mediation of Captain Henley, that

from the year Fasli 1227 Samvat 1876, Salim Singh should be paid this amount yearly in three instalments from Mahal office.

	Rs.
In the month of Kartik	133
" " Magh	133
" " Waishakha	134
TOTAL .	400

In all four hundred rupees are to be paid by you. You should, therefore, pay Rs. 400 yearly to Salim Singh from the pargana Kacheri and take his receipt for the same.

In case the villagers of the Mahal are oppressed by the Girasia he should not be given a single pice. May this be known to you. Ch. 23 Saban Jamad-ul-awal (20th March 1819).

No. XXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted by DAULAT RAO SINDE to DIWAN ZALIM SINGH of LALGARH,—1819.

FROM SUBHA RAJ SHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE, TO DIWAN ZALIM SINGH. *Suma Tisa Asar Mayaten wa Alaf.**

The *Sarkar* has decided that the *Ijara* village and *Tanka*, etc., which you have long and lately enjoyed in Taluka Tonk and Taluka Baroda in Parganas Unchod and Jhokar of the Malwa Prant should now be discontinued. In lieu thereof you will be given the amounts mentioned below for your subsistence to be paid in three instalments from the revenues of the aforesaid Mahals; this will be paid annually from next year, *i.e.*, *Asharin Mayaten* (1220 A. A.).

	Rs.	Rs.
From Taluka Tonk	..	3,000
At the end of Kartik	1,000	
" " Magh	1,000	
" " Vaishak	1,000	
TOTAL .	3,000	

	Rs.	
From Taluka Baroda and Unchod	..	1,700
At the end of Kartik	567	
" " Magh	567	
" " Vaishak	566	
TOTAL .	1,700	

* 1219 A.A.

	Rs.	Rs.
From Taluka Jhokar	...	1,200
At the end of Kartik	400	
" " Magh	400	
" " Vaisakh	400	
TOTAL .	1,200	5,900

At the end of Kartik	1,967
" " Magh	1,967
" " Vaisakh	1,966
TOTAL .	5,900

Thus the *Sarkar* has undertaken to give you in all the sum of rupees five thousand nine hundred from next year, *i.e.*, *Asharin Mayaten* (1220 A. A.). You will therefore receive in three instalments the sum of rupees one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven annually. You are to serve the *Sarkar* faithfully, and if anybody create a disturbance in the aforesaid Mahals, you shall punish him. If you fail in this and the disturbance is traced to you, you will forfeit the allowance. Be it known. Ch. 28, *Rajab*. (23rd May 1819).

No. XXVII.

AGREEMENT between TUKOJI RAO PUWAR and DEWAN SALAM SINGHJI, CHAWAN of LALGARH,—1820.

You have since time immemorial received tanka, bhet and other cesses from villages situated in Pargana Dewas. Lately the Mahal was devastated by the Subhas of Sindhe and Holkar and other plunderers. The income of the villages not being what it was in the past giras tanka was recovered direct from the villages (by you). This matter having been enquired into by the British Government through Captain Borthwick a settlement was made through their mediation in respect of your tanka, bhet, etc., including all cesses. The amount on account of girás tanka, etc., (leviable) from the villages was finally settled during the time of the late Khero Sidhesar, Gangaji Gojru, Ramchandra Mahadeo and Naik Paranchape. Rs. 150 (fixed) (one hundred and fifty) for Mo(je) Mundahera held by the Kanungo : half of this, *viz.*, Rs. 75 (seventy-five) is to be paid in San 1226 and the balance in five years by progressive instalments—

Assami.	Original amount.	Amount of enhancement.	TOTAL.
In San 1227 . . .	75	15	90
" 1228 . . .	90	10	100
" 1229 . . .	100	15	115
" 1230 . . .	115	20	135
" 1231 . . .	135	15	150
TOTAL .	515	75	590

Instalments (as fixed) of the above.

1	On the 15 of Kartik.
1	On the 15 of Magh.
1	On the 15 of Chait.
3	

You shall send your servant to take the amount as fixed by these instalments from my Kamavisdar's Kacheri every year for five years and shall not collect it direct from the villages. Whatever is to be paid will be paid with the permission of the Sarkar but you shall not send your man to villages direct. The Sarkar will respect your demands* on the villages as in past.

Miti Maha Sudi 5, San 1227 (20th January 1820).

Endorsement in Marathi.

In all, rupees five hundred and ninety on account of giras has been fixed to be paid in five years. In accordance with the instalments fixed you shall send your servant to my Kamavisdar's Kacheri and the money will be paid. There thus remains no necessity for your servant to go to the villages direct.

Suma Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf.

May it be known. Ch. 5 Rabi-ul-Akhar sur San Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf, (1220 A. A.) San 1227. (22nd January 1820).

[Mortab Sud.]

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted by DAULAT RAO SINDE to SALAM SINGH of LALGARH,—1820.

FROM DAULAT RAO SINDE, TO SALIM SINGH, OF MAUZA LALGARH, PARGANE MAHIDPUR. DATED *Suma Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf* (1220 A. A.).

The Tanka, etc., old and new, which you have received from time immemorial from the Pargana of Haveli Ujjain and Pargana Panbihar having been now stopped, the Sarkar has fixed in lieu thereof an annual cash allowance from the Mahals for your maintenance—

	Rs.
From Pargana Havili Ujjain	1,100
" " Panbihar	1,100
TOTAL	2,200

* *Pharmas* presents to a superior or any levy, generally in kind.
Lawajma perquisites generally.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Details—			
In the month of Kartik	733	5	3
" " Magh	733	5	3
" " Vaishakha	733	5	6
TOTAL	2,200	0	0

In all rupees twenty-two hundred has been fixed as allowance from the current year, Ashrin Mayaten, which may be taken by you in accordance with the instalments fixed and serve the Sarkar with fidelity.

If any one excites a disturbance in the Mahals you shall punish him. If you fail to do so or create any disturbance you will forfeit the above allowance.

Be it known to you. Chh. 17 Rajab. (1st May 1820).

A precisely similar Sanad was granted to Thakur GULAB SINGH of JAWASIA for Rs. 1,400, *viz.*

	Rs.
Havili Ujjain	800
Pan Bihar	600

	Rs.	A.	P.
Instalments—			
Kartik	466	10	6
Maugh	466	10	6
Byssak	466	11	0

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DAULAT RAO SINDE to the KAMAVISDAR of MOUZA MUKSEE in TALOOKA JHOKUR on the part of BHAWEE,—1821.

FROM DAULAT RAO SHINDE, to RAJSHRI KAMAVISDAR representing BHANE, at the village of MAKSI in TALUKA JHOKAR. *Suma* Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf.*

Compliments:

It is reported to the *Sarkar* that trouble is experienced in the payment of the *Tanka* due to Diwan Zalim Singh from the aforesaid village which (*Tanka*) has been paid from old times. Now the amount of the *Tanka* of the aforesaid village of Maksi is to be paid from last year, *i.e.*, from the year Ashrin Mayaten (1220 A. A.) at Rs. 75 annually in three instalments as detailed below:—

	Rs.
In Kartik	25
In Magh	25
In Vaishakh	25
TOTAL	75

* 1221 A.A.

In all a *nemnuk* of Rs. 75 has been settled upon you by the *Sarkar* from last year and (accordingly) this *Sanad* has been issued to you. You should, therefore, pay the amount of Rs. 75 on account of *Tanka* annually to the person aforesaid and obtain a receipt.

Be it known. Ch. 17, *Rabi-ul-akhir* (22nd January 1821). What more need be written.

A similar perwannah for Rupees 150 on the village of DONTA. Also for Rupees 150 on the village of CHARAWUD.

No. XXX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by BHEEL KAISHA PRIMA and AJRA, inhabitants of the village of Mayne in Pergunnah INDORE, to BALAJEE NAIK, a dependant of HUREE RAO HOLKAR,—1837.

I have accepted employment for the purpose of protecting the hills and roads of the village of Jaum.

The limits of the country which I engage to protect are as follows, *viz.*, from the borders of the village of Jaum Bozurg to those of Jaum Khord; from the village of Mayne to the hills of Doodmal and the borders of Maunpore; from the hills of Janapao to Nundlyee; from Baree to the borders of the village of Cherakhaun and the cantonment road; from the village of Bugodah to the villages of Dhunroh, Soonyee Bheema, and Borekheree Bozurg, as well as to the Mohessur road; from the village of Borekheree Bozurg to the borders of Kesulgurh; and from the village of Dhawarah to the borders of Goojurwalo. I will protect the borders as described above. If any person be robbed I will make good his loss. If I fail to indemnify him for the loss I will produce the robber. I have of my own accord accepted this employment. I will always remain in attendance, *i.e.*, whenever the Circar shall send for me I will present myself. I will serve the Circar with fidelity.

Dated 28th Mohurrum, corresponding with 15th Bysack Boodee 1894 Sumbut.

Witnesses:

KRISHEN TURVEE of MOUZA Mayne.

NATHOO RAM PUTWAREE of Mayne.

MAJA CHUND BHOWANEE DOSS,
and others.

No. XXXI.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA from ALEXANDER MACDONALD to RAWAT KARAN SINGH regarding grant of village of BHATKHERI,—1821.

You took a part in the mischief committed by the people of Amad. Therefore the following villages have been taken from you in Khalsa :—

Dantoli with its fort.

Gopalpura.

Pokharda.

The above villages have been taken by Maharaja Holkar in Khalsa and the village of Bhatkheri has been graciously granted to you in jagir. Live there in peace. Never join in any sedition and be on good terms with the Sirkar. You will not come to trouble. Be easy. Dated 30th October 1821 or Kartik Sudi 5th S. 1878.

A. MACDONALD.

II.—BHOPAL AGENCY.

This Agency includes, besides the Treaty State of Bhopal, and the two minor States of Kurwai and Muhammadgarh which are immediately dependent on the British Government, the three mediatised Salute States of Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh and Khilchipur, and the three mediatised Estates of Basoda, Pathari and Ramgarh.

Basoda and Pathari are feudatories of Gwalior: and though, in the past, Basoda has been treated as guaranteed by the British Government, the question, whether it should be so treated in future, is now under consideration. Though holding only from Gwalior, these two Estates are included in the Bhopal Agency: and their accounts are, for this reason, reproduced under the Bhopal Agency, not under Gwalior.

In addition to those mentioned above, the Bhopal Agency originally included the following guaranteed Estates:—

- Daria Kheri
- Dhabla Dhir
- Dhabla Ghosi
- Hirapur
- Jhalera
- Kamalpur
- Kharsia
- Larawat
- Maksudangarh
- Patharia
- The Pindara Jagirs:
  - Jabria Bhil
  - Dugri
  - Khajuri
  - Piplianagar
- Ramgarh
- Sadan Kheri
- Suthalia
- Tappa

In 1908 the Estates of Daria Kheri, Dhabla Dhir, Dhabla Ghosi, Jhalera, Kamalpur, Kharsia, Patharia, the Pindara Jagirs, Sadan Kheri and Tappa, being feudatories of Gwalior, were transferred to the Gwalior Residency. Hirapur was transferred in 1909 to the Resident at Indore: and, on the abolition of that post, came under the Central India Agency.

Larawat lapsed in 1879 to the Dhar and Dewas Darbars: Maksudangarh* lapsed to Gwalior in 1909: and Suthalia lapsed to Rajgarh in 1910.

In 1921, on the separation of the Gwalior Residency from the Central India Agency, it was decided that the Estates named below who, besides their holdings from Gwalior, either hold land or receive tankas from the States shown against their names, should deal with the Gwalior Residency

* For account, see Vol. V, Gwalior, Lapsed Estates.

in respect of their Gwalior holdings, and in respect of the other holdings with the Agencies shown against their names:—

Name.	Land or tanka held from	Agency.
Agra Barkhera	Kurwai	Bhopal.
Arnia	Bhopal	Bhopal.
Daria Kheri	Bhopal, Dewas . .	Bhopal.
Dhabla Dhir	Bhopal, Indore, Dewas .	Bhopal.
Dhabla Ghosi	Bhopal, Dewas . .	Bhopal.
Hirapur	Bhopal, Indore . .	Central India.
Karaudia	Bhopal	Central India.
Ramgarh	Bhopal, Indore, Dewas .	Bhopal.

All the Chiefs in this Agency, whether immediately dependent on, or mediated and guaranteed by, the British Government, have adopted British currency and the special Arms Rules.

1. BHOPAL.

Bhopal is the principal Mussalman State in Central India, and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan, who went to Delhi during the first years of Bahadur Shah (1708). In 1709 he obtained a lease of the Berasia pargana. He died about 1740. On his death his minor legitimate son Sultan Muhammad Khan was put in power by the Pathan Chiefs; but the cause of Yar Muhammad Khan, an elder but illegitimate son, was espoused by the Nizam, and Sultan Muhammad was compelled to abdicate in his favour. Yar Muhammad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Faiz Muhammad Khan. The claims of his uncle Sultan Muhammad Khan were again brought forward by a powerful party; but in the contest which ensued Sultan Muhammad Khan was defeated and was obliged to accept the grant of Rahatgarh for himself and his descendants, and to renounce all claims to the sovereignty of Bhopal and all interference with the affairs of the State.

At this time the Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal: and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

Faiz Muhammad Khan left no issue and was succeeded by his brother Yasin Muhammad, who survived only a few days, and was succeeded by his brother Hayat Muhammad Khan, during whose weak administration the real power remained in the hands of his ministers.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris, and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsla. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's

cousin Sharif Muhammad Khan, who when a mere youth had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion (in which his father had been killed) against the power of the ministers, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Mahrattas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State. For many years he carried on a petty warfare with the Mahrattas, in the course of which he reconquered most of the territories which had been lost to Bhopal. But his power and abilities excited the envy and jealousy of Ghaus Muhammad, the son and successor of Hayat Muhammad Khan, who, to strengthen himself against Wasir Muhammad, invited the armies of Scindia and Nagpur to occupy the country, and agreed to pay to Scindia an annual tribute. From this time Ghaus Muhammad, though he long survived and enjoyed the titular dignity of Nawab, had no influence in the government of the country, nor were his claims ever agitated in the discussions which subsequently arose regarding the succession to the Bhopal State.

Wasir Muhammad's first efforts, made about the year 1809, to obtain the assistance and mediation of the British Government in his struggles with the Mahrattas were unsuccessful. He was compelled for self-preservation to league himself with the Pindari leaders. In 1812 a combination was made between Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsla to crush him, and Bhopal was besieged by their united armies towards the close of 1813. Wasir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months, and the Mahrattas were compelled to retire unsuccessful. Scindia was making active efforts to renew the siege in the following year, but he was restrained by the interference of the British Government, who began to see cause for less reliance on the friendship of Raghuji Bhonsla, and to value more the importance of Bhopal as a means of checking the depredations of the Pindaris. The connection of Wasir Muhammad with the British Government, however, never ripened into any formal engagement during his lifetime.

Wasir Muhammad died in 1816, and was succeeded by his second son Nasar Muhammad, with the consent of all parties and, among others, of the elder son Amir Muhammad Khan, who was disqualified by vicious excesses. Nasar Muhammad was married to the Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

One of the first measures taken by the British Government at the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817 was the formation of a close alliance with Bhopal. The Pindari leaders had long found a secure retreat in the Bhopal State, and it was chiefly by their help that the Nawabs of Bhopal had been able to resist the attacks of Scindia and the Raja of Nagpur. But the connection with these freebooters was distasteful to the Nawab, and tolerated only from inability to control them. Nasar Muhammad

therefore gladly accepted the British alliance. An agreement was made with him on conditions proposed by himself, with the addition of an engagement to give the British Government the service of his troops. No formal treaty was executed, but the correspondence (No. I) which passed in 1817 was declared to have the force and validity of a treaty. The conditions of this engagement were faithfully fulfilled, and they were made the basis of a formal Treaty (No. II) of perpetual friendship and alliance concluded with the Nawab in 1818, by which his State was guaranteed; he agreed to furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry; and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services, and to enable him to maintain the contingent. The grant of these districts was subject to an assignment of Rs. 6,000 a year on their revenues to Khande Rao, the former manager, which provision was guaranteed by the British Government, No. III being the sanad granted in 1818 to Khande Rao by Nawab Nazar Muhammad under the guarantee of Captain Stewart, subsequently countersigned by Sir John Malcolm. The town and fort of Islamnagar, which had passed from the possession of the Nawab, were also restored to him.

Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty, Nazar Muhammad met his death through an accident. He left one daughter, Sikandar Begam. It was arranged with the consent of the Bhopal nobles, and with the sanction of the British Government, that he should be succeeded, under the regency of the Kudsia Begam, by his nephew Munir Muhammad Khan, son of his elder brother Amir Muhammad Khan, who had resigned his claims when Nazar Muhammad Khan became Nawab in 1816; and that Munir Muhammad Khan should marry Sikandar Begam. In 1827 Munir Muhammad Khan endeavoured to assert his authority, but was resisted by the regent: and he eventually resigned his claim to Sikandar Begam's hand and to the succession in favour of his younger brother Jahangir Muhammad Khan, receiving as compensation a jagir of Rs. 40,000 a year which was guaranteed by the British Government. This arrangement was effected in concert with the Chiefs of the State, who claim by custom a limited privilege in the selection of their ruler.

The Kudsia Begam, anxious to retain the power in her own hands, long delayed, on various pretexts, the celebration of the marriage of her daughter with Jahangir Muhammad Khan. But finding her endeavours to secure the countenance of the British Government to her retention of the administration during her life unavaiilng, the Begam at last yielded, and the marriage was celebrated in April 1835. This, however, did not put an end to the family dissensions, the Begam still hoping to evade the actual resignation of power, and Sikandar Begam entertaining ambitious views of her own. In 1836 a plot of the Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan to seize the person of the Kudsia Begam was discovered. He was arrested and put under restraint, but effected his escape in April 1837

and, being joined by a large party of his followers, raised the standard of rebellion. Although Government admitted the Nawab's claim to be just, and although it had been recognised by Government and by the Kudsia Begam on the supersession of his elder brother, yet formal interference was declined. The Nawab was defeated and compelled to seek shelter behind the walls of Ashta. After the siege of this town had lasted for some months without any decisive result, the Kudsia Begam and the Nawab accepted the proposed mediation of the British Government. An Agreement (No. IV), which was afterwards countersigned by the Governor-General, was concluded between them in November 1837, by which the Nawab was left in charge of the administration, and the Kudsia Begam received a life-jagir of 5 lakhs (Bhopal coin) a year, with which the Nawab pledged himself not to interfere.

The Nawab and Sikandar Begam also executed an agreement in 1837 not to design or commit injury to each other; but, while approving of this agreement, Government considered it to be of too private a nature to admit of its formal ratification.

The reconciliation of the Nawab with Sikandar Begam was not sincere, and shortly after his accession she retired to live with the Kudsia Begam at Islamnagar. The Nawab died in December 1844, having previously executed a will to the effect that his illegitimate son Dastgir should succeed him in power, and that his daughter by Sikandar Begam, Shah Jahan, should be married to a descendant of Wazir Muhammad Khan of pure blood.

The will in favour of Dastgir was set aside, and several plots to place him in power failed. The British Government recognised the succession of Shah Jahan in the same manner as, on the death of Nazar Muhammad Khan, it had admitted the claims of Sikandar Begam; and it was decided that the future husband of Shah Jahan, who was to be selected from the Bhopal family with a view to the amalgamation of the two branches descended from Ghaus Muhammad Khan and Wazir Muhammad Khan, should be Chief of Bhopal; and that in the meantime Faujdar Muhammad Khan, brother of Kudsia Begam, should act as regent, receiving co-operation from Sikandar Begam. The arrangement did not work well: and eventually Faujdar Muhammad Khan resigned his office, and Sikandar Begam was appointed regent in February 1847.

Sikandar Begam conducted the administration with great vigour and ability. She abolished the system of farming the revenue and made settlements directly with the heads of villages; regulated the assessments of the estates of the jagirdars; abolished monopolies of trades; brought the mint under her direct management; re-organised the police; and made arrangements for the liquidation of the debts of the State.

The Bhopal Contingent was reformed in 1840, and the Nawab agreed to increase the yearly tribute paid for its maintenance from Rs. 1,30,000

to Rs. 1,38,000 (Bhopal currency). The Contingent was again re-organised in 1849, when a Supplementary Article (No. V) to the Treaty of 1818 was agreed to by Sikandar Begam, by which the annual contribution for the perpetual maintenance of the Contingent was raised to Rs. 2,00,000 (Bhopal currency), on condition that the whole liabilities of the State for the Contingent were thenceforth to be limited to that sum.

In July 1855 Shah Jahan Begam was married to Bakshi Baki Muhammad Khan of Bhopal. He did not belong to the Bhopal family. Indeed, there existed no member of the family with whom Shah Jahan Begam could contract an eligible marriage; and, as the nobles of Bhopal, although willing to submit to the Begam, were not prepared to acknowledge as ruler of Bhopal anyone who did not belong to the ruling family, some modification of the arrangements made in 1844 became necessary. It was eventually decided that Shah Jahan Begam should be the Chief of the State, her husband being only titular Nawab, and that Sikandar Begam should continue to act as regent till Shah Jahan Begam should reach the age of twenty-one.

Sikandar Begam, however, was dissatisfied with her position. She complained of the recognition of her late husband as Chief of Bhopal, she being sovereign in her own right, and of the consequent recognition of her own daughter during her lifetime. Government, however, having recognised the claims of Shah Jahan Begam, could not set them aside; but Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime. Accordingly in 1859 Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler and Shah Jahan Begam her heir, the succession remaining with Shah Jahan's children.

For her services during the mutiny of 1857 Sikandar Begam received, in 1860, a Grant (No. VI) of the pargana of Berasia, which had been confiscated on account of the rebellion that took place in the Dhar State (*see* Part III (1), Southern States of Central India). The Begam liberally rewarded with jagirs those of her own subjects who rendered good service in the crisis of 1857.

In 1862 the Ruler of Bhopal received an Adoption Sanad (No. VII).

The Bhopal Contingent mutinied in 1857 and was disbanded, its duties being undertaken partly by regular troops and partly by the Bhopal Battalion, which was raised in 1859. In 1862 the Begam formally assented (No. VIII) to this arrangement, which was practically a modification of the Supplementary Article of 1849.

In 1863 the Begam appealed against the exercise of jurisdiction by the Political Agent in respect of cases where British subjects, Indian or European, were either plaintiffs or defendants, as a violation of the 9th article of the Bhopal Treaty of 1818; and claimed the right, under certain

arrangements* made (without the authority or knowledge of the Government of India) with the Political Agent in 1847, to try in her own courts British subjects guilty of offences within her territories, and the surrender of British subjects guilty of such offences when apprehended in British territories. The claim, however, was not admitted. The Begam was told that the principle underlying the Treaty of 1818 was contained in article 3, which declares that the Bhopal Darbar will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy; that the 9th article referred to the authority of the Nawab of Bhopal over his own subjects within his own territory and not to British subjects; that this was apparent, *first*, from the correspondence which took place when the treaty was concluded, and which showed that the object of the clause

* *1st.*—If offenders against the British Government, in old and heinous cases, fly to, and conceal themselves within the limits of, the Bhopal State, or if similar offenders against the Bhopal State take refuge within the limits of the British districts, such as Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, etc., in the first instance, on the receipt of information of the place of concealment of a criminal, the thanadar or police of the British Government, with a parwana from the British district officer to the address of the thanadar and police of the Bhopal State, will proceed to the spot, arrest the offender, and make him over to the nearest thanadar of the said State. In the second instance, the thanadars or police of the Bhopal State will have to follow a like course with regard to the arrest and delivery of offenders against their State, traced to any place within the limits of the British districts.

2nd.—In new and recent cases when offenders, after the perpetration of a crime, fly to the Bhopal territory, and the thanadars or police of the British Government get correct information of their having done so, they will follow the offenders into the Bhopal territory and apprehend and deliver them to the Bhopal local thanadar; they will not in such cases be at liberty to arrest and bring away offenders without the knowledge of the officials of the Bhopal State; but if the British officials in the pursuit of such offenders happen to reach a place within the Bhopal State, where, owing to there being no thana, or being wild and uninhabited, no assistance can be obtained, then they may arrest the offender and take him with them, giving however due notice of their proceedings to the nearest thana of the Bhopal State. The officials of the Bhopal State in similar cases can in like manner enter the British territories and act similarly.

Criminals in heinous cases only will be delivered up by the two Governments. The above rule applies only to such offenders.

3rd.—The crimes which are considered heinous by Colonel Sleeman and the Resident, Indore, are the following:—

No. 1. Wilful murder.
" 2. Wounding with the intent of murder.
" 3. Cutting and wounding wilfully.
" 4. Entering a house, or boat, or tent, with the intention of theft and plunder, accompanied by wounding.
" 5. Highway robbery.
" 6. Dakaiti.
" 7. Setting fire to one's house.
" 8. Forcible possession of a woman's body with or without adultery.
No. 9. Robbery of a child, male or female.
" 10. Robbery of Government property.
" 11. Giving poison with the intent to murder.
" 12. Thagi.
" 13. Cattle-lifting.
" 14. Aiding and abetting in sati.
" 15. Giras.
" 16. Paranch (incendiarism).
" 17. Breaking jail.

4th.—In cases of less importance the authorities of the district where the offender conceals himself will cause his arrest, as in heinous cases, on the information furnished to them by the plaintiff, and the case will be disposed of by the Court of the district in which the offender was apprehended; he will not in such cases be made over for trial to the authorities of the district in which the offence was committed.

was to guarantee to the Nawab that the British courts of justice would not be introduced into his territories: and *secondly*, by the omission of all reference to European offenders, who had a right to be tried in a certain form and under certain conditions which the East India Company had no authority to compromise or surrender; that the arrangement of 1847 was never sanctioned by the Government of India, and contained a stipulation which was entirely inadmissible, *viz.*, that British subjects charged with offences in Bhopal, if arrested in British territory, should be handed over to the Bhopal authorities for trial and punishment; but that the British Government would not be unwilling to act upon that arrangement in so far as it was consistent with Act VII of 1854 (since repealed) in the case of escaped offenders who were subjects of Bhopal. The law and procedure to be followed by British officers in questions relating to extradition are now defined by Act XV of 1903.

In 1863 Sikandar Begam resolved to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and requested that an engagement might be given to the effect that no new orders of the British Government would be carried out in Bhopal till her return. The Begam was told that, as it was impossible to foresee events, so it was impracticable for the British Government to comply with such a request; but she was assured that, unless imperatively necessary in the interest of the Bhopal State and its absent ruler, and in the interest of public peace and good order, no such orders would be issued nor any interference allowed with the arrangements she had made for the administration of Bhopal: and that, in the event of the issue of such orders being absolutely necessary, an intimation of their exact nature would be forwarded to her. The Begam was also assured that, in her absence, the protection of the British Government would be extended to Shah Jahan Begam.

In 1867 the Ruler of Bhopal was granted a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a permanent local salute of 21 guns.

Sikandar Begam died in October 1868, and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter Sultan Jahan Begam, then about 8 years of age, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir (No. IX). Bakshi Baki Muhammad Khan, the husband of Shah Jahan Begam, died in 1867; and in 1871 she married Maulvi Siddiq Hasan. The same honours were paid to him as were enjoyed by her first husband, and he received the title of Nawab. Sultan Jahan Begam was married in 1874, with the consent of Government, to Ahmad Ali Khan, a youth of almost the same age as herself. He was of the same tribe as that to which the Bhopal family belongs, namely, the Mirazi Khel, but was not a member of the family.

The contribution of Rs. 12,000 a year, formerly paid by the Bhopal State for the construction and repair of roads within its territory, was

remitted in 1872, on the understanding that the Begam would keep in proper repair the roads already made and spend a reasonable sum annually in opening up others. In 1888 the maintenance of those sections of the Sehore-Dewas road and the Sehore-Biaora road, which lie within the limits of the Bhopal State, was entrusted to the Darbar, under certain conditions.

In 1878 the Bhopal Battalion served in the Afghan campaign.

In 1879 it was proposed by the Bhopal State to establish opium scales at the new settlement of Shahjahanabad near Bhopal, with a bounty on all opium brought there for weighment. Conditional sanction to this arrangement, which was at first tentative for three years, was accorded in the following year by the Government of India. The opium scales were abolished in 1914.

In 1880 an Agreement (No. X) was concluded between the Government of India and the Bhopal State for the construction of a line of railway from Hoshangabad to Bhopal, the State paying 50 lakhs of rupees on that account, and receiving in perpetuity any profits which might accrue on that sum.

In 1881 an Agreement (No. XI) was concluded by which the Bhopal State abolished the levy of transit duties on salt passing through its territories, and the British Government agreed to pay as compensation an annual sum of Rs. 10,000.

The Kudsia Begam died in December 1881, and her jagir lapsed to the State. Her personal property, amounting to nearly 15 lakhs, was inherited by her grand-daughter Shah Jahan Begam, daughter of Sikandar Begam.

In 1887 certain provisions in the Railway Agreement of 1880 were modified by a Supplementary Agreement (No. XII). In 1888 the management of the railway was transferred, by order of the Government of India, from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the Indian Midland Railway Company. Civil and criminal jurisdiction on this line was ceded (No. XIII) by the Begam to the British Government in 1888.

For some years previous to 1885 the administration of the Bhopal State had suffered chiefly owing to the ill-advised interference of the Begam's husband in public affairs, the Begam having retired behind the purdah. The British Government, after repeated expostulation, was at length reluctantly obliged to interpose. The Nawab was deprived of his title and honours, and forbidden to interfere in any way with the transaction of public business. The Begam was at the same time advised by Government to nominate, to assist her in the conduct of public affairs, a responsible minister who should be approved by the Governor-General in Council. It was the wish of the Government that an Indian minister should be appointed; but the Begam pressed for the nomination by the

Viceroy of a British officer, and Colonel Ward was selected for the post in 1886. In 1888 an Indian gentleman was chosen by the Begam, with the approval of the Government of India, to succeed him. The *ex*-Nawab Saddiq Hasan died in 1890. At the time of his death the Government of India had under consideration the Begam's request that the honours of which he had been deprived in 1885 might be restored to him: and it was subsequently decided that, in official correspondence, he should be referred to as " the late Nawab Consort ".

In 1890 a further supplementary Railway Agreement (No. XIV) was executed by the Government of India and the Begam, providing that the profits accruing, or the losses incurred on, the Bhopal section of the railway should be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the Darbar, in proportion to the capital contributed by each party, at the close of the period for which the accounts should be made up.

In 1891 the Begam and her successors were exempted (No. XV) from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy.

In the same year the Begam consented to give the land for a new line of railway running from Ujjain in Gwalior *viâ* Sehore to Bhopal, to connect the Rajputana and Indian Midland Railway systems. In 1896 the Begam entered into an Agreement (No. XVI) for the working of the railway by the Indian Midland Railway Company.

In 1897 the State coinage was abolished and British currency was introduced in its stead; since when the State's annual contribution towards the Bhopal Contingent has been Rs. 1,61,290.

Special Arms Rules were introduced into the State in 1898.

In April 1899 the Begum entered into an Agreement (No. XVII) for the discipline and control of the Bhopal Imperial Service Troops when serving beyond the frontier of the State.

Shah Jáhan Begam died in 1901 and was succeeded by Sultan Jahan Begam, born on the 9th July 1858. Sultan Jahan's husband Ahmad Ali Khan, who was recognized as Nawab Consort with the title of " Nawab Ahtasham-ul-Mulk-Alijah," died in 1902.

In 1906 the Bhopal Battalion (which had been placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India in 1897, and renamed the 9th Bhopal Infantry) was delocalised, and its place at Sehore taken by another Indian Infantry battalion, in ordinary relief. Sehore was abandoned as a military cantonment in 1922 and its rendition to the Bhopal Darbar was effected on the 15th October 1929, when the headquarters of the Political Agent in Bhopal were transferred to Bhopal. The present designation of the battalion is 4th Battalion (Bhopal) 16th Punjab Regiment.

In 1908 the Bhopal State post offices were amalgamated, on certain conditions, with the Imperial Post Offices in India.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian Midland Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Bhopal section again came under the management of the latter in 1901: and in 1911 an Agreement (No. XVIII) was executed between the Secretary of State and the Bhopal Darbar, substituting the Secretary of State for the Indian Midland Railway in the Agreement of 1896. The contract between the Secretary of State and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company terminated in 1925, when the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was transferred to the Government of India. Since then, the railway owned by the Bhopal Darbar has been worked directly by Government agency.

In 1926 the Government of India, as the result of a representation from the Begam, decided that her only surviving son Nawab Muhammad Hamidulla Khan should be recognised as her heir, to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. This decision was based on certain rulings of the Government of India in a number of analogous cases of succession in Muhammadan States which had occurred during the last century: and on the view that, in the absence of any local custom to the contrary, the rule then followed was applicable to the succession in Bhopal in the existing circumstances. On the 17th May 1926 Her Highness the Begam voluntarily abdicated, and the present Nawab Muhammad Hamidulla Khan became Ruler of Bhopal. Her Highness the *ex*-Begam died on the 12th May 1930.

The area of the State is 6,902 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 692,448; and the revenue Rs. 62,10,000.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Bhopal State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

Lancers	140
Gohar-i-Taj Own Company Infantry	167*
Sultaniah Pioneers	749
Waliahad Infantry	78
Motor Machine Gun Section	—*

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Artillery	36
Armed Police	427

The State possesses 6 serviceable guns.

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation 'Imperial Service Troops' was changed to 'Indian State Forces'.

The liability of the State to the payment of Nazarana had not been decided up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

* Not yet organised.

2. KURWAI.

This Chiefship was founded by an Afghan named Muhammad Diler Khan, a Firoz Khel of the Tirah or Khyber district, and a contemporary of Dost Muhammad of Bhopal, with whom he was at one time in alliance for the division of their common acquisitions in Central India. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia in Bundelkhand, and afterwards, about 1726, that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai he seized the State. On the death of Nawab Muhammad Diler Khan the State was divided between his sons, the elder, Muhammad Izzat Khan, receiving Kurwai, and the younger, Ahsanulla Khan, receiving Muhammadgarh and Basoda.

During the decline of the Moghul Empire Kurwai obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior, in extent to that of Bhopal, but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Mahrattas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the Resident at Bhopal for protection against the oppression of Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts: and in 1820 he received an assurance (No. XIX) that the British Government recognised his hereditary right to the possession of Kurwai.

In 1820 Muhammad Akbar Khan, an illegitimate son of Nawab Hurmat Khan, the successor of Muhammad Izzat Khan, seized the State. The legitimate son of the Nawab, Iradat Muhammad Khan, applied to the British Government; but it was not considered advisable to disturb the arrangements which existed previous to the introduction of British supremacy into Malwa. Through the intervention, however, of the British Government compensation in the shape of an annuity of Rs. 6,000 a year was paid to Iradat Muhammad Khan on his formally abandoning his claim to the masnad. The amount now actually paid to the family of Iradat Muhammad Khan is Rs. 2,230-4-0, British currency.

Muhammad Akbar Khan died in 1843, leaving two sons, Muhammad Muzaffar Khan and Muhammad Najaf Khan. The Nawab had wished to set aside the elder son; but Government would not accede to this request, and Muhammad Muzaffar Khan succeeded. He died in 1858 without male issue, but leaving a grandson, his daughter's son by the Nawab of Basoda. Government ruled that Muhammad Najaf Khan had a preferential claim and recognised him as Nawab. In 1874 Muhammad Najaf Khan, being then fifty years of age and having no male issue, selected his grandson Munawar Ali Khan, son of his eldest daughter, as his heir. The Government of India, in accordance with the wish of the Chief, sanctioned the succession.

The Kurwai Darbar abolished transit duties within their territory in 1884.

Muhammad Najaf Khan died in 1887 and was succeeded by Munawar Ali Khan, whose father Mashar Ali Khan was appointed to carry on the administration of the State during his minority.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction on the lands occupied by the Indian Midland (now the Great Indian Peninsula) Railway was ceded (No. XX) by the Kurwai State to the British Government in 1888. In 1890 the Government of India sanctioned, as a special case, the payment to the Chief of Rs. 10,880-12-6 on account of the land taken up for the railway.

Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896 and was succeeded by his brother Yakub Ali Khan. Owing to heavy indebtedness, the State was placed under the control and supervision of the Political Agent.

Nawab Yakub Ali Khan died on the 1st October 1906 and was succeeded by his son the present Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, born in December 1901. During his minority the State was managed under the direct superintendence of the Political Agent. He was formally invested with administrative powers on the 9th April 1923.

In 1921 the State assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the Kathora-Kurwai road lying in its territory.

All matters connected with the succession to Kurwai are regulated by the British Government.

Several members of the Kurwai family, outside the ruling branch, draw pensions from the Kurwai revenues. They reside at Sehore, Sironj (Tonk), and other places in the neighbourhood.

The area of Kurwai is 142 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 19,851; and the revenue Rs. 2,64,000.

The State pays Rs. 220 a year as tanka to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

The State maintains (1926) a force of 59 Armed Police, with 2 serviceable and 7 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. MUHAMMADGARH.

This State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

In 1884 the Chief abolished transit duties within his territories.

Hafiz Kuli Khan, who succeeded in 1842, died in 1896 and was succeeded by his only son Hatim Kuli Khan. In 1909 he resigned the Chiefship and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Nawab Siddiq Kuli Khan, born on the 26th December 1890, during whose minority the

administration was carried on under the direct orders of the Political Agent. He was granted administrative powers in 1912. Owing to the illness of the Nawab the administration was subjected to the supervision of the Political Agent in 1925-26.

The area of Muhammadgarh is 29 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,647; and the revenue about Rs. 30,000.

The military forces of the State consist (1926) of 8 Cavalry, 25 Infantry and 29 Armed Police, with 6 serviceable and 12 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

(II) MEDIATISED STATES AND ESTATES.

1. Rajgarh.

The power of the Umat Rajputs was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins named Mohan Singh and Parasu Ram, who assumed the titles of Rawat and Diwan and made a division of their possessions, the Rawat retaining five villages in excess of the portion of the Diwan as an acknowledgment of his superior birthright. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in 1442. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa in the eighteenth century, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States; but they appear to have obtained unusually easy terms. The successors of the Rawat, who fixed their residence at Rajgarh, became tributary to Scindia; while those of the Diwan, now established at Narsinghgarh, ranked themselves among the dependants of the Holkar family. Tribute was imposed on each in equal proportions; the amount appears to have varied between Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 85,000 a year. The town of Talen was taken from Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh and assigned to Scindia and Holkar as a position to which their agents might repair for the purpose of receiving their tribute.

In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh, who succeeded to the *gaddi* after the assassination of his brother. On the introduction of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to Scindia. In 1819 Nawal Singh executed an Agreement (No. XXI) making over to Scindia 171 villages in commutation of all Scindia's claims against him: and, at the same time, it was agreed that the British Government alone should have the right to mediate the affairs of Rajgarh. In 1820 the Rawat received Sanads (No. XXII) from the Puars of Dewas for the settlement of his claims on the Dewas

district of Sarangpur. These claims were to a share in the land revenue, amounting in some villages to a fourth and in others to a third, a corresponding share in the sayar and transit duties, and an indefinite proportion of rent-free lands in every village. The claims on the land revenue were commuted to an annual payment of Bhopal Rs. 4,101, and the other claims to a payment of Rs. 1,001.

In 1831 Nawal Singh committed suicide, and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh. In 1834 Scindia restored (No. XXIII) the 171 villages made over to him in 1819, on condition that the Rawat should pay the former tribute of Rs. 85,000. This restoration included Scindia's half share of the town of Talen.

In 1846, in consequence of the maladministration of Moti Singh, the British Government interfered and placed the State under management. The Chiefship was restored to Moti Singh in 1856 free of debt, on the express understanding that the revenue leases, which had been made for twenty years, should be maintained.

In 1867 the Ruler of Rajgarh was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1871 Moti Singh announced his conversion to the Mussalman religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khan. He received the title of Nawab from the British Government in 1872. In 1875 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

In 1881 the State executed an Agreement (No. XXIV) abolishing transit duties on salt, and received as compensation from the British Government 150 maunds of salt annually, to be delivered at Indore free of cost. In 1883 this compensation, in common with the payments in kind made to other States in the same circumstances, was commuted (No. XXV) to an annual payment of Rs. 618-12-0.

Nawab Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khan died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh who, notwithstanding his own adherence to the Hindu faith, retained all the Muhammadan officials appointed by his father. He died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son Bal Bahadur Singh. On the occasion of Bal Bahadur Singh's installation, he and other members of the Rajgarh family were, by the help of the Chiefs of Narsinghgarh and Khilchipur, again admitted to the brotherhood of their caste—a concession which Bakhtawar Singh had shown much anxiety to secure.

In 1883 the Chief agreed (No. XXVI) to abolish all transit duties within his territory, with the exception of that on opium.

In 1886 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XXVII) on the Ruler of Rajgarh.

Bal Bahadur Singh died without issue in 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh.

In 1907 the villages of Lasuria and Kundeli of Rajgarh were, with the approval of the Government of India, exchanged with the Indore Darbar's half share in the town of Talen and the village of Latakheri.

In 1910, on the death without heirs of Thakur Sambhu Singh, holder of the guaranteed Estate of Suthalia (*see* (III), Lapsed Estates), the Government of India permitted the escheat of the Estate to Rajgarh. The Darbar have, however, continued certain villages in jagir to the adopted successor of Thakur Sambhu Singh.

In 1915 the State assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the portions of the Biaora-Sehore and Rajgarh-Biaora roads lying in its territory.

Raja Bane Singh died on the 9th January 1916 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Bir Indra Singh.

In 1916 the Gwalior Darbar advanced claims to suzerainty over Rajgarh; but the Government of India held, in 1921 that their claims were untenable.

In 1920 Raja Bir Indar Singh received a sanad granting him, subject to certain provisos, full powers in criminal cases, to be exercised by him personally. In 1921 these powers were made hereditary by a Kharita (No. XXVIII); which, however, does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any of the accused, are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants. In granting these extended powers, Government desired that persons sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General: and that, pending the consideration of such petition, the execution of any person sentenced to death should be stayed. These powers may, in certain conditions, be delegated to a properly qualified Court. The Kharita may be suspended or revoked at the will of the Government of India.

The area of Rajgarh is 962 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 114,972; and the revenue about Rs. 12,00,000.

The Raja pays a tribute of Chanderi Rs. 85,172 to Scindia, under the terms of the Agreement (No. XXIII) of 1834, and Kotah Rs. 1,050 to Jhalawar for Kalipit. He receives annually, on account of tanka, Hali Rs. 3,187 from Scindia, and British Rs. 2,053-9-9 from the Senior, and Rs. 2,053-10-0 from the Junior Branch of Dewas. His tribute to Scindia is paid through the Political Agent.

The military forces of the State consist (1929) of 39 Cavalry, 146 Infantry, 204 Armed Police and 9 Artillery men, with 6 serviceable and 2 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. NARSINGHGARH.

Parasu Ram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father Ajab Singh in 1660 as Minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him, and Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

In 1819, with the approval of the Holkar Darbar, the settlement of Narsinghgarh affairs was taken up by the British authorities: and in due course the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to Holkar (No. XXIX).

In the same year Subhag Singh, fourth in descent from Parasu Ram, became imbecile and was succeeded by his son Chain Singh: who, owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. Upon Subhag Singh recovering from his imbecility, he was again entrusted with the rule. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in 1873, when his grandson Pratap Singh was recognised as his successor. On this occasion Holkar demanded succession nazarana, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

In 1867 the Ruler of Narsinghgarh was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns; and in 1872 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XXX) upon him.

In 1881 the State executed an Agreement (No. XXXI) abolishing transit duties on salt, and received as compensation from the British Government 150 maunds of salt annually, to be delivered at Indore free of cost. In 1883 this compensation, in common with the similar payments in kind made to other States, was commuted (No. XXXII) to an annual money payment of Rs. 618-12-0.

In 1884 the State abolished all transit duties within its territory, with the exception of that on opium (No. XXXIII): and in the same year the Chief contributed Rs. 56,000 towards the construction of the Biaora-Sehore road, which passes through his capital. This road was maintained from Imperial Funds up to 1915, when the State assumed responsibility for that portion lying in the State territory.

Pratap Singh died without issue in 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh, who died without issue in 1895 and was succeeded by his cousin's son, Arjun Singh. During his minority the State was managed under the direct superintendence of the Political Agent,

In 1921 a Kharita, similar to the one granted to Rajgarh (*see* No. XXVIII) was granted to the Ruler of Narsinghgarh, conferring on him and his successors enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others.

Raja Arjun Singh died on the 22nd April 1924 and was succeeded by his only son the present Raja Vikram Singh, born on the 21st September 1909. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency of which the Political Agent was President with the Dowager Rani as Regent. The Raja was invested with ruling powers on the 7th October 1929.

The area of Narsinghgarh is 734 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 101,426; and the revenue Rs. 9,24,244.

The State pays a tribute of Hali Rs. 85,000 to Holkar (No. XXIX): and the Raja receives tankas of Hali Rs. 1,200 from Scindia, and Rs. 5,102 from Dewas (*see* No. XXII), under British mediation. These tankas are paid direct, without deduction.

The military forces of the State consist (1926) of 40 Cavalry, 99 Infantry and 93 Armed Police, with 4 serviceable and 5 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. KHILCHIPUR.

The first member of the Khilchipur family who settled at the capital was named Ugar Sen; he founded the Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs in 1544, being compelled to leave his ancestral home at Man Gagron by the Emperor Humayun of Delhi. The representative of the family accorded allegiance to the Mahratta rulers and became tributary to Scindia in 1793.

On the death in 1819 of Diwan Durjan Sal, Chief of Khilchipur, his mother and widow placed in power a youth named Balwant Singh, whose claim to the succession was inferior to that of many other members of the family, and particularly of Aman Singh. The different claimants appealed to the Gwalior Darbar, who requested that the case might be decided by the British Government. Aman Singh was proved to be the nearest heir; but, as he was at feud with the other branches of the family, it was decided in 1819 (No. XXXIV) that his infant son Sher Singh should succeed under the nominal supremacy of the elder Rani the mother of Durjan Sal. On this occasion the Gwalior Darbar voluntarily remitted the nazarana which they were entitled to claim.

4. Basoda.*

This Estate, which was originally a part of Kurwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of territory to Ahsanulla Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chief is feudatory to Gwalior, though he pays no tribute to that Darbar. In his relations with the Darbar, the Basoda Chief receives the countenance and support of the Political Agent in Bhopal, within whose local jurisdiction the Estate lies, and who since 1822 has exercised the same general authority in its affairs as in those of the guaranteed Chiefs subject to his control. Heinous criminal offences are reported to the Political Agent, in whose court they are tried with the aid of assessors. The Political Agent is also the referee in all cases of dispute arising between the Gwalior Darbar and the Nawab.

Asad Ali Khan, who died in 1864, was at one time Minister of Bhopal, but was removed to Benares on account of his intrigues in favour of Dastgir, the illegitimate claimant of the succession in Bhopal. He was released in 1858 on payment of a fine of Rs. 25,000. On his death he was succeeded by his eldest son Amar Ali Khan.

In 1884 the Nawab abolished all transit duties within his territories.

Amar Ali Khan died in 1896 and was succeeded by his son Haidar Ali Khan, who died on the 27th July 1929 and was succeeded by his son the present Nawab Mohammad Ayub Ali Khan, born in 1877.

The area of Basoda is 40 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,237; and the revenue about Rs. 40,000.

The Estate possesses 4 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns.

5. Pathari.

The Nawab is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the Rahatgarh district, of which he was deprived by Scindia; but in 1807 Scindia restored the Estate, composed of the villages included in it as at present constituted, to Haidar Muhammad Khan. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan succeeded his father Haidar Muhammad Khan in 1859.

In 1884 the Nawab abolished all transit duties in his State.

Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died in 1913 and was succeeded by his son the present Nawab Abdul Rahim Khan.

In 1921 the Estate assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the Kulhar-Pathari road lying in its territory.

In the same year, as a result of the settlement with the Gwalior Darbar in regard to the position of their feudatories, Pathari was declared

* Pending a final decision as to the status of this Estate its account has been allowed to remain.

to be an unguaranteed estate. The Nawab appealed against this decision and after the position had been re-examined it was decided in 1928 that the *status quo*, whereby Pathari has been maintaining direct relations with the British authorities for the past hundred years, should not be modified.

The area of Pathari is 30 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,494; and the revenue Rs. 30,000.

6. Ramgarh.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.)

(III) LAPSED ESTATES.

1. Larawat.

(For account *see* Part III (1), Southern States of Central India, Lapsed Estates.)

2. Maksudangarh.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Gwalior, Lapsed Estates.)

3. Suthalia.

The Jagirdar of Suthalia held, under British guarantee, a lease of 12 villages from the Raja of Rajgarh, in return for a payment of Rs. 3,400 (No. XL). The succession failed in 1910: and in 1911 the Government of India sanctioned the lapse of the Estate to the Rajgarh Darbar.

No. I.

Agreement with Nuzzur Mahomed Khan in 1817.

Translation of a letter from Mr. Jenkins to Nuzzur Mahomed Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal, dated 13th October 1817.

The written proposals of your vakeel Enayet Musseeh, dated 22nd January 1817, or 4th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1232 A. H., specifying the conditions on which you were desirous of placing your State under the protection of the British Government, have, as you know, been for some time under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General. Though hitherto unanswered they have not been overlooked, and I am now instructed to communicate to you His Excellency's assent to them.

The following is an exact transcript of the proposals in question :—

Proposals of Hukeem Enayet Musseeh, Confidential Agent of Nuzzur Mahomed Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal, agreeable to the wishes of his principal; dated 22nd January 1817, corresponding with the 4th of Rubee-ul-Awul of the Hegira.

Article 1.

"The fort of Nuzzurghur, commonly called Seermow or Goolgaon, which is situated near Bhilsa, shall be delivered over to the British Government as a permanent cantonment and depôt for grain, etc.

Article 2.

"We will use our utmost endeavours to assist in the collection of supplies of cattle, grain, and all other necessary articles for the use of the British troops, at the market prices.

Article 3.

"Agreeable to the orders of the British Government, we will also abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with the Pindarees and all the plundering A ghans of Hindostan.

Article 4.

"After we are taken under the protection of the Company we shall have no occasion to enter into engagements and correspondence with the other Chiefs and Rajahs of Hindostan; but in trifling affairs, relating to the administration of the Government, it will be continually necessary to correspond with the neighbouring Zemindars and Chiefs, in which cases, as a previous reference to the British authorities and the obtaining permission might occasion delay, after having concluded any petty transaction of this kind, we will communicate the same to the nearest British authority.

ARTICLE 5.

"After being taken under the protection of the Company we will submit to the British Government all our claims and pretensions on other Rajahs and Chiefs in order that the Company may effect a favourable settlement of the same; or even should we suffer a little loss in this way, we will out of respect to the English Government quietly submit to it.

ARTICLE 6.

"With regard to money stipulations for the payment of the British troops the case is this, that for the last two years the revenues realized by us from our country have not exceeded one lakh and twenty-five thousand Rupees; on which we have with difficulty subsisted. How therefore can we contribute any sum towards the payment of British troops? Let the Company excuse us on this point. But the fort of Nuzzurghur with some villages dependent on it, some of which are flourishing and the others deserted, shall be delivered into the hands of the Company; and when by the assistance of the British Government we shall attain our wishes, we shall never be found deficient in rendering every service in this respect in our power."

The only additional stipulations which the Governor-General requires from you are that you will zealously co-operate with your troops against the Pindarees and their abettors, according to the advice of the officers of the British Government; that you will admit the British troops at all times into your territory; and that all articles of supply for them shall be purchased and pass through your territories free of duties. In the present condition of your territory and resources the British Government does not require you to contribute anything to the payment of its expenses, but it must be understood that after any eventual increase of your dominions accompanied by the improvement which the restoration of tranquillity may be expected to effect in your resources, you will be ready to contribute in a fair proportion according to your ability.

On these conditions the British Government engages to protect and guarantee your dominions against all enemies, and to recover and restore to your possession such parts of your territories as have been seized and occupied by the Pindarees. You may besides expect such other marks of its favour and kindness as circumstances may put in its power to confer upon you and your own good conduct may merit.

I am authorized by the Governor-General to inform you that it is only necessary for you to signify to me, in your reply to this letter, your assent to the above conditions, to render you at once the ally and to entitle you to the immediate and permanent protection of the British power. But your reply must be distinct and unequivocal.

The British Government has now unalterably determined to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India. The British armies are advancing

from every quarter into Malwa for this purpose. Every State must therefore declare itself either friend or foe. Those even who do not co-operate zealously in this cause will be viewed and treated as enemies. Your professed and approved attachment to the British Government has entailed on you the peculiar enmity of the Pindarees and rendered you deserving of every assistance and support, whilst the local position of your territories, in the vicinity of the Pindaree positions, the bravery of your troops, and the energy of your personal character are calculated upon as enabling you to become a most useful auxiliary in the approaching crisis. Your conduct on this occasion will have the most powerful influence on your future fate, and the Governor-General has no doubt that you will stand the test.

I send this letter through Colonel Adams, and I have to request you will transmit your reply to it through the same channel. On receiving your reply, which must be early, and I cannot doubt will be direct and satisfactory, the Colonel will inform you of his wishes regarding the employment of your troops, and concert with you the necessary measures for the protection of your country, the occupation of the fort assigned for a depot, and the supply, etc., of the British troops which will advance across the Nerbudda into your territories. I shall be obliged by your furnishing Colonel Adams with every information on these topics, and you will of course consider his suggestions on all points as those of the British Government.

To Nuzzur Mahomed Khan, of Bhopal, written the 23rd December 1817.

Sir John Malcolm duly communicated to me the correspondence which had passed between him and you and the substance of his personal conferences with your agent, the respectable Enayet Shahzad Musseeh, and I have been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the junction of a body of your troops, both horse and foot, with his division and of the satisfaction he has derived from their conduct. These circumstances have amply confirmed the opinion I have always entertained of your friendship and attachment to the British Government, and I request you to be assured that a corresponding feeling towards you has always existed in my mind.

In consequence of your letter to Sir John Malcolm stating that you had written to Mr. Jenkins to declare your assent to the terms proposed to you by that gentleman under my authority, I awaited a communication from Mr. Jenkins of that letter and the execution and exchange of a regular engagement comprising those conditions, according to the wish you had expressed, before I signified my formal sanction of them. The late disturbances at Nagpore, which the signal triumph of our arms will soon suppress, having prevented the completion of those arrangements, I deem it proper no longer to delay a direct communication of my unqualified confirmation of the assurances you have received from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Jenkins. Your knowledge of the reliance that may always be placed on the assurance of a British officer has however supplied the

place of that formal sanction, and the just confidence in my friendship which led you at once to proceed in execution of the terms settled with Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Jenkins has afforded me a high degree of satisfaction. You have already begun to experience the benefits of your alliance with the British Government by the recovery of some of the districts from which the Pindarees were expelled, and you may rely on my unremitting attention to your interests and to the augmentation of your prosperity and resources, as far as circumstances may enable me to indulge this disposition, in the firm confidence that your conduct will be such as to merit every degree of favour.

With regard to the future payment of a portion of the charge of the British troops that may be employed in the protection of your territories, a point on which you have expressed some anxiety, I have only to assure you that whatever may be ultimately arranged to that respect will be framed in a spirit of the utmost liberality and with a due advertence to the pecuniary situation and means of your Government. On this subject be at ease.

A regular treaty shall be hereafter prepared and duly exchanged and ratified, but in the meanwhile I request you to consider this as having the full force of such an instrument.

HASTINGS.

No. II.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NAWAB NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, RULER of BHOPAL, concluded by CAPTAIN JOSIAH STEWART on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ETC., ETC., and by KURRUM MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR and SHAHZAD MUSSEEH SAHEB on the part of the NAWAB NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN in virtue of full powers granted by the NAWAB,—1818.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nawab of Bhopal, his heirs and successors; and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to guarantee and protect the principality and territory of Bhopal against all enemies.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nawab of Bhopal and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. But their usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations and necessary correspondence with neighbouring zemindars and managers on matters of small importance shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not commit aggression on any one. If by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of six hundred (600) horse and four hundred (400) infantry for the service of the British Government. Whenever required and when necessary, the whole of the Bhopal forces shall join the British army excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 7.

The British troops are to be at all times admitted into the Bhopal territory the commanding officers of such troops using their utmost endeavour to prevent injury to the crops or other damage, and, if necessary, shall canton there; in which event the Nawab engages, for himself, his heirs and successors, on application to that effect, to cede to the British Government, to serve as a depot, the fort of Nuzzurghur or of Goolgaon with ground to the distance of 2,000 yards all round the fort.

ARTICLE 8.

The Nawab, his heirs and successors will afford every facility to the British troops in obtaining supplies; and all articles of supply required for them shall be purchased and pass through the Nawab's territory free of duty.

ARTICLE 9.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not in any manner be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 10.

The Nawab having exerted himself and employed the resources of his Government with zeal and fidelity in the late service against the Pindarees, the British Government, in order to mark its approbation of his conduct and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent, hereby grants to the Nawab, his heirs and successors in perpetuity the five mehals of Ashta, Jehawar, Sehore, Doorahа, and Daveepoora to be held by them in exclusive authority.

No. IV.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by the BEGUM KUDSIA of BHOPAL and submitted for the ratification of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL,—1837.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, upon learning the existence of the dissensions which had arisen between me and my beloved son the Nawab Nuzzur-ood-Dowlah Jehangir Mahomed Khan, addressed his orders through Mr. Secretary Macnaughten to Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Agent of Bhopal, in regard to the bestowal by His Lordship of the guarantee of the Government of India for the security of my life and of my private jaghire on my consigning the reins of government of the Bhopal State to the Nawab; and Whereas the Agent duly communicated the above in a khureeta to my address; and Whereas it was ever my heartfelt aim to obey the orders of the British Government in every respect: I have therefore consigned the whole management of the affairs of the Bhopal State into the hands of my son the Nawab. My original jaghire, including the sayer duties attached thereto and the fort and land of Islamnuggur which are estimated to yield about Rupees 17,000 or Rupees 18,000 per annum will remain in my possession. The lands of the Baree pergunnah now remaining khalsa, yielding about Rupees 60,000 per annum, together with the cusba town of Baree, have been allotted to me in addition as a new jaghire. The garden and sacred tomb (of my late husband), with the lands originally attached to them for their due maintenance yielding about Rupees 33,000 per annum, together with my present residence, the Baolee Bagh, the Nuzur Gunj dookans, my mosque, etc., and the paera called by my name, will also continue in my possession. The Nawab is to refrain from interfering in any way with my possession and control of this jaghire, and from seeking to do injury to my life in any way. I in like manner engage to refrain from all interference with the affairs of the State and the direction thereof by the Nawab, and from seeking to do any injury to his life: the Government of India holding either party responsible for any breach of these engagements. It is requested that the signature of His Lordship be attached to the deeds of Agreements of both parties in ratification thereof, that they may prove, if required, a full assurance on any future occasion. I will show every consideration and the most cordial affection to the Nawab due to him as my son.

THE BEGUM KUDSIA'S MARK.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT of the NAWAB NAZZUR-OOD-DOWLAH, the NAWAB JEHANGIR MAHOMED KHAN, NAWAB of BHOPAL, submitted for the ratification of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, upon learning the existence of the dissensions which had arisen between me and

the Begum Qoodsia, my respected mother, addressed orders to the effect that on the Begum's consigning the entire management of the affairs of the State into my hands, His Lordship would grant the guarantee of the British Government for the security of the Begum's life; and Whereas the Begum signified her acquiescence in these orders in a khureeta addressed to Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Political Agent at Bhopal; and as the Agent desired that a suitable provision be made by way of jaghire for the Begum; and Whereas the Begum has consigned into my hands the sole management of the affairs of the State: I therefore have, with a view of promoting the comfort of the Begum, according to the advice of the abovementioned gentleman, agreed to grant the jaghires, etc., as beneath fixed; and I engage that the Begum's original jaghire including the sayer duties attached thereto, and the fort and lands of Islamnuggur yielding about Rupees 17,000 or Rupees 18,000 per annum, remain as heretofore in Her Highness' possession. The lands of the Baree pergunnah which are now khalsa, together with the cusba of Baree, are allotted to Her Highness in addition to her old jaghire. The garden and tomb (of the late Nawab), with the land originally attached to them yielding about Rupees 33,000 per annum, will remain in her management and possession as also the palace in which Her Highness now dwells, the Baolee Bagh, the Begum's paora, and the Nuzur Gunj shops and her mosque, etc. The Begum is to refrain from interfering in any way with my management of the affairs of the State, and from seeking to do injury to my life in any way; and I will refrain from molesting in any way the Begum in the enjoyment of the abovementioned jaghire, etc., during the period of her life, and will not seek to do any injury to her life in any way. The Government of India will hold either of the contracting parties transgressing these agreements in any respect responsible. It is hoped that His Lordship will be pleased to attach his signature to this agreement in ratification thereof, that it may prove on any future occasion if necessary a full assurance.

I shall ever seek with heart and soul to preserve the filial respect due to the Begum as my mother.

Dated 29th Shaban of the year 1253 Hegira, corresponding with 29th November 1837.

NAWAB JEHANGIR MAHOMED KHAN.

These engagements were ratified by the Governor-General on 15th January 1838.

No. V.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the TREATY of 1818 A.D. (1233 HEGIRA), between the STATE of BHOPAL and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT,—1849.

Whereas the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1818 A.D. (1233 Hegira), between His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and the Honourable the East India Com-

pany provides that the State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 foot for the service of the British Government; and it having been subsequently arranged, with the consent of both parties, that the force in question should be commanded solely by British officers, and that the provision of the stipulated number of men should be commuted for a payment in money equal to the maintenance of a suitable body of all arms, artillery, etc., as well as horse and foot; and Whereas it is desirable that the sum so payable should be fixed, and the Regent Begum of Bhopal having offered to raise the contribution for this purpose to a gross sum of two lakhs of Rupees in all, and the Governor-General of India having accepted the offer thus made: It is hereby agreed that, from the beginning of the Fuslee year 1257, corresponding with the 1st July 1849 A.D., the sum payable by the Bhopal State on account of the perpetual maintenance of a contingent shall be fixed at two lakhs of Rupees Bhopal currency per annum, and that no further sum shall be demanded from the Bhopal State under provision of the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1818 A.D. and 1233 Hegira.

SECUNDER.

DALHOUSIE.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General at Bhyrowal, this 20th day of November 1849 A.D.

H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

No. VI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granting Pergunnah BAIRSEA to the STATE of BHOPAL,—1860.

Whereas during the rebellion Nawab Secunder Begum, ruler of Bhopal, rendered from loyalty good service to the British Government and maintained order and peace in the territory of Bhopal: The Government, being highly satisfied therewith, has been pleased to grant in sovereignty pergunnah Bairsea to the Bhopal State from generation to generation. All the conditions which at present exist in respect to Bhopal shall apply to the pergunnah now conferred upon that State.

CANNING.

27th December 1860.

No. VII.

ADOPTION SANAD granted to HER HIGHNESS SECUNDER BEGUM of BHOPAL,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

A similar Sanad was granted to the Nawab of Jaora.

No. VIII.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SECUNDER BEGUM of BHOPAL, dated 29th May 1862, to the address of the AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA,—1862.

After compliments.—Your letter, No. 339, dated 1st May, acquainting me with the arrangements which have superseded those formerly in force in respect to the contingent, has duly reached me, informed me of what I was previously ignorant, and removed the doubts from my mind which I had wished cleared away. Your letter states that the Supplementary Article of the Treaty of 1818, dated 29th November 1849, fixed at two lakhs of Rupees the annual contribution of the Bhopal State for the perpetual maintenance of a contingent of all arms commanded by British officers, for the security of the Bhopal Government; on this account a force of British European troops was stationed at Sehore, which by reason of damage to discipline was subsequently removed to Saugor and Mhow in order that a force, efficient and powerful be always available to afford support to the Bhopal Government in lieu of the former contingent; that the Bhopal levy and Central India Horse will be available for the ordinary duties of the former contingent. Although by this disposition there is an apparent difference from the terms of the said agreement with regard to the late contingent, yet in reality it is a practical fulfilment of the terms of the Supplementary Article; for greater security and support is afforded to the Bhopal Government by the presence of European troops at Saugor and Mhow than was provided for by the former arrange-

Under these circumstances it is most desirable that there should be no ground for misconception and that the views of the Bhopal Government should coincide with those of the British Government. My friend, when these words of sound advice were well understood by me, viz., that the British Government in lieu of former arrangements had by the existing disposition of troops taken upon itself more efficient measures for the security and protection of the Bhopal State, they imparted perfect satisfaction to me; in truth the new disposition is in accordance to my views and has removed all grounds for anxiety or misconception.

No. IX.

KHUREETA from HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY, to HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGUM of BHOPAL, dated 30th November 1868.

I have received your khureeta, dated 3rd November, reporting the death of your mother, Nawab Secunder Begum, G.C.S.I. This sad intelligence has been to me a cause of great sorrow, for in her the British Government has lost a staunch ally and a most devoted friend. I grieve, too, when I think of the sadness which must at present overwhelm you, and I wish you to know how heartily I sympathise with you in your bereavement. I have already caused to be forwarded to you, through the Agent, a copy of the Notification which the Government of India caused to be published on receiving the news of the demise of your lamented mother. At the same time, I desire to offer to you my congratulations on your accession to the musnud of Bhopal, and to express my hope that you, by wisely administering the affairs of the State, will prove a worthy successor to her whose loss we deplore. Be assured that the British Government is ready to extend to you the same regard and friendship as it did to your mother.

In compliance with your request, I have much pleasure in recognizing your daughter, Sultan Jehan Begum, as heir to the throne of Bhopal.

No. X.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGUM, RULER of BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., for the construction of a Railway within the STATE of BHOPAL,—1880.

ARTICLE 1.

Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, Ruler of Bhopal, agrees to give the sum of thirty-five lakhs of Rupees and Her Highness the Kudsia Begam agrees to give the sum of fifteen lakhs of Rupees towards the construction of a Railway between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the City of Bhopal,

and if possible the Cantonment of Sehore, the whole amount to be paid in four annual instalments commencing from the month of January 1880. Should any portion of the sum payable by Her Highness the Kudsia Begam remain unpaid at Her Highness' death, the State of Bhopal engages to pay the balance.

ARTICLE 2.

The profits on the sum of thirty-five lakhs paid by the State of Bhopal shall be enjoyed by the Ruler of the State of Bhopal in perpetuity, and the profits on the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees paid by Her Highness the Kudsia Begam shall be enjoyed by her during her lifetime and thereafter by the Ruler of Bhopal in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 3.

Profits accruing on this Railway and its extension to Agra, should that be carried out, shall be divided in proportion to the amount respectively subscribed by the several States contributing to the construction of the through line from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Agra.

ARTICLE 4.

The construction and management of the line and entire jurisdiction within Railway limits shall rest with the Government of India, and the State of Bhopal shall have no right of interference therein.

ARTICLE 5.

The State of Bhopal shall give land within its territory for all Railway purposes, including all land required for stone quarries for the excavation of ballast, for permanent and temporary roads in connection with the construction, maintenance and working of the line, for stations, etc., free of charge and rent, and shall afford all reasonable assistance in procuring labour and material for the construction of the Railway. The land taken up for temporary purposes will be restored to the State as soon as the necessity for it ceases.

ARTICLE 6.

The State of Bhopal shall levy no duty upon any articles which may be required for the construction and maintenance of the line or for other Railway purposes, neither shall it levy duties on any articles conveyed by the Railway while they are in transit on the line.

ARTICLE 7.

A first, second, and third class carriage shall be appropriated for the personal use of the Ruler of Bhopal to travel in within the limits of the Bhopal State free of charge.

Dated at Bhopal this thirtieth day of August 1880, corresponding with the twenty-third day of Ramzan, A. H. 1297.

SHAH JAHAN BEGAM.
(in Persian).

W. F. PRIDEAUX,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

This agreement was approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council at Simla on the 16th September 1880.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council,

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA:
The 17th September 1880.

No. XI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM, RULER of BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Bhopal territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Government of Bhopal as under:—

1. The Government of Bhopal undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Bhopal State.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Bhopal Government annually the sum of Rs. 10,000 Government Currency, the said payment to have effect from the 19th September 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this twenty-fourth day of October 1881, corresponding with the twenty-ninth day of Zikad A. Hijree 1298.

SHAH JAHAN BEGUM.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RIPON.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A. D. 1882.

C. Grant,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. XII.

Supplementary Agreement between the Government of India and Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, Ruler of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., relative to the construction of a railway in the Bhopal State,—1887.

Whereas on the 16th day of September 1880 an agreement was made between the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal which provided, amongst other things, for the construction of a railway between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the city of Bhopal; and whereas, owing to the death of the late lamented Kudsia Begam, and to the course of other events, the circumstances contemplated by that agreement have been to some extent changed; and whereas it is desirable to bring the terms of that agreement into conformity with the altered condition of affairs: Now, therefore, the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal do hereby make and enter into a supplementary agreement as follows:—

I.—Article II in the agreement of the 16th September 1880 is cancelled.

II.—For Articles III and IV of the aforesaid agreement, the following words and figures are substituted, namely:—

Article 3.

"The profits accruing on the aforesaid railway shall be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the ruler of Bhopal according to the mileage constructed at the cost of either party, that is to say, in the proportion of 13 and 44.

Article 4.

"The construction and management of the aforesaid railway (including full authority to enter into arrangements from time to time for its working hereafter) and entire jurisdiction within railway limits shall rest with the Government of India, and the State of Bhopal shall have no right of interference therein."

Shah Jehan.

P. W. Bannerman,
Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Foreign Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA:
The 30th June 1887.

No. XIII.

TRANSLATION of a YADDASHT from HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGAM of BHOPAL to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. WYLIE, C.S.I., POLITICAL AGENT of BHOPAL, dated 6th Rabi-us-sani 1306 A. H.=10th December 1888 A. D.

After the usual compliments.—I received Colonel Ward's letter to my address, dated the 23rd Rabi-ul-Awal 1306, together with translation of your letter No. 1411, dated 24th November 1888, to that officer's address, on the subject of the cession of civil and criminal jurisdiction on the land taken up by the Indian Midland Railway running through the Bhopal State. In his letter above alluded to Colonel Ward wrote to say that as with the instructions conveyed in the Government letter, no formal cession of jurisdiction was considered necessary it would be sufficient for me to send you a yaddasht on the subject as requested in your above-quoted letter to Colonel Ward's address, and in your letter you have said that the Government of India does not consider a formal agreement necessary and that it would be quite sufficient if Colonel Ward were to obtain from me a yaddasht to your address stating that I cede to the British Government the jurisdiction above alluded to and send it on to you.

Agreeably to your request I send you this yaddasht in which I cede to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the land occupied by the Indian Midland Railway within the Bhopal State running from Bhopal to Bhilsa. Within the limits of this land British officials shall have administrative authority.

No. XIV.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGAM, RULER of BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., relative to the construction of a railway in the BHOPAL STATE,—1890.

Whereas on the 30th day of June 1887 a Supplementary Agreement was made between the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, which

provided, amongst other things, that the profits accruing on the aforesaid Railway should be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the Ruler of Bhopal according to the mileage constructed at the cost of either party; and whereas it is deemed desirable that the division of profits shall be in proportion to the capital found by each party at the close of the period for which the accounts are made up: now therefore the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal do hereby make and enter into a Supplementary Agreement as follows:—

1. For Article 3 of the Supplementary Agreement of the 30th June 1887, the following words are substituted:—

ARTICLE 3.

"The profits accruing on the aforesaid Railway shall be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the Ruler of Bhopal in proportion to the capital contributed by each party at the close of the period for which the accounts are made up. In the event of the Railway being worked at a loss during any half-year or other period for which the accounts may be made up, such loss shall be borne by the British Government and the Ruler of Bhopal in the same proportions."

This Agreement shall take effect from the 1st January 1891.

SHAH JEHAN BEGAM.

A. MARTINDALE,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopal.

The 14th October 1890.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CAMP AGRA:
The 2nd December 1890.

No. XV.

LETTER to HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JAHAN, BEGAM of BHOPAL, exempting Her Highness and her successors from the obligation to present NAZARS at interviews with the VICEROY;—1892.

When His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Your Highness at Bhopal in the month of November last, His Excellency was pleased to inform Your Highness that you and your successors would be exempted

for the future from the obligation to present a nazar at interviews with the Governor-General. His Excellency moreover told Your Highness that, as a mark of good will and in token of the regard entertained for Your Highness by the Government of India, he was glad to have an opportunity to make this announcement.

No written communication on this subject having yet been made to Your Highness, I am now authorised to convey to you in writing the announcement in question, and I am pleased to be the means of conveying to Your Highness information of this gratifying nature.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor-General,
Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 11th April 1892.

No. XVI.

CONTRACT for WORKING the BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY (BHOPAL-PARBATI SECTION),—1896.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made the Fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six between THE GOVERNMENT of HER HIGHNESS the BEGAM of BHOPAL (hereinafter called Her Highness' Government) of the first part, and the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED" (hereinafter called the Company), of the other part, for the WORKING of HER HIGHNESS the BEGAM'S RAILWAY (hereinafter called the Railway) extending from Bhopal Station to mileage 32 and 1 furlong on the BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY at a point east of PARBATI Station in the territory of HER HIGHNESS the BEGAM of BHOPAL.

1. This Agreement shall remain in force during the continuance of the principal contract or for a period of ten years whichever shall first fall in from the date of the opening of the Railway for public traffic of all kinds, and shall be terminable then, or on the 30th June or 31st December in any year thereafter, on not less than twelve months' notice in writing being given by either party to this Agreement.

Alteration.

[*Provisional No. 1 (a).*—As Her Highness the Begam's Railway extending from Bhopal Station to mileage 32 and 1 furlong on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway at a point East of Parbati Station in the territory of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has been and is for the period of 25 years from the 1st day of July 1900 being maintained, managed and worked by the Secretary of State through the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company :—

It is hereby agreed as follows :—

(1) The Secretary of State undertakes to observe and perform the terms and provisions of the Principal Contract (by which term is meant the

above agreement dated 4th August 1896 and made between Her Highness' Government of the one part and the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, of the other part) as on and from the 1st day of January 1911 and to be bound by the terms thereof in every way as if the Secretary of State were a party to the Principal Contract in lieu of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

(2) Her Highness' Government hereby accepts on and from the date aforesaid the liability of the Secretary of State under and upon the Principal Contract in lieu of the liability of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, and agrees to be bound by the terms of the Principal Contract in every way as if the Secretary of State were named therein as a party thereto in place of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, and as acting therein through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway aforesaid or through the agency of such other Company as the Secretary of State shall at any time thereafter appoint and the terms and provisions of the Principal Contract were altered and made applicable accordingly.

Authority.

Agreement dated 31st day of January 1911 between the Government of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal and the Secretary of State for India in Council supplemental to this contract (No. XVIII).]

2. The Railway during the term of this Agreement is to be worked by the Company as part of the undertaking, subject to the same arrangements as are in force with the Company itself under the principal contract with the Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd of October 1885, except as hereinafter modified.

3. All communications between Her Highness' Government and the Company, under this Agreement, shall pass through the Political Agent at Bhopal and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle, or such other Officer as the Government of India may from time to time appoint, to undertake the same general duties with respect to the Railway, as are entrusted to that Officer by the Government of India in respect to the Indian Midland Railway.

4. The Railway shall be constructed in every respect, in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and the works, permanent-way, buildings, fixed machinery, etc., on it shall be in every particular up to the standard applicable to State Railways, or equal to that on which the Company's own line has been built, and stations and other buildings shall be fully equipped with the usual fittings, plant, furniture and appliances.

5. To meet the loss of ballast resulting from the subsidence of embankments subsequent to the opening of the Railway, all embankments shall be fully ballasted, in the first instance, and before opening for general traffic, with sand or sound moorum temporary ballast; and a full section of permanent ballast or 87,000 c. ft. per mile of track shall be also provided by the Railway on cess or in Depôt for subsequent use.

6. When the Railway is declared to be completed, and has been inspected by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle (or such other Officer as the Government of India may appoint), and passed by him as fit for the conveyance of passenger and goods traffic it shall be made over to the Company for working under the terms of this Agreement. Further, within one year of opening, for all descriptions of traffic, schedules shall be prepared by the representatives of the Railway and the Company, of alterations and additions to existing works, in which shall be included the estimated cost of spreading and packing permanent ballast referred to in clause 5 above, as well as fixed machinery, etc., and of additional works, fixed machinery, etc., that may be necessary for the proper completion of the Railway, in accordance with the requirements above noted, or the orders of the Consulting Engineer, in view to the works, fixed machinery, etc., in question being provided at the cost of the Railway. A list giving particulars of all furniture and movable equipment at stations shall be prepared at the same time.

7. Such schedules and list shall be submitted to the Agent of the Company in India, and when they are finally accepted by him on behalf of the Company, and by the Consulting Engineer, Her Highness' Government shall hand over the Railway to the Company, and the Company will accept the Railway for the purposes of this Agreement,—Her Highness' Government guaranteeing to the Company full and undisturbed possession of the Railway at all times during the continuance of this Agreement.

8. Except as provided in paragraph 9, all additional works and alterations in existing works that are not of the nature of repairs which may from time to time be agreed upon between Her Highness' Government and the Company as necessary for the efficient working of the Railway, shall be carried out by the Company at the cost of Her Highness' Government, on estimates sanctioned and approved by Her Highness' Government and the Consulting Engineer.

9. The Company shall maintain the Railway in good repair and in good working order and condition up to the standard of its own Line, and to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineer, upon the following terms—that is to say, the costs and expenses of such maintenance shall be borne by the Company so far only as such maintenance shall be necessary to make good damage caused by the ordinary wear and tear incidental to the use and working of the said Railway and works by the Company, and the conveyance of traffic thereon by the Company, and not further or otherwise; and the Company shall not bear nor be put to any cost or expense for or in respect of any repair, restoration, renewal, or replacement necessary to make good any damage that may occur to the said Railway and works, or any portion thereof, which may arise from defective original construction, or may be caused by any extraordinary casualty not due to defects in the maintenance or working of the Railway by the Company, and to the occurrence of which the Company shall not have in any way contributed by any act, neglect, or default of their own. Provided that if in any case Her Highness' Government and the Company shall not agree as to the liability of the Company

under this section, the matter in question shall be referred to arbitration, as hereinafter provided, and the decision arrived at on such arbitration shall be binding on both parties to the reference.

10. All additional works and additions to and alterations of existing works as may be necessary at Bhopal Junction in consequence of the connexion of the Railway there, and which may be found necessary for the working arrangements under this Agreement, shall be provided at the cost of Her Highness' Government, on estimates sanctioned and approved by Her Highness' Government and the Consulting Engineer.

11. During the continuance of this contract the Company shall have entire control of the Railway, shall supply all staff required for the supervision and working, including that for audit and accounts, and shall supply all locomotives and other rolling-stock, fuel and working stores required for the efficient working of the Railway.

12. The Company shall charge generally such rates, fares, and tolls as are within the schedule of maxima and minima rates sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time for the Indian Midland Railway, and shall make such rules, conditions, and arrangements generally in respect of the traffic on the Railway as are now, or shall be from time to time, in force on the Indian Midland Railway; and it shall be understood that the Company will not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of any particular person or Company, or any description of traffic, or subject any particular person or Company to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, but shall do all in its power to develop traffic on the Railway.

13. All costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company in connexion with the maintenance, management, use and working of the Railway, and the conveyance of traffic thereon shall be paid by the Company, provided that, in the event of the telegraph lines and instruments not being the property of the Railway, the cost of the rent of the same shall be a charge against the Railway.

Alteration.

[As from 1st January 1902 this clause shall be read as though the proviso in regard to the rent of telegraph lines and instruments were omitted.

Authority.

Memorandum No. 2653-I.B., dated 1st July 1902, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.]

14. The gross receipts of the Railway are to be collected and treated as receipts of the Company, and the Company shall pay the same into the Government Treasury in the same way as their own earnings. The expression "gross receipts" as used in this Agreement means and includes gross earnings from coaching and goods traffic and moneys received by the Company from the working of any tele-

graphs or telegraphic appliances which are the property of the Railway or of which the Government of India have allowed the Company the exclusive use for the purposes of the Railway; also all sums received as rent and all other sundry receipts usually treated as Railway Revenue.

15. For working and maintaining the Railway as hereinbefore provided, the Company shall retain 50 per cent. of the Gross Receipts of the Railway of each half-year.

Alteration.

[As from 1st January 1902 this clause shall be considered cancelled and the following clause substituted :—

Provisional No. 15 (a).—Under clauses 28 and 29 of the contract, dated the 21st December 1900, with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, one general working expenses account will be maintained, and the total working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system and the Indian Midland Railway system including branches worked will be first divided in ratio of gross receipts of each railway system, and the working expenses of the section of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, from near Parbati to Bhopal will be represented by a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the working expenses attributed to the Indian Midland Railway system including branches, as the gross receipts of the section of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway referred to bear to the whole gross receipts of the Indian Midland Railway system including branches.

Authority.

Memorandum No. 2653-I.B., dated 1st July 1902, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.]

16. The Company shall keep a distinct and separate account of the gross receipts of the Railway. Such accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, or to such other days as may at any time be prescribed for Indian State Railways, and so soon as the half-yearly accounts of the Company have been passed by the Consulting Engineer, and not later than three months after the close of each half-year, the Company shall render to Her Highness' Government through the Consulting Engineer a summary of the account of the Railway, signed by the Consulting Engineer and by the Government Examiner of Accounts attached to the Indian Midland Railway, and shall pay over to Her Highness' Government the amount shown therein as due to them. Every revenue account shall be considered as settled at the expiration of three calendar months after the same shall have been submitted to Her Highness' Government, but nevertheless any error which may subsequently be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next or in any subsequent revenue account.

17. If Her Highness' Government and the Railway Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their agreement is required by

this contract, or if, in any case not herein specially provided for, any dispute, question, or controversy shall at any time arise between Her Highness' Government and the Company, touching this contract, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof, or any matter connected with this contract or the operation thereof, or the rights, duties, or liabilities of either party in relation to the contract, then and in every such case the matter to which Her Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree, or the matter in difference, as the case may be, shall be referred for the decision of the Government of India.

SHAH JEHAN BEGAM,
Ruler of the Bhopal State.

F. T. RICKARDS, *Agent,*
Indian Midland Railway.

H. RIGG,
Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary to Agent,
Witness.

No. XVII.

AGREEMENT between the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA and HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGAM, G.C.S.I., C.I., RULER of BHOPAL, for the effective CONTROL and DISCIPLINE of the IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS when serving beyond the frontier of the STATE,—1899.

Whereas Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., C.I., Ruler of Bhopal, maintains a force of Imperial Service Troops for the purpose of co-operating, if need be, in the defence of the British Empire; and

Whereas it is necessary that the Imperial Service Troops of the Bhopal State, when associated with troops of the British Army, should be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the combined forces and subject to the like discipline and control as the officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

Whereas it is not the wish or intention of the Government of India that a British Officer should be appointed to command any Corps of the Imperial Service Troops, though British Officers are employed in order to instruct and inspect the said troops;

It is hereby agreed between the Governor-General of India of the one part and Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., C.I., Ruler of Bhopal, of the other as follows, namely:—

1. Whenever the said troops or any portion thereof are moved beyond the frontier of the said State they shall be attached to the command and under the

orders of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent or Force in which they are employed and such officer shall by virtue of this agreement be authorised to administer in respect to the said troops so serving the military laws and regulations to which they are subject under the laws of the said State and for that purpose and for the due preservation of discipline among the same to convene all such courts and to issue all such orders and to pass all such judgments and sentences and generally to exercise all such authority as may be lawfully convened, issued, passed and exercised by the authorities of the Bhopal State when the said troops are serving within the territorial limits of the said State. Provided always that the execution of every sentence so passed in British territory shall be carried out under the orders of Her Highness the Begum or of some person to whom the requisite authority has been delegated by her.

2. In order further to ensure the efficiency of the said Imperial Service Troops and the maintenance of discipline among them when serving along with Her Majesty's forces the said Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., C.I., Ruler of Bhopal, has embodied in the disciplinary law of her State applicable to the said Imperial Service Troops when employed on active service either within or without British India the provisions *mutatis mutandis* of the Indian Articles of War for the time being in force. The due application and enforcement of the said provisions in respect of the Imperial Service Troops aforesaid shall be carried out under the authority of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent, or Force aforesaid.

SHAH JEHAN BEGUM.

Signed on the 17th April 1899 at Bhopal.

L. S. NEWMARCH,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SIMLA;
The 7th May 1901.

No. XVIII.

BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY (BHOPAL-PARBATI SECTION) SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACT,—1911.

AN AGREEMENT dated the 31st day of January 1911 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF HER HIGHNESS THE BEGAM OF BHOPAL (hereinafter called Her Highness'

Government) of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part WHEREAS this agreement is intended to be supplemental to an agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Contract), dated the 4th day of August 1896 and made between Her Highness' Government of the one part and the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, of the other part whereby it was agreed that Her Highness the Begam's Railway (hereinafter called the said Railway) extending from Bhopal Station to mileage 32 and 1 furlong on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway at a point east of Parbati Station in the territory of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal should be worked by the said Company as part of its own undertaking subject to the same arrangements as were in force with the said Company itself under its contract with the Government of India except as thereinafter modified AND WHEREAS by virtue of two several indentures, both dated the 21st day of December 1900, and the one being made between the Secretary of State of the one part and the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, of the other part and the other being made between the Secretary of State of the one part and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the other part the Indian Midland Railway Company System including (*inter alia*) the said Railway has been and is for the period of 25 years from the 1st day of July 1900 being maintained managed and worked by the Secretary of State through the agency of the said Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company AND WHEREAS in conformity with the provisions of a certain Indenture dated the 2nd day of October 1885 and made between the Secretary of State of the one part and the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, aforesaid of the other part an arrangement has been made whereby the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, is shortly about to relinquish and make over to the Secretary of State the property and undertaking of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, together with all liabilities (if any) as shall then be subsisting AND WHEREAS Her Highness' Government has agreed with the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, accordingly and with the Secretary of State to accept the Secretary of State as a party to the Principal Contract in lieu and in the place of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, as on and from the 1st day of January 1911 upon the terms of the Secretary of State undertaking to perform the Principal Contract and to be bound by the terms thereof.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows :—

(1) The Secretary of State undertakes to observe and perform the terms and provisions of the Principal Contract as on and from the 1st day of January 1911 and to be bound by the terms thereof in every way as if the Secretary of State were a party to the Principal Contract in lieu of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

(2) Her Highness' Government hereby accepts on and from the date aforesaid the liability of the Secretary of State under and upon the Principal Contract in lieu of the liability of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, and agrees to be bound by the terms of the Principal Contract in every way as if the Secretary of State were named

therein as a party thereto in place of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, and as acting therein through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway aforesaid or through the agency of such other Company as the Secretary of State shall at any time thereafter appoint and the terms and provisions of the Principal Contract were altered and made applicable accordingly.

IN WITNESS whereof Robert Charles Francis Volkers, being Secretary to the Railway Board acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council and Sultan Jahan on behalf of the Government of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed and delivered by the said Robert Charles Francis Volkers, Secretary to the Railway Board acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

E. C. RUNDLETT,
Personal Assistant, Railway Board.

} R. C. F. VOLKERS.

Signed by the said Sultan Jahan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., in the presence of

M. NASIRUDDIN,
Revenue Minister, Bhopal State.

} SULTAN JAHAN.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from MAJOR HENLEY to the NAWAB of KOORWEY, dated 7th December, 1820.

After compliments.—Having received a representation through the medium of your Agent here transmitted under your orders, I have accordingly, my friend, in compliance with your request and for your satisfaction, annexed my answer to the two articles of reference it contained.

ARTICLE 1ST.

"The country which is now in possession of my master the Nawab Akbar Khan to be confirmed to him, his heirs, and successors by an appropriate Sunnud to be granted him."

REPLY.

At the time of the establishment of the authority of the Hon'ble Company in Malwa in the year 1817, corresponding with the month Magh 1225 Fussilee Sumbhut 1874, the Pergunnahs of Koorwey Laonra and Surwassa with Kirwar were in the possession of the Nawab Akbar Khan, having been held by him for twenty-four years since the death of his father the Nawab Hoormat Khan; and it having been determined by the Company's Government to preserve the order of things which existed at the above-named period of its occupation, how therefore should the possessions which then appertained to the Nawab not descend to his heirs and successors? Respecting the Sunnud, in a possession which belongs to the Nawab and not to the Hon'ble Company, it would be inapplicable and is not requisite.

ARTICLE 2ND.

"Any of the brethren, kindred, subjects, or debtors of the Nawab who in opposition to his authority may prefer complaints are not to be received."

REPLY.

From a State not appertaining to the Hon'ble Company it is not customary for the officers of the Company's Government to attend to representations preferred in opposition to the ruling authority of such State. In the case of the claims preferred by Eradut Khan, the brother of the Nawab, they were advantageously settled in order to the prevention of future disputes according to advice given at the Nawab's solicitation.

W. HENLEY.

No. XX.

TRANSLATION of a YADDASHT, dated KURWAI, the 9th October 1888, from NAWAB MUHAMMAD MUNAWAR ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF KURWAI, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. WYLIE, POLITICAL AGENT of BHOPAL,—1888.

After compliments.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Yaddasht, dated 25th September 1888, stating that you have received a letter from the Central India Agency to the effect that the States of Bhopal and Kurwai through which the Indian Midland Railway passes have both practically ceded jurisdiction on the land taken up by the Railway, though no formal agreement has been drawn up, and that a written cession of jurisdiction should be obtained from each Chief concerned and forwarded to Indore.

2. In reply I beg to state that the civil and criminal jurisdiction on the land occupied by the Indian Midland Railway in the Kurwai State has (already) been ceded to the British Government.

No. XXI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT on the part of RAWUT NEWUL SING, RAJGHUR,—1819.

SEAL OF RAWUT NEWUL SING.

Whereas from old a determined tankha or tribute has been paid to the Maharajah Alija Soubadar Dowlat Rao Sindia Bahadur by Rajghur, and whereas for two or three years past this tribute has not been regularly discharged and above Rupees 16,000, due on account of the present year, and still unpaid, I have now of my own accord and pleasure (in order that the tribute may henceforth be liquidated, and that no cause of delay or dispute may exist) resolved to separate and assign villages of Rajghur, according to a schedule herewith annexed, to the kamaisdar of Atmaram Punth in order that the tribute to the Maharajah may be realized from the revenues of these villages, and that no cause of blame or shadow of claim may in future exist; and through my desire to please the Maharajah I have separated the aftermentioned villages and made them over, along with the sayer and rights of every description thereunto attached, to the kamaisdar of Atmaram Punth from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1227, and I will not in any manner hereafter interfere with them or their inhabitants.

And whereas the above-mentioned villages being generally much out of cultivation and possessing but a stinted population, the expense of management and sebundee will be great, the same must be provided from their revenue; for with this or any other claim respecting them I have henceforth no concern. And whatever omissions of tribute there may have been on my part previous to the year 1826, I consider myself absolved from the same in consequence of the present cession.

I hereby under the foregoing considerations also agree to resign all claim to those sums on account of tankha, bhet, etc., which, through the favour of the Maharajah, my ancestors and I have been in the habit of receiving from the pergunnahs of Shujawulpore and Shahjehanpore.

And whereas by concluding this agreement I have conformed to the pleasure of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, as well as provided in future for the regular payment of the tankha and obviated all causes of complaint hereafter on either side, the Maharajah accordingly has graciously restored and confirmed to me the remaining part of my possessions (including the fort of Rajghur) which had been attached in consequence of the delays and subterfuges that had occurred in the payment of the tribute,

Memorandum of districts and villages alluded to above, as made over in commutation of tribute.

Pergunnah of Behar	. . .	55	villages including the fort of Kotra.
" Tullain	. . .	63	"
" Buttunpore	. .	14	"
" Pachore	. . .	39	"
Total	.	171	"

Total one hundred and seventy-one villages.

Dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT by the RAWUT NEWUL SING of RAJGHUR, dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

SEAL OF THE RAWUT NEWUL SING.

Whereas it was settled with Kristnajee Pundit that the tribute from Rajghur to the Maharajah Alijah Dowlut Rao Sindia should, for the present, or Fuslee year 1226, be Rupees 23,000; and whereas Rupees 6,045 of the above sum has been paid through Kristnajee Pundit, it is now agreed that I should pay the remainder or Rupees 16,955 by giving a banker's acknowledgment for the same amount.

Whatever sums may justly be due and forthcoming from the villages now made over, on account of balances for the present year, shall be carried to my credit, and a corresponding deduction made from the amount for which the acknowledgment has been given.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT concluded by the RAWAT NAWAL SINGH of RAJGURH,—1819.

THE SEAL OF THE RAWAT NAWAL SINGH.

Agreement written as between Rawat Nawal Singh of Rajgarh and the Company Bahadur, represented by Captain William Henley to the effect that whatever disputes arise between Rajgarh and the adjoining perganas of the other States and the disputes of ryots of his pergana with ryots of other perganas, shall be referred to an officer of the Company Sarkar Angrej Bahadur and will not be settled by himself. That he will inform the nearest officer in Malwa appointed by the Company of all such matters and abide by his decisions. Whatever thieves, pickpockets and plunderers or troublesome people from amongst outside ryots

may be within Rajgarh will, if required, be arrested and handed over to the officer in Malwa representing the Company Sarkar and if any thief, pickpocket, plunderer or any offender when demanded is not surrendered by the Rawat, the village in which he (thief, etc.), may be found will be forfeited.

Chet Sudi 1st, 1876 (26th March 1819).

No. XXII.

SUNNUD from the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE and ANUND RAO PUARS, joint RAJAHS of DEWAS, to RAWUT NEWUL SING of RAJGURH,—1820.

Be it known to all present and future amils, canoongoes, and chowdherees of the pergunnah of Sarungpore, that whereas Rawut Newul Sing of Rajghurh possesses by hereditary right a share of the land revenue of the said pergunnah, the Circar, with the concurrence of the aforenamed Rawut Newul Sing, and with reference to the present state and expected progressive improvement of the pergunnah, has settled that the undermentioned payments shall be punctually made by the amils at the cutcherry of the district to the aforementioned Rawut Newul Sing on account of his share of the land revenue at the periods hereafter specified :—

	Kartick.	Maugh.	Bysack.	Total.
For the year 1227 Fuslee Rupees .	667	667	667	2,001
„ „ 1228 „ „ .	833	834	834	2,501
„ „ 1229 „ „ .	1,000	1,000	1,001	3,001
„ „ 1230 „ „ .	1,167	1,167	1,167	3,501
„ „ 1231 „ „ .	1,367	1,367	1,367	4,101

From and after the year 1231 the complete amount, *viz.*, Bhopal Rs. 4,101, to be paid annually without deduction in three equal kists in the months of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack at the cutcherry of the district.

In consideration of the foregoing payments the Rawut of Rajgurh is to abstain from any interference with the cultivators or inhabitants of the aforesaid pergunnah, or with the land revenues thereof.

A similar Sanad was given to the Diwan of Narsinghgarh.

SUNNUD from the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE and ANUND RAO PUARS, joint RAJAHS of DEWAS, to RAWUT NEWUL SING of RAJGURH.

Be it known to all present and future amils, canoongoes, and chowdherees of the pergunnah of Sarungpore, that whereas the Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh

possesses by hereditary right in the said pergunnah certain cultivated lands free of assessment, a share in the sayer duties of all descriptions (including koolree sookree baey, etc.), claims for the payment of expenses of sowarry and bhet or nuzzeranna by the villages; the Circar, with the concurrence of the aforenamed Rawut Newul Sing, has settled that the sum of Halee Rupees one thousand and one shall be given in commutation of all these rights, and that it shall be paid by the amils annually and without deduction from the beginning of the year 1227 Fuslee, at the cutcherry of the district, in three equal kists as follows:—

	Kartick.	Maugh.	Bysack.	Total.
Rupees	333	334	334	1,001

In consideration of the foregoing payments the Rawut of Rajgurh is to abstain from interference in any manner whatever with the said pergunnah on account of his former claims on the sayer duties, etc., now commuted as above detailed.

A similar Sanad was given to the Diwan of Narsinghgarh.

No. XXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ SREE MAHARAJ SREE ALIJAH BAHADUR SUBEDAR SHRI JANKOJI RAO SINDE to RAWAT MOTI SINGH of RAJGURH,—1834.

All is well here and I always pray for your welfare. You made a representation at my Camp at Gwalior fort that you have from of old acted up to the orders of the Sarkar and the Sarkar has always similarly evinced its kindness and supported you: that the Kamavisdar of the Sarkar accordingly took from you the tanka due on the Pargana Rajgad year by year; that meanwhile difficulties having prevented your paying the tanka on the date it fell due, therefore the Pargana of Kotra Bihar, Tallen, Pachhar pargana and Ratanpur pargana comprising 171 villages were made over to the Sarkar; that if the Sarkar permits you would give security for the first year and (afterwards) pay the amount of tanka in Chandawad currency each year in two instalments on the 15th of Kartik Sudi and on the 5th Fagan Badi-Dakani (Reckoning), the villages being then restored to you: that you would comply with the orders of the Sarkar and fly the Sarkar's flag and pay all current cesses, bhet, etc., as before: should you default therein you would restore the parganas to the Sarkar.

The Sarkar considered your application and being satisfied with your good continuous conduct and holding that it was right to support you has been pleased to restore you the 171 villages belonging to the Mahals aforesaid on payment of

a tanka amounting to Rs. 86,001 per annum in Chandawad currency to be paid year after year from the said year, *i.e.*, from San Khamas, Salasin, Mayaten,* Sammat 1891, excluding religious (Dharmadaya) gifts to Brahmins, maintenance grants (Padarakhi, Nemnukdars) paid up to last year.

Details of the tanka of Rs. 86,001 are as follows :—

		Rs.
Actual amount of tanka in Chandawad currency	. . . .	80,001
Villages (set aside) for Darbar expenses	. . . .	6,000
	Total .	86,001
Kisan Rao Kadam	. . . .	2,000
Shambhaji Rao Angre	. . . .	2,000
Ram Rao Phalke	. . . .	1,000
Narayn Rao Yesaji	. . . .	1,000
	Total .	6,000
Deduct—		
Amount due to the Dewan on account of Palanquin expenses	.	500
Amount payable to—		
Waman Rao Kondaji and after him to Udhachand	. . . .	400
Daftri expenses	. . . .	100
	Total .	1,000
Actual balance in Chandawad currency payable each year	. .	85,001

In all eighty-five thousand and one has been settled to be paid to the Sarkar year after year from the said year, *i.e.*, San Khamas, Salasin, Mayaten,* Sammat 1891.

You shall, therefore, after giving security for the first year, pay the amount of eighty-five thousand and one in two instalments, *i.e.*, half on the 15th of Kartik Sudi and the other half on the 5th of Phagun. Besides this bhet due to Sarkar and the revenue of the Rajgad garden should be paid to the Sarkar. The flag of the Sarkar will be hoisted in the Mahal. Should you or your security fail to pay the revenue in the Mahal as stated above, the Mahals will be confiscated.

Miti :—Kartik Sudi 5, Sammat 1891 (5th November 1834).

Chh : 4 Rajjab—Suma Khamas Salasin Mayaten wa Alaf (1235 A. A.).

* " Wa Alaf " omitted.

No. XXIV.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of RAJGARH for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Rajgarh territory shall cease; it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Rajgarh as under :—

1. The Chief of Rajgarh undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Rajgarh territory.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Rajgarh, free of cost at Indore, 150 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Kartik Sudi Sumvat 1938.

RAWAT BAKHTAWAR SINGH.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. XXV.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the ABOLITION of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT, executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of RAJGARH on the 24th October 1881,—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Rajgarh by the

abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore 150 maunds of salt annually.

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money;

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Rajgarh that in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Rajgarh a sum of Rs. 618-12 annually.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

BULBHADAR SINGH,
Chief of Rajgarh.

W. KINCAID,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CAMP SUNDERALL,
The 11th November 1883.

This supplementary article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta on the 12th day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXVI.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from the CHIEF of RAJGARH, dated 20th December 1883.

After compliments.—As I am always mindful of the prosperity of my people, I will, from 1st January next, with a view to secure the freedom of commerce, abolish the levy of transit duty on all merchandise (excepting opium) within the limits of my State, and trust that you will approve and communicate this to the Government of India.

With the usual ending.

No. XXVII.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS RAWAT BALBHADAR SINGH, CHIEF of RAJGARH,—1886.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction to be assumed by your successors on formal recognition of their succession.

DUFFERIN,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 1st January 1886.

No. XXVIII.

KHARITA from the HON'BLE the AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in CENTRAL INDIA to HIS HIGHNESS the RAJA of RAJGARH,—1921.

It gives me much pleasure to inform Your Highness that the Government of India having regard to the status and position of Rajgarh State and reposing full trust and confidence in the sense of justice which has animated the Rulers of the State, have been pleased to confer on Your Highness and Your Highness' successors, authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others. This Kharita does not, however, apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any of the accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants. The Government in extending the powers of the Ruler of the State in the manner described desire that persons sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General. The consideration of such petitions would be the subject of communication between the Agent to the Governor-General and the Ruler of the State, and pending such consideration execution of persons sentenced to death would be stayed. The British Government may at any time suspend or revoke the authority conveyed in this Kharita should circumstances appear to call for such action. The Government of India do not desire that as a condition of this grant of authority the Ruler himself must necessarily be burdened with the onerous work of trying all heinous offences himself. In certain conditions where efficient machinery exists or is created and the Ruler maintains effective control and supervision over it, the Ruler may with advantage delegate his powers in the matter. The Government of India have accordingly been pleased to decide that after the provision of efficient machinery, such as the nomination of a Bench of experienced judicial officers or of a Dewan or Judge possessing the essential legal qualifications for a Court of this nature, the author-

ity conferred on the Ruler to dispose of cases of a heinous nature may be vested by him in such a Court subject to the necessary supervision and control of the Ruler himself, who as Ruler remains responsible for the proper performance of these important and onerous duties. If Your Highness desires to establish such a Court, or to make alterations in such Court or Courts after establishment, you will no doubt elect to do so in consultation with the Political Agent who will be able to afford Your Highness useful advice on the subject.

Dated 18th April 1921.

Similar Kharitas were addressed to the Rajas of Sitamau, Sailana and Narsinghgarh.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to the SOUBADAR by DEWAN SOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING, of SOOBSTAN NURSINGURH,—1819.

Whereas the above Soobstan was always assessed at Salim Sahi rupees 85,000 per annum; and whereas the Pindaree troops having entered the country laid waste the pergunnah, and the people, in consequence, deserted the place; and whereas we, being unable to pay the revenue and to meet the necessary expenses of the Soobstan, brought the matter to the notice of the Circar; the Circar, in consideration of the aforesaid circumstances, and with a view to the improvement of the pergunnah, has directed the payment of the revenue for six years according to the following instalments, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
In 1875 Sumbut	25,000
„ 1876 „	35,000
„ 1877 „	48,000
„ 1878 „	60,000
„ 1879 „	72,000
„ 1880 „	85,000
Total	3,25,000

Therefore we shall, as ordered, pay without any objection, year after year, the above amount of Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand, which includes the expenses of the mehal, in six years according to the said instalments commencing on the 15th Kartick Soodee and ending on the 15th Bysack Soodee.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to DEWAN SOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING of SOOBSTAN NURSINGURH.

Whereas the above Soobstan was assessed at Rupees 85,000 per annum, but in consequence of the passing and repassing of the Pindaree troops through the

mehal it was laid waste; and whereas you, with a view to bring the matter to the notice of the Circar, deputed Roop Ram Bohora, who, on arrival, represented that, as the mehal was desolated, there was no means of discharging the revenue due to the Circar, amounting to Rupees 85,000, and also requested that the Circar might graciously be pleased to take the above sum by instalments every year so that the mehal might be improved; and whereas it is necessary to realize the revenue of the Soobstan as usual, yet having regard to the fact that the pergunnah has been laid waste; and in consideration of the representation made by you, as well as with a view to the improvement of the mehal, it has been decided, in the presence of the said Roop Ram Bohora, that the yearly revenue of the mehal shall be paid in the following progressive payments so that the amount of rent in the 6th year shall be Salim Sahi Rupees 85,000:—

	Rs.
In 1228 or 1875 Sumbut	25,000
" 1229 or 1876 "	35,000
" 1230 or 1877 "	48,000
" 1231 or 1878 "	60,000
" 1232 or 1879 "	72,000
" 1233 or 1880 "	85,000
Total	3,25,000

Therefore, the sum of Salim Sahi Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand having been fixed by the Circar as the aggregate amount of revenue for six years, this perwannah is given to you. You will therefore remit to the Circar the above amount of Salim Sahi Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand according to the aforesaid instalments through the mamlidar, and take receipts for the same.

Dated 15th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir 1219 A.A.

No. XXX.

GRANT to HUNWUNT SING, DEWAN of NARSINGHGARH, of the hereditary title of RAJA,—1872.

NOTIFICATION.—By the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs in the Chiefship of Nursinghur the title of Raja on condition of faithful allegiance to the British Government.

NAPIER.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 2nd May 1872.

No. XXXI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of NARSINGARH for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Narsingarh Territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Narsingarh as under :—

1. The Chief of Narsingarh undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Narsingarh Territory.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Narsingarh, free of cost, at Indore, 150 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 5th August 1830, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the 1st day of Kartik Sudi Sumvat 1938

PERTAB SINGH.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXXII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES to the AGREEMENT for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT, executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of NARSINGARH on the 24th October 1881,—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Narsingarh by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 150 maunds of salt annually ;

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money;

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Narsingarh that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Narsingarh a sum of Rs. 618-12 annually.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RAJA PARTAB SINGH,
Chief of Narsingarh.

W. KINCAID,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SEHORE;
The 25th October 1883.

This supplementary article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, on the 12th day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from the CHIEF of NARSINGARH, dated 21st December 1883.

After Compliments.—For the freedom of commerce, for the ease and comfort of my people, and the prosperity of my State, a general notification is going to be issued, to the effect that from the 1st proximo the levy of transit duty on all merchandise (excepting opium) is to be abolished within the limits of my State, and I trust you will kindly communicate this intelligence to the Government of India in a suitable manner.

With the usual ending.

No. XXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded between THAKOOR AMAN SING, in behalf of himself and his son SHER SING, and THAKOOR MADHO SING on the part of the RANEES GOURJEE, RAJAWUTJEE and OOMUTJEE; the former the mother, and the two latter the widows, of the late DOORJUN SAL,—1819.

Sher Sing, son of Thakoor Aman Sing, is to be acknowledged as Dewan of Kilcheepore in the usual form, a respectable agent from the States of Rajgurh and Nursingurh and the Chief of Gogurney attending to witness the ceremony, as also two respectable persons in the service of the Maharajah Sindia, or the English Circar. In consideration of the youth of Sher Sing four of his relations and ten sebundees shall always remain with him for his protection, and his mother shall also be at liberty to reside with him, and small donations on his part to religious persons are to be respected and confirmed.

2. Through the mediation of the Maharajah Sindia a reconciliation will be effected between Thakoor Aman Sing and his relations, and the family and adherents of the late Doorjun Sal, so that no molestation shall be ever offered to debar the former from visiting Sher Sing at their pleasure.

3. The government of Kilcheepore will be conducted in the name of Dewan Sher Sing, under the direction of Ranee Gourjee, mother of the late Dewan Doorjun Sal, by Thakoor Madho Sing, Lalla Nonid Rao, and Sahjee, who have been heretofore employed as managers of the country.

4. In consideration of the limited means of subsistence which Thakoor Aman Sing and Thakoor Isree Sing at present possess, the following villages are to be assigned to them during their lives in addition to their present jaghires, subject to the toorkana now paid.

To Thakoor Aman Singh—Kurchoteh and Rooppoorah.
To Thakoor Isree Singh—Paroach and Roopahero.

5. The agreements recently contracted by the Thakoor at Gwalior and the expenses incurred by him on his journey thither, according to a detail which will be furnished, are to be defrayed by the State.

Concluded at Sehore, subject to the approval and confirmation of Maharajah Sindia, the 14th of Bhaudoon Soodee Sumbut 1876, corresponding with the 3rd September A. D. 1819.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of a letter from CAPTAIN FRANCIS BUTTER, SUPERINTENDENT of JAWUD NEEMUCH, to DEWAN SHER SING of KILCHIPUR,—1844.

All is well here, and I pray for your welfare.

The revenue of Kilchipur, which you have hitherto paid to the Durbar, is now assigned by Alijah for the support of the British contingent force, and this

circumstance may perhaps have been communicated to you by the Kamaisdar of Patun. The Kamaisdar has also written to me to say that the revenue amounts to Boondee Rupees 13,500, which you will now remit to this place. The sum of Rupees 4-8, which remains due on account of the present year, may be remitted by a Hoondee through naib toomandar Hidayut Ali. As there was a man at Kilchipur sent by the Kamaisdar of Patun, so now, according to custom, a naib toomandar on my part will remain there. Send me a copy of the engagement according to which you pay the revenue.

Dated 15th Cheyt Soodee 1900 Sumbut, corresponding with 3rd April 1844.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, to DEWAN SHER SING, of KILCHIPUR.

Blessings attend us; we pray for your welfare.

Whereas pergunnah Ruttungurh Segowlee has been ceded by the Durbar to the British Government for the expenses of the contingent force, you are desired to pay the revenue thereof, which you have hitherto paid to the amil of the Durbar, to the Political Agent at Bhopal without fail.

Dated 9th Soodee of Jait 1901 Sumbut.

No. XXXVI.

SANAD granted to DEWAN UMUR SING, CHIEF of KILCHIPUR,—1873.

On the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs in the Chiefship of Kilchipur the title of Rao Bahadoor, on condition of faithful allegiance to the British Government.

NORTHBROOK,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

FORT WILLIAM;

The 8th April 1873.

No. XXXVII.

No. 2482-I., dated Simla, 30th June 1884.

NOTIFICATION.—By the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that Rao Bahadur Umar Singh, Chief of Khilchipur, has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied within his State, with the exception of the duty on opium.

No. XXXVIII.

KHARITA from the HON'BLE the AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in CENTRAL INDIA to the RAO BAHADUR of KHILCHIPUR,—1921.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that the Government of India having regard to the status and position of the Khilchipur State and reposing full trust and confidence in the sense of justice which has animated the Rulers of the State, have been pleased to confer on you and your successors, authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others. This Kharita does not, however, apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any of the accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants. The Government in extending the powers of the Ruler of the State in the manner described desire that persons sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General, the consideration of which would be the subject of communication with you, and that in the case of a sentence of death you will not give effect to such sentence until intimation of the sentence being passed has been given to the Agent to the Governor-General who after awaiting the presentation of a petition for mercy will communicate with you regarding the execution of sentence. The British Government may at any time suspend or revoke the authority conveyed in this Kharita should circumstances appear to call for such action. The Government of India do not desire that as a condition of this grant of authority the Ruler himself must necessarily be burdened with the onerous work of trying all heinous offences himself. In certain conditions where efficient machinery exists or is created and the Ruler maintains effective control and supervision over it, the Ruler may with advantage delegate his powers in the matter. The Government of India have accordingly been pleased to decide that after the provision of efficient machinery, such as the nomination of a Bench of experienced judicial officers or of a Dewan or Judge possessing the essential legal qualifications for a Court of this nature, the authority conferred on the Ruler to dispose of cases of a heinous nature may be vested by him in such a Court subject to the necessary supervision and control of the Ruler himself, who as Ruler remains responsible for the proper performance of these important and onerous duties. If you desire to establish such a Court, or to make alterations in such a Court or Courts after establishment, you will no doubt elect to do so in consultation with the Political Agent who will be able to afford you useful advice on the subject.

Dated 18th April 1921.

Similar Kharitas were addressed to the Rana of Barwani and the Raja of Ali-Rajpur.

No. XXXIX.

SANAD granted to RAO BAHADUR DURJAN SAL SINGH of KHILCHIPUR, CENTRAL INDIA,—1928.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction.

IRWIN,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SIMLA;
The 4th June 1928.

No. XL.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of GRANT from MAHARAJAH RAWUT NEWUL SING of RAJGURH to BULWUNT SING of SOOTALEA, dated 29th March 1825.

Whereas the villages of Sootalea, etc., have formed your hereditary possession from time immemorial, and you have represented both to the British representative and to me that the tankha required of you is great, in conjunction with the British representative I have considered your case and have determined to confer on you Sootalea and 11 other villages in jaghire, and to receive in return a tankha from you of Rupees 3,400. This Sunnud is given you from my Durbar.

List of villages.

Sootalea and its adjoining village of Thorekamull.
Purdanee Kandul.
Kanotee.
Bhoredee Putparee.
Jatheepoora.
Koolawa.
Jugohpoora.
Seithpoora.
Kulhanpoora.
Imria.
Burachota.
Burdee.

All these 12 villages are given you in jaghire; cultivate them and enjoy the revenue thereof, and continue to render your services to the State.

	Rs.
Amount of Tankha	3,300
" Khotepatty	25
" Bhet	75

To be paid in three equal instalments annually.

III.—SOUTHERN STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA AND MALWA AGENCY.

The Southern States of Central India (formerly Bhopawar) Agency was constituted on its present footing in 1882, by separating the duties of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, stationed at Sardarpur, from those of the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps who till then held the dual charge, and by abolishing the Deputy Bhil Agency at Manpur and including his charge in that of the Political Agent, Bhopawar. In 1891, however, the earlier system, by which the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps held the dual charge, was temporarily renewed; but the charges were afterwards again separated. In October 1911, the headquarters of the Agency were transferred from Sardarpur to Manpur and in 1914 its designation was changed.

In May 1925 the Malwa Agency was amalgamated with this Agency, by placing both under one Political Agent designated the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa. The Agency is now known as the Southern States of Central India and Malwa Agency.

The Agency also includes the charge of a small tract of British territory, Manpur, surrounded by States and Estates. In 1924 this tract was declared to be a Chief Commissionership and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was appointed to be Chief Commissioner and Local Government for the purpose of all enactments in force therein. The area of Manpur is 49 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,565; and the revenue Rs. 54,900.

The outlying portions of the Indore State, with the exception of the Parganas of Nandwai and Alampur, are in the political charge of this Agency for the purpose of routine matters such as extradition.

1. SOUTHERN STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA.

This group includes the Treaty State of Dhar, the mediatised Salute States of Jhabua, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur, and the following mediatised minor States and Estates.

Jobat.
Kathiwara.
Mathwar.
Ratanmal.
Bakhatgarh.
Bhaisola or Dotria.
Bharudpura.
Chhota Barkhera.
Garhi or Bhaisakho.
Jamnia.
Kachhi Baroda.
Kali Baori.
Kothide.
Mota (Bara) Barkhera.
Multhan.
Nimkhera or Tirla.
Rajgarh.

Nine of the above Estates are held by guaranteed Bhumias (alluvial proprietors) Bharudpura, Chhota Barkhera, Garhi, Jamnia, Kali Baori, Kothide, Mota Barkhera, Nimkhera and Rajgarh. They are Bhilalas by caste and trace their origin from Marwar. Their holdings consist of villages held on lease from suzerain Darbars, and hamlets called 'paras' or 'puras'. These hamlets were originally held on a uniform payment of a fixed rent at Rs. 3, subsequently reduced to Rs. 2, per plough. The rent has now been fixed at 50 per cent. of the land revenue.

The holdings mentioned in the original deeds have, in many cases, undergone considerable changes. In some cases certain of the villages were relinquished by the holders soon after the settlement, without the knowledge of the British Government: and in others there was either a change in possession of land, or a village was never made over by the suzerain Darbar. The actual holdings at present in the possession of the Bhumias are given in the individual accounts.

The Estate of Larawat, which was then in the Bhopal Agency, lapsed to the Dhar and Dewas Darbars in 1879.

In 1921, on the separation of the Gwalior Residency from the Central India Agency, it was decided that the Bhumias of Jamnia (who holds from Gwalior, Indore and Dhar) and Mota Barkhera (who holds from Gwalior and Dhar) should deal with the Resident, Gwalior, in respect of their Gwalior holdings. In the same year these two Estates came under the settlement then made with Gwalior with regard to their holdings from the Gwalior Darbar.

Dhar.

The Puar family was one of the most distinguished in the early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar is usually considered as the founder of the principality of Dhar which, with some adjacent districts, and the right to receive the tribute payable by certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa. Anand Rao died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son Jaswant Rao Puar, who was slain in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat. He was succeeded by his son Khande Rao Puar, and he by his son Anand Rao Puar, who died in 1807 and was succeeded by his posthumous son Ramchandar Rao Puar, on whose mother Maina Bai the administration temporarily devolved. Ramchandar Rao died early; but Maina Bai, with the consent of the neighbouring Chiefs, adopted her sister's son under the name of Ramchandar Rao Puar.

For twenty years before the British conquest of Malwa, the Dhar State was subjected to a continued series of spoliations chiefly at the hands of Scindia and Holkar, and was preserved from destruction only by the talent and courage of Maina Bai. By a Treaty concluded in 1819 (No. I) Dhar was taken under the protection of, and agreed to act in

subordinate co-operation with, the British Government; several districts which it had lost were recovered and restored to it; its tributary rights over the Rajput States of Banswara and Dungarpur were ceded to the British Government; and it was arranged that the British Government should hold the Berasia pargana for five years, to liquidate a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 which the Government agreed to make to the Dhar State.

In 1821 the British Government mediated an Agreement (No. II) between Holkar and the Dhar State. Both States brought forward claims for lands near Bijaur and Dipalpur: and, as it proved impossible to ascertain the boundary correctly, it was agreed that the lands should be left neutral for the purpose of pasturing cattle.

In the same year, by an additional Engagement (No. III), Dhar ceded the pargana of Berasia and the tribute of Ali Mohan to the British for an annual payment of Rs. 1,10,000. In 1831 the pargana was restored to Dhar, as the collections from it were less than the sum paid for it by about half a lakh of rupees; but, as the Dhar authorities could not manage the district owing to its isolated position and separation from the rest of their territories, it was again taken under British management in 1835, on the understanding that the surplus revenues, after meeting all expenditure, should be paid to Dhar. The payments continued to be made till 1860, when they were stopped as a penalty for the misconduct of those who directed the counsels and forces of the State during the events of 1857, and the pargana of Berasia was made over to Bhopal as a reward for the services of Sikandar Begam of Bhopal during the mutiny (*see* Part II, Bhopal).

In 1828 the pargana of Nimanpur Makrar in Nimar was made over in perpetuity to the management of the British Government (No. IV), on condition that the surplus revenue, after payment of all expenses of administration, should be annually paid to the Dhar State. It was, however, restored to Dhar in 1830.

Ramchandar Rao Puar died in 1833 and was succeeded by his adopted son Jaswant Rao Puar, who died in 1857 and was succeeded by his half-brother Anand Rao Puar, then 13 years of age. In 1857 bands of Vilayatis and Makranis, who had been encouraged by the weakness and intrigues of those in authority, obtained control and established themselves in the fort, whence after a siege they were eventually dislodged by a British force. In consequence of the failure of the State to fulfil its treaty obligations on this occasion it was confiscated, but was subsequently restored to Raja Anand Rao Puar (with the exception of the Berasia pargana, as narrated above). It was, however, retained under British management until he should attain the age of 18 years, or until he should become competent to manage his own affairs. The administration of the State was entrusted to Anand Rao in 1864.

In 1862 the Ruler of Dhar received a Sanad of Adoption (see Malwa, No. IV): and in 1867 he was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

In 1864 the Raja engaged (No. V) to cede to the British Government, with sovereign rights, such land as might be required for the construction of a railway through his State, and to exempt all through traffic from transit duties.

In 1879 the Estate of Larawat lapsed to the Darbars of Dhar and Dewas in proportion to the tribute formerly paid by the Estate: namely two thirds to Dhar and one third to Dewas. The Darbars provided allowances for the maintenance of the surviving members of the Larawat family, for their lives.

In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Ruler of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State, in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by reason of its long continuance. This agreement has now been accepted by all guaranteed holders.

In 1887 the Raja abolished all transit duties in the State.

In 1894 the Darbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender in the State.

Anand Rao Puar died in 1898 and was succeeded by his adopted son Udaji Rao Puar, younger son of Anand Rao's half brother Sambaji Rao Puar, Appa Sahib of Multhan.

In 1904 agreements in connection with a long standing dispute between the Darbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs of Multhan, Kachi Baroda, Bhaisola (Dotria) and Bakhatgarh, regarding the collection of sayar revenues, were amicably arrived at. A mutual agreement was also concluded between the Darbar and the nine guaranteed Bhumias in regard to the right of the Darbar to levy sayar or royalty on the produce of the forests of the Bhumias' villages held from the Dhar Darbar, when such produce is removed from the land on which it grows and is exported elsewhere.

In 1914 the village of Umrod, in the Sundarsi pargana, was transferred with full rights to the Dewas State, Senior Branch, and the villages of Tanda and Gowla, in the same pargana, to the Junior Branch, in exchange for their assignments on the Nimanpur pargana.

In 1918 the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred (No. VI) on the Ruler of Dhar.

Several questions in dispute between the Darbar and the guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias in respect of their holdings from Dhar, regarding the suzerain claims of the Darbar, were enquired into by the Political

Officers and finally decided by the Government of India in 1920. The decisions are a series of findings on important points such as the right of the Darbar to exercise suzerain rights over the Feudatories in respect of civil and criminal jurisdiction, forest, excise, etc.

Maharaja Udaji Rao died on the 30th July 1926, leaving no male issue. On the 1st August the Dowager Maharani, in accordance with the wishes of Udaji Rao expressed before his death, adopted Vikram Singh Rao, born on the 20th November 1920, elder son of Udaiji Rao's half-brother Rao Bahadur Setaram Puár of Multhan. On his succession which was recognised and confirmed by the Government of India, he took the name of Anand Rao Puar IV. During his minority the administration is carried on by a Council with the Maharani as President.

The State has abolished customs duties and established town or octroi duty in lieu.

The Darbar have forest and abkari rights in the subsidiary Bhumats in respect of the villages and Bhil paras that they hold from Dhar. The Darbar have granted civil and criminal powers to their subordinate Thakurs and Bhumias, guaranteed and unguaranteed, in respect of their holdings from the State.

The area of the State is 1,777·85 square miles; and population, according to the Census of 1921, 230,333; and the revenue Rs. 16,58,500, exclusive of the alienated holdings.

The State pays an annual contribution of Rs. 6,601-12 towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bhil Corps; the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,200 having been capitalised by the Darbar in 1880, by the surrender of Government promissory notes aggregating Rs. 3 lakhs.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Dhar State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

Dhar Light Horse	66
Dhar Infantry (Laxmi Guards)	174

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	48
Infantry	80
Artillery	19
Armed Police	171

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

(II) MEDIATISED STATES AND ESTATES.

1. JHABUA.

Jhabua was the principal guaranteed Chiefship under the Bhil Agency as formerly constituted, and was originally tributary to Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs, and are descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur.

Kesho Das, a Rathor Rajput, did good service in the time of Jehangir in suppressing the lawless bands in south western Malwa. In return for his services he was granted certain lands in the district. During the Mahratta invasion of Malwa in the early part of the eighteenth century, Anup Singh, fourth in descent from Kesho Das, was the Raja of Thandla, now Jhabua, and his brother Indra Singh, was Raja of Amjhera, now lapsed to Gwalior. On the conquest, followed by the division of Malwa, the tribute from Jhabua fell to the share of Holkar. Subsequently, in return for the help promised by Holkar to Bahadur Singh, infant son of Indra Singh, to restore him to the *gaddi* of Jhabua, an annual tribute of Rs. 35,000 was imposed. Owing to the distracted condition of the country, Holkar was never able to realise the tribute: and an arrangement was made by which Holkar, by way of security for the payment of the tribute, took certain villages in the districts of Thandla and Petlawad and reserved to himself three fourths of the sayar of the whole State. He also received assignments amounting to Salim Shahi Rs. 15,333 on certain of the feudatory Thakurs of the State. who in addition pay British Rs. 5,153-11-3 to their own Ruler. Such was the relative position of the two States on the British Government becoming paramount: and the arrangement was confirmed by Sir John Malcolm, although no written engagement was concluded.

In 1821, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country and the imbecility of Raja Bhim Singh, he was required to abdicate in favour of his son Partab Singh. The arrangements for the administration of the State were made through the mediation and under the guarantee (No. VII) of the British Government. Bhim Singh died in 1829: and on his death the three Parganas of Ranapur, Kanas and Bhagor, retained by him on his abdication for maintenance, reverted to the State. Partab Singh died in 1832 and was succeeded by his adopted son Ratan Singh. Owing to the disturbed conditions in the State at the time, it was for some years taken under the direct superintendence of the British Government.

In 1835, in order to terminate the dual government resulting from the arrangements for the collection of the tribute referred to above, it was arranged that Holkar's demands on the lands in Thandla and Petlawad, on the sayar collections and on the Jhabua Thakurs, should

be leased to Jhabua for an annual rental of Rs. 35,000. The lease was for 5 years in the first instance, but was renewed for a further term of 5 years, at the end of which the arrangement previously in force was revived.

Ratan Singh died in 1840 and was succeeded by his infant son Gopal Singh.

Raja Gopal Singh did good service during the mutiny of 1857, in consideration of which he was allowed to exercise limited criminal powers within his State. All heinous offences are reported by the Darbar to the Political Agent, who ordinarily tries murders and other cases of exceptional importance in his own court, but has a discretionary power of making over to the Darbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable. The proceedings of the Darbar in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

In 1864 the Raja agreed (No. VIII) to cede in full sovereignty such lands as might be required for a railway through his territories and to abolish all transit dues on through traffic.

In 1865 Raja Gopal Singh, having permitted the mutilation of a person confined under suspicion of theft, was fined Rs. 10,000 and required to settle a pension of Rs. 15 a month on the injured man, this pension being under the guarantee of the British Government.

In 1867 the Ruler of Jhabua was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Frequent and vexatious disputes resulted from the joint system of government in Thandla and Petlawad and of sayar collection: and, in order to terminate them, an exchange of lands and villages was brought about in 1871, by which Petlawad remained with Indore and Thandla with Jhabua. All sayar dues were in future to be collected by Jhabua, who were to pay Salim Shahi Rs. 7,172 per annum for Holkar's three-quarters share in the whole State excepting Petlawad, which had passed to Holkar.

In 1887 the Raja abolished all transit duties in the State: and, on their abolition, the yearly sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 7,172, paid to Holkar, was reduced to its present figure of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,400 is also paid to Indore to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages. The tribute of the Umraos, amounting to Salim Shahi Rs. 13,318, is still paid by them direct to the Indore State: and Salim Shahi Rs. 2,014 are also paid direct by the Jhabua Darbar on account of three Jagir Estates which have escheated to Jhabua.

In 1891 the Raja ceded, free of cost and with full sovereignty, the land required for the Ratlam-Godhra Railway which passes through his State.

Gopal Singh died in 1895 and was succeeded by his adopted son the present Raja Udai Singh, born in 1876, son of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Khawasa, a tributary of Jhabua.

Raja Udai Singh was granted full administrative powers in 1898. These were curtailed in 1900, but restored in 1918.

The area of Jhabua is 1,336 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 123,932; and the revenue Rs. 3,49,997.

The State pays Rs. 1,271-3-0 a year towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 24 Cavalry, 74 Infantry and 211 Armed Police with 4 serviceable and 5 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. Barwani.

The Ranas of this State are Sisodiya Rajputs of the Udaipur family, who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. From the beginning of the eighteenth century the power of the Ranas of Barwani gradually declined; their country, originally of considerable extent, was devastated by the Mahrattas; and at length only a strip of the Satpura range, 80 miles in length, with the lowlands on either side, remained to them. They did not, however, become tributary to any of the Malwa Chiefs. Mohan Singh was Rana at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa. He was succeeded by his son Jaswant Singh.

In 1861, owing to the incapacity of Rana Jaswant Singh, the State was taken under British management and remained so until 1873, when it was restored to the Rana, on the understanding that his continuance in power would depend on his ability to administer his State rightly. On the death of Jaswant Singh he was succeeded by his brother Indrajit Singh, the administration of the State remaining in the hands of the Diwan. In 1883 Rana Indrajit Singh, in order to test his capacity for ruling, was put in charge of the Anjar pargana of his State. The experiment proving fairly successful, he was recommended for further powers: and in January 1886 full administrative authority in his State was conceded to him, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement.

In 1867 the Ruler of Barwani was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

A claim was preferred by Holkar in 1868 to sovereignty over the village of Datwara, situated in the heart of Barwani, on the ground of possession at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement. This was disproved by the evidence, which showed that the village had been granted by the Chief of Barwani in 1771 as a service jagir to Naro Ganeshji, Diwan of Ahalya Bai of Indore, and that for some years after 1812 the Barwani State, having resumed the jagir, received the revenues of the village. There was no evidence to show how the village passed from the successors of the Diwan to the Maharaja of Indore; but, as the grant to the Diwan did not include sovereignty, and as the Maharaja failed to show that he held it on a different tenure, Government pronounced his claim to be untenable. In 1886 Holkar's right to collect excise revenue in the village of Datwara was disputed by the Barwani State: and it was decided that, as Holkar's status in that village was simply that of a jagirdar, he, in common with other jagirdars, had no title to the excise revenue of Datwara.

In 1908, to avoid future disputes, the State, with the sanction of the Government of India, purchased the Indore State's rights in the village for Rs. 50,000.

Rana Indrajit Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son Rana Ranjit Singh. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Superintendent under the direct control of the Political Agent. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 12th January 1910.

In 1911 Rana Ranjit Singh was granted the title of His Highness, with a personal salute of 11 guns.

During the Great War Rana Ranjit Singh served in France in 1915.

In 1916 Rana Ranjit Singh, was granted a sanad conferring on him certain powers, to be exercised by him personally, in criminal cases. In 1921 he received a Kharita (*see* Part II, Bhopal No. XXXVIII) conferring upon him and his successors enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others. The Kharita does not, however, apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any of the accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants. In extending the powers the Government of India desired that persons sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General, the consideration of which would be the subject of communication between the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief: and that, in the case of a sentence of death, effect should not be given to such sentence until intimation of the passing of the sentence had been given to the Agent to the Governor-

General who, after awaiting the presentation of a petition for mercy, would communicate with the Ruler regarding the execution of the sentence.

In 1921 the permanent salute of the Ruler of Bárwani was enhanced to 11 guns.

Rana Ranjit Singh, died on the 21st April 1930 and was succeeded by his son the present Rana Devi Singh, born on the 19th July 1922, during whose minority the administration is being carried on by a State Council.

The area of Barwani is 1,178 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 120,150; and the revenue Rs. 10,31,495.

The State pays Hali Rs. 4,000 a year towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 19 Cavalry, 247 Armed Police and 7 Artillery men, with 2 serviceable and 11 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. Ali-Rajpur.*

The early history of this State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by one Anand Rao Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, the State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. Partab Singh, the Chief of Ali-Rajpur, had died leaving a nephew Kesari Singh, who endeavoured to supplant Partab Singh's posthumous son Jaswant Singh. Kesari Singh was driven out by Musafir, who was the only Makrani leader allowed by the British Government to settle in Malwa. He had long been manager of Ali-Rajpur and was recognised as manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh. An Engagement (No. IX) was mediated in 1818 between him and the Dhar Darbar by which, in lieu of tribute, alleged to have formerly been Rs. 20,000, the sayar duties in Ali-Rajpur were made over to Dhar.

The sayar duties, however, were not only unproductive, but the collection of them by Dhar officials led to disputes. To remedy these difficulties, the first arrangement effected was an agreement on the part of the Dhar State to pay a sum of Rs. 1,200 a year to Ali-Rajpur in commutation of all claims of individuals on the sayar duties. By this settlement, all pretext for interference on the part of the officials of Ali-Rajpur was obviated. Disputes, however, still continued. For this

* Malcolm's " Malwa ", No. 10 of Schedule No. 1 and No. 2 of Schedule No. III.

reason, and with a view to promoting facilities of commerce with Gujarat, the British Government procured from Dhar the cession of the tribute of Ali-Rajpur at the time when Dhar made over Berasia to British management,* and agreed to pay Dhar Hali Rs. 10,000 a year in lieu of the tribute claimed by Dhar from Ali-Rajpur. This sum is collected from Ali-Rajpur by the British Government and paid to Dhar. The tribute having been alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State ceased as regards Ali-Rajpur.

Jaswant Singh died in 1862, leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. It was a question whether this partition should be permitted. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted by the Political Agent: and it was at last decided by the British Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangadeo, the elder son, should be recognised as heir to the Chiefship, subject to a provision in land for his younger brother.

In 1864 the Rana undertook (No. X) to give, with full jurisdiction, any lands that might be required for the construction of a railway.

In 1867 the Ruler of Ali-Rajpur was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

The incompetence of Gangadeo, and the anarchy which had prevailed since he was entrusted with power, compelled the British Government in 1869 to depose him and take the State under management. Muhammad Najaf Khan was appointed Superintendent, and Gangadeo's brother Rupdeo was associated with him in the administration, with a view to his being properly trained for the duties which would ultimately devolve upon him as Chief. The allowance of the deposed Chief was fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month.

Gangadeo, whose excesses had rendered him imbecile for several months previous to his death, died in 1871 and Rupdeo was recognised as his successor; but it was decided to make no change in the management of affairs until he should prove himself capable of administering the State. Rana Rupdeo was entrusted tentatively with the management of affairs in 1873, on the understanding that his continuance in power would depend on the manner in which he carried on the administration. He died in 1881 without male issue.

As the privilege of adoption had not been granted to the deceased Chief, the State might have been treated as an escheat to Government. It was decided, however, to forego the right, and to appoint a successor to the *gaddi*. After carefully investigating the qualifications and claims of several persons, including the Chiefs of Dharampur and the Thakurs of Mayagaon and Phulwal, the choice of Government fell upon Bijai

* *See* Dhar, *supra*.

Singh, the Thakur of Sondwa, then a minor, whose family was an offshoot of the direct line of the Ali-Rajpur Chiefs and whose claims were warmly supported by the Ranis and the most influential persons in the State.

The succession of Bijai Singh was, however, displeasing to Jit Singh, Thakur of Phulwal, who in the time of the previous Chief had, on account of his wealth and influence, ranked above the Sondwa Thakur. Owing to the lax administration of the Diwan, and more particularly by reason of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarwis, the Bhil population had for some time been in a discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, taking advantage of this, induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, Bhawan and Chitu, to join him in a rising in which many Makranis, headed by Dad Muhammad, joined, as well as a number of Vilayatis from Gujarat and Khandesh. The malcontents plundered the towns of Nanpur, Bhabra and Chaktalla, and threatened Ali-Rajpur; but on the arrival of the Malwa Bhil Corps they dispersed, and Dad Muhammad, the Makrani leader, was shot in a skirmish.

Eventually the leaders, Chitu and Bhawan, were captured and brought to justice. Thakur Jit Singh escaped into Gujarat, where he soon after died; and his Estate was forfeited and lapsed to the State. When the rising had been put down, the claims of all concerned were examined, the hereditary rights of the Bhil Patels and Tarwis were restored, and Thakur Jawan Singh, of Jhaknaoda, in Jhabua, was appointed Superintendent of Ali-Rajpur.

In 1887 all transit duties were abolished throughout the State.

In July 1890 Government sanctioned the tentative administration by Rana Bijai Singh of the parganas of Nanpur and Katali; but, before he could be invested with these limited powers, he died on the 16th August 1890.

As Bijai Singh left no male issue, his cousin Partab Singh of Sondwa was selected in 1891 by the Government of India to succeed him. At the same time it was intimated that, as there were no heirs, direct or adopted, the State had again become liable to be treated as an escheat; and that Partab Singh succeeded in virtue of his selection by the Government of India, and not as a consequence of any relationship, natural or artificial, to the late Chief. A claim to the Chiefship, which was advanced by the Dharampur family on this occasion, was rejected. Rana Partab Singh, who was born in 1878, was formally installed in March 1892. During his minority the State was managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Political Agent. He was granted administrative powers in January 1904.

In 1911 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XI) on the Ruler of Ali-Rajpur.

In 1915 Raja Partab Singh was granted a sanad conferring upon him certain powers, to be exercised by him personally, in criminal cases: and in 1921 he received a Kharita (*see* Part II, Bhopal, No. XXXVIII) conferring upon him and his successors powers similar to those granted to the Ruler of Barwani (*q.v.*).

In 1920 Raja Partab Singh was granted a personal salute of 11 guns: and in 1921 the permanent salute of the Ruler of Ali-Rajpur was enhanced to 11 guns.

The area of Ali-Rajpur is 836 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 89,364; and the revenue Rs. 5,50,690.

The State pays Rs. 1,271-3-0 a year towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921, the authorised strength of the State Forces consists (1930) of:—

Cavalry	*
Infantry	79

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	28
Armed Police	160

The State also possesses 2 serviceable and 2 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. Jobat.

The Jobat family are Rathor Rajputs, being an offshoot of the Ali-Rajpur family. The founder of the family is stated to have come originally from Fyzabad in Oudh in the train of the Rajput Chiefs who spread over Malwa, and to have acquired his possessions by his own exertions, making Jobat his residence.

In 1864 Rana Ranjit Singh agreed (No. XII) to cede such land as might be required for a railway passing through his territories.

Ranjit Singh died in 1874 and was succeeded by his son Sarup Singh, who died in 1897 and was succeeded by his son Indrajit Singh.

Indrajit Singh abdicated in March 1916 leaving no heir. The Government of India selected, as his successor, the present Rana Bhim Singh, second son of the Thakur of Borjhar Jagir, a collateral of the *ex*-Chief. Rana Bhim Singh, who was born on the 10th November 1915, was installed on the 18th June 1917. During his minority the administration of the State is carried on by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent.

All transit duties have been abolished in the State.

* Not yet organised.

The Rana exercises full criminal powers except in cases exclusively triable by a Session Court, which are tried by the Political Agent. The Rana has full civil powers, but in cases of value over Rs. 10,000 a regular appeal lies to the Political Agent, with a further appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, who is the High Court on both sides in matters beyond the powers of the Chief. The Political Agent has revisionary powers, both in Civil and Criminal cases, for the prevention of gross injustice.

The area of Jobat is 131 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 18,296; and the revenue Rs. 1,08,232.

The State maintains a force of 4 Cavalry and 45 Armed Police.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

5. Kathiwara.

The early history of Kathiwara is obscure. The Thakurs are Jadon Rajputs. Thakur Zorawar Singh, on his death in 1865, was succeeded by his brother Bahadur Singh, who died in 1903 and was succeeded by his grandson the present Thakur Onkar Singh, born in 1891.

The Thakur exercises full powers in revenue and civil matters, and those of a Magistrate of the First Class in criminal cases, residuary jurisdiction being exercised by the political authorities.

The area of Kathiwara is 70 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 5,200; and the revenue Rs. 47,803.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

6. Mathwar.

The Thakurs of Mathwar are Puar or Pramar Rajputs, said to have sprung originally from the same family as the Puars of Dhar.

Thakur Ram Singh was found guilty of harbouring rebels in 1859 and forfeited his right to the State, the administration of which was assumed by his son Onkar Singh. On the death of Onkar Singh in 1865, his infant son Ranjit Singh succeeded. During the minority of Ranjit Singh, the management of the State was temporarily entrusted to the Ali-Rajpur Darbar, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased Thakur. In 1869, on the deposition of Gangadeo, Chief of Ali-Rajpur, the management was entrusted to Muhammad Najaf Khan, Superintendent of Ali-Rajpur.

Ranjit Singh died in 1901 and was succeeded by the present Rana Bakhat Singh, born in 1870, brother of the Jagirdar of Partabpura and the nearest relative of the late Thakur.

The Thakur exercises full powers in revenue and civil matters and those of a Magistrate of the First Class in criminal cases, residuary jurisdiction being exercised by the political authorities.

The area of Mathwar is 129 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,695; and the revenue Rs. 10,997.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nasarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

7. Ratanmal.

The early history of Ratanmal is very obscure. The Thakurs are Puar or Pramar Rajputs.

On Thakur Abhey Singh's death in 1878, his son Dhirap Singh succeeded. He died in 1899 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Dasrath Singh, born in 1892. During his minority the State was managed under the supervision of the Political Agent. It was made over to the Thakur in May 1916.

The Thakur exercises full powers in revenue and civil matters, and those of a Magistrate of the First Class in criminal cases, residuary jurisdiction being exercised by the political authorities.

The area of Ratanmal is 32 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,790; and the revenue Rs. 38,403.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nasarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

8. Bakhatgarh.*

The Thakur of Bakhatgarh pays annually to Dhar Hali Rs. 16,502 under a Settlement (No. XIII) made in 1818. In 1819 a dispute between the Thakurs of Bakhatgarh and Kachhi Baroda was settled (No. XIV) through British mediation, and the claims of the Bakhatgarh Thakur on the villages of Dhangikheri and Dudwal were recognised. That portion of the engagement which relates to these two villages is still in force; but the former part of the engagement, regarding the Mandloi dues, is said to have been modified by Sir Claud Wade in 1842.

In 1853 Thakur Bhagwant Singh succeeded his brother Sawai Singh, who was the son and successor of Pirthi Singh, the Chief with whom the settlement was originally made. Bhagwant Singh died in 1869 without having adopted an heir, and left the selection to his widow. Her choice, with the consent of the Dhar Darbar, fell on Partab Singh; and this was confirmed by the British Government.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 7 of Schedule No. 1 and Nos. 18 and 45 of Schedule No. III.

Partab Singh died in 1892, having adopted Sardar Singh of the Bhambori family, to which he himself also belonged; and his succession was sanctioned by the Government of India. Sardar Singh died in 1912 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Rai Singh.

In 1901 Thakur Sardar Singh claimed that the villages of Bhat Bamanda and Barodia, which are mentioned in the Sanad of 1818, but which have long been in the possession of Kachhi Baroda, should be restored to him. Government decided in 1904 not to admit the claim, on the ground that Kachhi Baroda had been in uninterrupted possession of these villages for over a hundred years.

The area of Bakhatgarh is 66 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 10,414; and the revenue Rs. 74,192.

9. Bhaisola or Dotria.

Under a Settlement (No. XV) made in 1818, Thakur Chandra Singh engaged to pay annually Rs. 2,501 to Dhar. Chandra Singh was succeeded in 1839 by his brother Hamir Singh, and he in 1842 by his adopted nephew Bhim Singh. He died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Onkar Singh.

The area of Bhaisola is 27·7 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,401; and the revenue Rs. 24,777.

10. Bharudpura.*

Two engagements were mediated in 1820 and 1821 with the Dhar State by Sir John Malcolm on behalf of Manrup Singh, Bhumia of Bharudpura. The first (No. XVI) granted six villages in pargana Dharampuri in perpetuity on an annual payment of Rs. 525, one village on an annual payment of Rs. 201 and fifteen Bhil paras or hamlets, some of which have been taken out of the Bhumia's possession as a result of subsequent decisions by the political authorities. In consequence of a subsequent agreement between the Bhumia and the Dhar State, without the mediation of the British Government, he now pays only Rs. 327 for the three villages still in his possession. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original settlement that is still in force by the terms of the subsequent modified engagement.

By the second (No. XVII) Manrup Singh was to receive Rs. 500 annually from the Dharampuri pargana, and was answerable for all robberies between the Man and Karam rivers. In view of the disappearance of his liability for watch and ward, and for payment of compensation in case of thefts, the Bhumia now receives British Rs. 211-13-10.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 6 of Schedule No. III.

The Bhumia also holds (No. XVIII) the village of Kanadipura in Mandu in perpetuity, paying Hali Rs. 40 a year: and in return holds himself responsible for all robberies in the village, and is liable to render military service.

Udai Singh, son of Manrup Singh's son Bishan Singh, died in 1893 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sawai Singh, who died in 1895. On his death the Government of India recognised the succession of his son the present Bhumia Mukat Singh.

The present Estate consists* of four villages and eleven hamlets or Bhil paras held from Dhar.

In 1839 Bishan Singh granted Chiktiabar and other lands to his brother Amar Singh. The last holder, Kishen Singh, died in 1908 without heirs. The family arrangement of 1839, which, though countersigned by Captain Sandys, the Political Agent, was not recognised as a separate guarantee, then ceased, and Chiktiabar reverted to Bharudpura.

The area of Bharudpura is 32 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,046; and the revenue Rs. 13,838.

11. Chhota Barkhera.†

According to the original Settlement (No. XIX) mediated in 1820 by Sir John Malcolm between the Bhumia of Chhota Barkhera and the Dhar State, the Bhumia was to have held two Inam villages and five on farm, on payment of Rs. 853. In 1822, however, by mutual agreement between the Bhumia and the Dhar State, without the knowledge of the British Government, the arrangement was altered, the Bhumia relinquishing four of the five villages and retaining in his possession one village for which he now pays Rs. 151. He was also to hold jointly with the Bhumia of Mota Barkhera (*q.v.*), fifteen paras but the Dhar Darbar actually gave possession of only eleven which were subsequently partitioned between the two, the Bhumia of Chhota Barkhera retaining six and Mota Barkhera five. In the original lease the Bhumia was made answerable, jointly with the Bhumia of Mota Barkhera, under penalty of forfeiture of his villages, for robberies in fifteen villages. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original settlement that is still in force under the subsequent modified engagement.

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* *Villages.*

1. Mahegaon.	2. Chiktiabar.	3. Sisoda.	4. Kanadipura.

Bhil paras.

1. Ambapura.	4. Bandhao.	7. Bharudpura.	10. Rati Talai.
2. Chowki.	5. Bhadkya.	8. Bhesakho Khurd.	11. Lalgarh.
3. Faraspura.	6. Bhandakho.	9. Masidpura.	

†Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 5 of Schedule No. III.

The present Bhumia Bhairon Singh succeeded his father Mukat Singh in 1904.

The Estate consists* of three villages and six hamlets held from Dhar. The Bhumia is also in actual possession of the village of Gulba, one of the eight guaranteed villages held by the Bhumia of Mota Barkhera (*q.v.*) from Gwalior; which, in the division between the two Estates of Mota and Chhota Barkhera, passed to Chhota Barkhera and has been held by that Estate ever since.

The area of Chhota Barkhera is 28 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,582; and the revenue Rs. 25,547.

12. Garhi or Bhaisakho.†

The Estate of Garhi was founded by Barjor Singh, third in descent from Jujhar Singh, the first of the Rajgarh family who settled in Kothide. By the mediation of Sir John Malcolm in 1819, (No. XX) Barjor Singh and his cousin Hathi Singh (who went to Kothide) were jointly granted by the Dhar Darbar six villages in the pargana of Dharampuri, *viz.*, Pipalda, Balwari, Lodhipura, Dudhi, Kailabuo and Bhodal. In return they were to be answerable for robberies committed by Bhils of their villages and were not to harbour robbers. Their claims on ten *paras* or hamlets were also recognised. Hathi Singh, however, relinquished his claim on the villages; three were given up to the Dhar State and the remaining three, Pipalda, Balwari and Lodhipura, were granted on lease to Barjor Singh. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original agreement which is in force by the terms of the subsequent modified agreement.

Bhumia Nahar Singh was fourth in descent from Jujhar Singh. He was the son of Barjor Singh, who was included in Sir John Malcolm's settlement, and succeeded his brother Lachman Singh in 1864. He died in 1890 and was succeeded by his adopted son Raghunath Singh, whose succession was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1892. At the same time the status of Garhi as a guaranteed Bhumat was affirmed. Raghunath Singh died in April 1930 and the question of a successor is still under consideration.

The present Estate consists of three villages—Pipalda, Lodhipura and Balwari; and three Bhil paras—Piplaj, Imlipura and Dehrya—held from Dhar.

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* *Villages.*	*Hamlets.*
1. Sorepur.	1. Sorpur Buzurg.
2. Kagnipura.	2. Magrabo.
3. Bhil Barkhera.	3. Amkho.
	4. Sorpur Khurd.
	5. Morda.
	6. Amrya.

† Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 7 of Schedule No. III.

The area of Garhi is 9 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 947; and the revenue Rs. 5,432.

13. Jamnia.*

The Bhumia of Jamnia is descended from Nadir Singh, the principal freebooter in the western Vindhyas at the time of the settlement of Malwa.

In 1806 Nadir Singh received from Scindia a Sanad (No. XXI) granting him in perpetuity four villages in Dikthan pargana on payment of Rs. 251 annually. This Sanad, which was guaranteed by Sir John Malcolm, bears an endorsement dated in 1820, and this was probably the date of the guarantee, though the grant ran from 1806. Sir John Malcolm also mediated an agreement by which Nadir Singh was to receive from Holkar a tanka of Rs. 2,564 and to protect the country from Jam to Nalchha.

On Nadir Singh's expulsion from Malwa, his son Bhiman Singh received from Scindia, in 1819, a Sanad (No. XXIII), guaranteed by Sir John Malcolm, granting him the village of Kunijrod on payment of Rs. 401 annually. The Bhumia now pays the Gwalior State Rs. 997, including cesses, for the five villages.

In 1820 Bhiman Singh received, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, a Sanad (No. XXIV) continuing to him the tankas which his father had received from Holkar (*see* No. XXII, under which the Bhumia receives tankas totalling Rs. 2,505 from various districts): and in the same year Sir John Malcolm mediated an Agreement (No. XXV) between Holkar and Bhiman Singh for the lease of the village of Kheri on Ijara Istimrar tenure, at a rent of Rs. 701, from which an abatement of Rs. 150 was made for the protection of the Durjanpur pass.

In 1821 Sir John Malcolm mediated an Agreement (No. XXVI—*see* also note to No. XVII) between the Dhar State and Bhiman Singh, under which he received Rs. 65 from the Dharampuri pargana on condition of holding himself responsible for robberies. In view of the disappearance of his liability for watch and ward, and for payment of compensation in case of thefts, he now receives Hali Rs. 32-8-0.

In 1833 Bhiman Singh received (No. XXVII) the village of Dabar in Dharampuri pargana, on a quit-rent of Rs. 150.

In 1852 Bhiman Singh's lease from Holkar of the village of Kheri was continued (No. XXVIII) at an increased rent of Rs. 901. It has been decided by Government that the Bhumia's rights in this village,

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* Malcolm's "Malwa", Nos. 4 and 5 of Schedule No. II, and Nos. 15, 16 and 22 of Schedule No. III.

as secured by the mediation of Sir John Malcolm in 1820, were guaranteed in perpetuity.

In 1868 an enquiry was made into the claims of Scindia, Holkar and Dhar to some of the 47 hamlets or paras held by the Bhumia of Jamnia independently of the lands guaranteed to him by Sir John Malcolm, over which Nadir Singh and his successors had exercised a *quasi*-independent jurisdiction ever since the settlement of Malwa. Looking to the length of time which had elapsed, and to the inconclusive and doubtful nature of much of the documentary evidence that had been adduced in support of these claims, Government decided to maintain the existing arrangements and to continue to the Bhumia the exercise of jurisdiction within the 47 paras, subject only to the control of the Political Agent and without interference on the part of the authorities of the adjoining States. A Sanad (No. XXIX) was granted to the Bhumia in 1871, confirming him in the possession of the 47 hamlets. An appeal against this decision was preferred by Holkar, but Government declined to re-open the case.

The Bhumia also receives an allowance of Rs. 80 per mensem from the British Government in virtue of his hereditary office of Risaldar in the Bhumia Police.

Bhiman Singh was succeeded by his son Moti Singh, and he in 1863 by Hamir Singh, who died in 1924 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Bhumia Raghunath Singh.

The Estate consists* of 47 villages held from the British Government, one from Dhar, one from Indore and five from Gwalior.

The area of Jamnia is 39 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,042; and the revenue Rs. 33,624.

14. Kachhi Baroda.†

In 1818 a Settlement (No. XXX) was made by Sir John Malcolm with Bhagwant Singh of Kachhi Baroda, by which the Thakur received sixteen villages, subject to an annual payment of Rs. 9,459 to Dhar, and engaged to be responsible for the peace of the villages. Bhagwant Singh died in 1856 without direct heirs. The matter was not reported to the Government of India; but, under instructions from Sir R.

**British Government.*

47 villages—see No. XXIX.

Dhar.

1. Dabar.

Indore.

1. Kheri with its hamlets.

Gwalior.

1. Kunijrod.
2. Bheropiplia.
3. Kemeria.
4. Silotia.
5. Bhilkhedi.

† Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 9 of Schedule No. 1.

Hamilton, then Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, the Dhar State was informed that, as the Thakurai had become vacant, the guarantee of the British Government was at an end. Bhagwant Singh's widow, however, adopted Dalel Singh: and the adoption was confirmed by the Dhar State.

In 1864 the case came under the notice of Government: and it was decided that the abolition of the guarantee was contrary to the policy and previous practice of the British Government. The guarantee was therefore restored.

Thakur Dalel Singh died in 1896 and was succeeded by his eldest son Zalim Singh, who died in 1906 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Beni Madho Singh.

In 1901 the Thakur of Bakhatgarh claimed the two villages of Bhat Bamanda and Barodia, on the ground that they were mentioned in the Sanad granted to him in 1818; but it was decided in 1904 that, as the villages had been in the uninterrupted possession of Kachhi Baroda for more than a hundred years, they should remain in the possession of Kachhi Baroda.

The area of Kachhi Baroda is 34 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 7,455; and the revenue Rs. 54,781.

15. Kali Baori.

Two engagements were mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820 and 1821 between Bhumia Sawant Singh and the Dhar State. By the first (No. XXXI) the Bhumia pays Hali Rs. 501 yearly in perpetuity to the Kamasdar of Dharampuri, in consideration of which he holds six villages and is answerable for the prevention of robberies. By the second (No. XXXII) he received Hali Rs. 1,377 as well as Rs. 123 zamindari from the pargana of Dharampuri, in return for which he undertook to guard the pargana and to be answerable for robberies. In view of the disappearance of his liability for watch and ward, and for payment of compensation in case of thefts, he now receives British Rs. 583-7-7.

The present Bhumia Sumer Singh, fifth in descent from Sawant Singh, succeeded his father Bhagwant Singh in 1909.

The Estate holds from Dhar, besides the six villages of Kali Baori, Rama Dhama, Walipur, Hasanpur *alias* Kala Pani, Dhapla and Chitri, the two Bhil paras of Titipura and Ramgarh.

The area of Kali Baori is 20 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,539; and the revenue Rs. 16,210.

original settlement that is still in force under the subsequent modified engagement.

The original settlement with Scindia (No. XXXIV) was given to Bhumia Fateh Singh. By this the Bhumia is to hold certain villages in the Sagor pargana in perpetuity, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,503 besides dues (as to which *see* No. XXXVII) which raise the amount of his payments to Rs. 1,641. The Bhumia also holds (No. XXXVI) in perpetuity five villages in Scindia's pargana of Dikthan; for these villages he now pays Rs. 1,403-8.

Bharat Singh, grandson of Fateh Singh, died in 1896 and was succeeded by his adopted son Daulat Singh, who died in 1912 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Bhumia Nain Singh.

The Estate of Mota Barkhera consists* of 7 villages and 5 Bhil paras held from Dhar, and 8 villages held from Gwalior.

The area of Mota Barkhera is 52 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,782; and the revenue about Rs. 53,000.

Kathoria.—The family of Kathoria is an offshoot of the Mota Barkhera family.

In 1834, owing to disputes between Chain Singh and Hate Singh, son of Fateh Singh, a Settlement (No. XXXV) was effected by Captain Sandys, under which the village of Kathoria (one of the villages held from Dikthan by Mota Barkhera through Sir John Malcolm's mediation) was awarded to Chain Singh in return for an annual payment of Rs. 361-8-0 to Mota Barkhera. The Bhil para of Shikarpura (one of the paras held jointly from Dhar by Mota and Chhota Barkhera through Sir John Malcolm's mediation but subsequently partitioned between the two) was also awarded to Chain Singh, who became responsible for the yearly payment of Rs. 2 per plough (now 50 per cent. of the land revenue) to the Darbar, and also for the payment of zamindars' haks. Two hundred and fifty bighas of cultivated land in two villages of Mota Barkhera were also granted rent-free to the Bhumia, and Rs. 14 yearly on account of bhet in seven villages.

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* *Dhar.*

1. Bagri.
2. Magazpura.
3. Pagara.
4. Sodikpura.
5. Safarabad.
6. Sadrabad.
7. Pamala.

1. Bara Barkhera.
2. Pard.
3 Meghapura.
4. Shikarpura.
5. Kidaya.

Gwalior.

1. Bada.
2. Bikda.
3. Khanpura
4 Kathodia.
5. Gulba (in actual possession of Chhota Barkhera).
6. Magrol.
7. Bagdun.
9. Mandlaoda.

The present Bhumia Kharak Singh, fourth in descent from Chain Singh, succeeded his uncle Kishor Singh in 1916.

The gross revenue of the Estate is Rs. 4,420.

18. Multhan.*

The Thakur pays to the Dhar State Hali Rs. 18,044 under an Engagement (No. XXXVIII) concluded with Thakur Sawai Singh in 1818, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm.

Thakur Sawai Singh died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Dalpat Singh, who died in 1900 leaving no heir, natural or adopted. Kunwar Bharat Singh, younger son of the Raja of Sailana, was eventually adopted by the Dowager Thakurain of Multhan and was selected by the Government of India as the successor of Dalpat Singh.

The area of Multhan is 100 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 11,221; and the revenue about Rs. 91,000.

19. Nimkhera.†

Under a Settlement (No. XXXIX) effected by Sir John Malcolm in 1820, the Bhumia holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession, paying annually Hali Rs. 500 tanka, and is answerable for all robberies between Dhar and Sultanpur, under penalty of forfeiture of the village. The Bhumia further pays Rs. 60 as zamindari and dami bhet.

The original grantee was Sheo Singh, who was succeeded by his son Bhima Singh, and he by his adopted son Kanak Singh. In 1863 Government sanctioned the adoption by Kanak Singh of his cousin Daryao Singh as his successor, in the event of failure of direct male heirs. Kanak Singh died in 1864 without issue, and Daryao Singh accordingly succeeded to the tanka. Daryao Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by his eldest son Indrajit Singh, who died in 1918, without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother Daulat Singh. He died in 1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Bhumia Ganga Singh.

The area of Nimkhera is 107 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 5,353; and the revenue Rs. 61,677.

20. Rajgarh.‡

The Bhumia held on lease from Dhar 12 villages in the Dharampuri pargana. By a Deed (No. XL) executed in 1821 he relinquished 10 out of the 12 villages and retained possession of the remaining two villages of Chandawar and Bhawania on a yearly payment of Rs. 302, and an agreement to keep the roads free from thieves, and to be answerable for all robberies.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 1 of Schedule No. III.
† Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 4 of Schedule No. III.
‡ Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 3 of Schedule No. III.

At the same time an Agreement (No. XLI) was mediated by Sir John Malcolm, under which the Bhumia received Rs. 500 from the Dharampuri Kachehri in addition to British Rs. 21 from the zamindars. In return he was held answerable for all robberies in the pargana. In view of the disappearance of his liability for watch and ward and for payment of compensation in case of thefts, he now receives British Rs. 211-13-10. In 1823 the Bhumia entered into a fresh Engagement (No. XLII) with Dhar, without the knowledge of the British Government, for the lease of one only (Bhawania) of the two villages retained by him in 1821, on a payment of Rs. 101. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original agreement that is still in force under the subsequent modified agreement.

In 1846 Sir R. Hamilton mediated for the Bhumia a confirmation (No. XLIII) of his haks in Hasilpur under which he now receives Rs. 50 yearly from that Kachehri, and has possession of 12 bighas of irrigated land in Sihod, together with other dues in that village.

In 1869 the claims of Holkar and Dhar to the villages of Rajgarh and Dhal, which had been in the undisputed possession of the Bhumia of Rajgarh since the settlement of Malwa, were investigated: and it was decided by Government that the Bhumia should enjoy the same authority as he had hitherto exercised in the villages in question, subject only to the control of the Political Agent, and without any interference on the part of Indore or Dhar. A Sanad (No. XLIV) was granted to the Bhumia in 1871 confirming him in the possession of these villages. He also receives an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem from the British Government in virtue of his hereditary office of Jemadar in the Bhumia Police.

In a boundary dispute between Dhar and Indore it was decided that two of the paras, Helabawar and Bhedlia, with their puras, held from Dhar (*see* No. XL) belonged to Indore State. The Bhumia was dispossessed of them in 1860 by Indore, who contested his right to their possession: and it was only in 1887 that he was again put in possession of them. He holds them on the same terms as he holds Jamanjhiri from Dhar. The Bhumia deals with the Indore Darbar in respect of the villages of Helabawar and Bhedlia.

The original tankadars were Mohan Singh and his son Fateh Singh. Hathi Singh succeeded his father Fateh Singh; and Chain Singh succeeded his brother Hathi Singh in 1864. Chain Singh died in 1899, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ratan Singh who died in April 1930 and was succeeded by his nephew the present Bhumia Ram Singh.

The Estate consists of three villages—Rajgarh and Dhal with their puras held from the British Government, and Bhawania from Dhar—

and three Bhil paras—Jamanjhiri with its puras from Dhar, and Bhedlia and Helabawar with their puras from Indore.

The area of Rajgarh is 36 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 728; and the revenue Rs. 18,438.

(III) LAPSED ESTATES.

LARAWAT.

In 1818 Vithal Rao Puar was granted (No. XLV), under British mediation, the shares of the States of Dhar and Dewas in the pargana of Sundersi. He died in 1834 and was succeeded by his son Madho Rao, who died, without heirs, in 1849. It was then decided that the Estate should lapse; but it was continued, under British mediation (No. XLVI) to Ramchandra Rao, illegitimate son of Madho Rao, for life. On his death in 1879, the Estate lapsed to the Dhar and Dewas Darbars.

No. I.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable EAST INDIA COMPANY by BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K.C.B. and K.L.S., POLITICAL AGENT for the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and BAPOO RAGONAUT on the part of RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR, the said BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full power and authority by the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K.G., one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed by the EAST INDIA COMPANY to direct and control their affairs in the EAST INDIES, and the said BAPOO RAGONAUT being invested with like power and authority from RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR,—1819.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace, friendship, and unity of interests between the British Government and Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of the one State shall be the friends and enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no intercourse or alliance, private or public, with any other State, but secretly and openly to be the friend and ally of the British Government; and at all times when that Government shall require, the Rajah of Dhar shall furnish troops (infantry and horse) in proportion to his ability.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government agrees to protect the State of Dhar and its dependencies, *viz.*, Budnawur, Bairsea, Kooksee, Derhampore, Sooltanabad, Bulkiar, Naulcha, Loatee, and Khurwarrah, in the province of Jowut and Lallghur Doongla, and to secure them and the tribute of Allee to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government agrees to make Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Allee, restore the pergunnah of Kooksee and tribute of Allee to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar; and further to aid the said Rajah of Dhar in all his legitimate claims upon the Rajput Chiefs of Budnawur.

ARTICLE 5.

Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees upon the part of himself his heirs and successors, to make over to the British Government, in lieu of the expense it may incur by protecting his country, all his tributary rights in the principalities of Banswarra and Doongurpore.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government agrees to restore to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, the province of Bairsea, lately conquered from the Pindarees upon the following stipulations, *viz.*, that the British Government retain possession of the aforesaid pergunnah, for a term of five years, commencing from the 29th day of March, A.D. 1819, corresponding to the month of Chyte Soodee Pratipada 1876 Sumbut Bickramajeet, and to 29th day of the month of Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, for the purpose of liquidating a loan of two lakhs and fifty thousand Hallee Rupees (Rupees 2,50,000) to be made by the British Government to the State of Dhar; upon the expiration of the above term on the 29th of March A.D. 1824, corresponding to the 29th of Jemmadee-ul-Awul, 1239 Hegira, all the gain or loss occurring from the possession of the pergunnah to belong exclusively to the British Government, who is to have the option of continuing to hold the pergunnah from the Dhar government, or to let it to any other State, as it may deem expedient, it being distinctly understood that Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, are to have no claim to exercise authority in the said pergunnah, which is to be confined to the management of the British Government, who will pay to the Dhar State the revenue and produce of the aforesaid pergunnah.

This Treaty, consisting of six Articles, has this day been settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable the English East India Company, and Bapoo Ragonaut on the part of Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors; Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Hindi, signed and sealed by himself to the said Bapoo Ragonaut, from whom he has received a counterpart of the same, bearing his seal and signature, and confirmed by that of Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Bapoo Ragonaut within the space of two months from this date, upon which the one now executed shall be returned.

Done at Budnawur, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1819, corresponding to the 12th of the month Rubbee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, and to Poos Soodee Chowdas Sumbut 1875, Bickramajeet.

HASTINGS.

G. DOWDESWELL.

JAS. STEWART.

J. ADAM.

Ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, this 13th day of March, A.D. 1819.

C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary.

No. II.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed between HOLKAR and DHAR in regard to Mouza Bijore in Pergunnah Dhar and Mouza Sungrode in Pergunnah Depalpore in Indore, in the time of GENERAL MALCOLM, dated 19th Shual 1236, A.H., corresponding with 20th July 1821.

For many years there has been a dispute between the zemindars of mouza Bijore in pergunnah Dhar and mouza Sugrod in pergunnah Depalpore regarding lands situated on the boundaries of these two villages. As no agreement could be come to, Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar and Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar referred the case for decision to Major General Sir John Malcolm who deputed Captain Dangerfield to the boundaries of the villages to enquire into the merits of the case. Captain Dangerfield, having surveyed the disputed lands, submitted a report to General Malcolm, who finally decided that both parties should at all times respect the boundaries fixed and agreed to by the disputants in the time of the late Ahilla Bai and raise no objection thereto; and that both parties should agree to the measurement made by Captain Dangerfield and recorded in the Government office. For their guidance this deed recording the boundary settlement made by the Bai Sahiba is written. The lands lying between the bank of the Chumbul and the point which the Bai Sahiba has marked by sugar mill stones have, after due enquiries, been reserved as grazing land for the cattle of the aforesaid two villages. Neither of the contending parties will ever in future raise any dispute in respect to the boundaries of the above lands, or bring forward any claim thereto. The cattle of both villages shall graze without let or hinderance on those lands. No person shall be permitted to cultivate the above grazing lands. The Bijore people will cultivate the remaining land and none of the contending parties shall interfere with such cultivation. The lands of the village of Sugrod having been measured under the superintendence of Janardan Trimbak Amil of mouza Sugrod in pergunnah Depalpore, Sundar Ramaji, karkoon of Holkar, Beniram in the employment of the Puar Circar, and the patail and patwari of Bijore in pergunnah Dhar the boundaries thereof have been defined as follows :—

The eastern boundary extends to the bank of the Chumbul and the western boundary to the mosque. Boundary pillars have been erected on the east, west, north and south. The lands which lie between the mosque and the boundary pillars measure 804 beegahs. The lands which formed the subject of dispute, and which have been reserved as pasturage for cattle and will ever continue so, stretch eastward to the pillars erected on the boundary of Bijore in pergunnah

Dhar; westward to the pillars erected on the boundary of the arable lands of mouza Bijore in pergunnah Dhar; southwards to the pillars erected on the boundary of Sheogarh in pergunna Depalpore; and northward to the pillars erected on the boundary of mouza Shahada in pergunnah Depalpore. The above terms define the boundaries which have been fixed.

This engagement has been executed by the contending parties.

Endorsed in English.

Exchanged through me on the 1st of August 1821.

GD. WELLESLEY,
Resident.

No. III.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAJAH RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, of DHAR, as follows,—1821.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar consents to cede in perpetuity to the Honourable Company the district of Bairsea and the tribute of Allee Mohun.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company stipulates, in consideration of these two cessions, to pay annually to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar, his heirs and successors, the sum of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees of the Indore or Oogein currency.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas it was agreed by the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and the State of Dhar on the 10th January, A.D. 1819 (12th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, and 14th Poos Soodee 1875 Sumbut), that the district of Bairsea should, in compensation of a loan from the British Government to Dhar of two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, remain in possession of the British Government for a period of five years, *viz.*, from the 27th March, A.D. 1819 (29th Jemmadee-oos-sanee, 1234 Hegira, and the 15th Chyte Soodee 1876 Sumbut), till the 27th March, A.D. 1824 (29th Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1232 Hegira and 15th Chyte Soodee ending 1880 Sumbut), it is to be understood that the arrangement remains undisturbed by any term of the present engagement, and accordingly the payment by the British Government to Dhar of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees will not commence till after the expiration of the five years aforesaid, that is, till the year 1881 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4.

But, as the two cessions aforesaid are virtually made to the British Government from the date of this engagement, the British Government agrees, that from the date it commences to exercise the rights acquired by the cession of the Allee (Mohun) tribute, it will pay to Dhar at the rate of ten thousand Rupees per annum of Indore or Oogein currency till the 27th day of March 1824.

ARTICLE 5.

The annual amount of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees of Indore or Oogein currency, to be paid by the British Government to Dhar, will be liquidated by two equal instalments of fifty-five thousand Rupees each, *viz.*, one in the month of Koowar and the other in the month of Chyte of each Hindoo year. Those for the first year corresponding with August, A.D. 1824, and February, A.D. 1825.

Done at Dhar, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1821, corresponding with the 22nd Rubbee-ul-Awul, 1237 Hegira, and the 9th Buddee Marghuir, 1878 Sumbut Bickramajeet.

N. ALVES,
2nd Assistant, on deputation.

SEAL OF RAJAH RAMCHUNDER RAO.

HASTINGS.

JAS. STUART.

JOHN FENDALL.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William this 26th day of January 1822.

GEO. SWINTON,
Secretary.

No. IV.

ENGAGEMENT regarding PERGUNNAH NIMANPUR MAKRAR,——1828.

LETTER from RAMCHANDAR RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR, to GERALD WELLESLEY, Esq.

After the usual complimentary introduction.—The mehals comprised in my jaghire of Nimanpur Makrar being situated at a great distance from Dhar, I have made them over in perpetuity to the charge of the Honourable Company's Government for the purpose of having them well managed and improved in cultivation. The pergunnah will accordingly be carefully attended to and improved, and after deducting from the annual collections the expenses of sebundee, the

salaries of the revenue officers, and the dues of the zemindars, according to former usage, the balance will be regularly remitted every year to the Dhar Government.

Written on the 17th Rabi-us-sani 1236 Fasli Shuru-san tisa ishrin Mayatain-o alif (1229 A.A.).

LETTER in reply from GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., to RAMCHANDAR RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR, dated 3rd November 1828.

After the usual compliments.—I have had the pleasure to receive the Sunnud you transmitted of the pergunnah of Nimanpur Makrar, and I am extremely happy to hear of your good health. I beg you will rest assured that the pergunnah will be improved to the utmost possible extent, and the balance of its revenues, after deducting the expenses, will be remitted to your government. Continue until we meet to let me have the pleasure of hearing of your welfare.

No. V.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from the RAJAH of DHAR to CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA, and OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT, DHAR,—1864.

After the usual greeting.—Your letter with correspondence regarding the cession of land for railway purposes has been received by me, and recognizing the benefits the Dhar State will derive from being traversed by a railway, I am willing to cede the land required for any such railway approved and sanctioned by the British Government on the following terms:—

1st.—All lands required for the railway, its stations and works, shall be ceded, free of charge, in perpetuity, with its sovereign authority to the British Government.

Such compensation as it may be necessary to award to private individuals for lands so taken up will be given by the Dhar State.

2nd.—All residents within the railway limits, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Dhar State, shall be under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and Government authorities.

3rd.—All disputes between the officers and dependants of the railway and the subjects of the Dhar State outside the railway limits shall be heard and settled by the officer in political charge of the Dhar State.

4th.—The disposal of cases of criminals of the Dhar State who may go within the railway limits shall be settled according to the rules observed generally in such

5th.—All "through" traffic to be free from transit or other duties. Goods under transport by rail, breaking bulk *en route* through the Dhar State, to be liable to the ordinary duties leviable on such, unless a special tariff be hereafter fixed for traffic of the latter nature.

6th.—The above engagement is binding on me and my successors.

DHAR;
The 6th April 1864.

No. VI.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR UDAJI RAO PUAR, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., RAJA of DHAR, in CENTRAL INDIA,—1918.

I hereby confer upon Your Highness the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction for your services in connection with the war.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI;
The 1st January 1918.

No. VII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT between BHIM SING, RAJAH of JHABUA, and KUAR PERTAB SING, bearing the signature of CAPTAIN PRINGLE and countersigned by G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT,—1821.

The following settlement was concluded between the Maharaja Bheem Sing and the Kuar Pertab Sing at Jhaboos on the 22nd August 1821, *viz.*, that the Maharaja Bheem Sing shall make over to his son Pertab Sing the charge of the concerns of the country, together with sayer duties and pergunnahs and executive authority according to the following detail :—

The talooka of Jhaboos.
" " Thandla.
" " Rajla.
" " Pitlawud.
Kalia Pital.
Bhot Umraos, or the contributions of the nobles.

As aforesaid, the whole of the talookas, including Bhot Umraos, is made over to Kuar Sahib as well as Sebundees, Mutasaddees, servants, etc.

The Maharaja retains in personal charge three talookas over and above the village of Kardawud of which he is to receive possession at the expiration of

twelve months,—the talooka of Ranapoor, the talooka of Kanas, talooka of Bhagor; the kamdar of these villages to be nominated by the Rajah and to be under his control and obey his orders. The Kuar to attend to the Rajah's desires with respect to the talookas reserved by the Rajah and not to exercise direct authority in the Rajah's talookas. The Kuar is not to raise questions with regard to villages given to Paswanjee and Bapoo Lachhmun, Motijee, Salim Sing, etc. The above to be adhered to, and any neglect on either the Rajah or the Kuar's side will be known to the Circar (meaning British Government) who will make on the occasion what arrangements it deems most proper. The above is conclusive.

RAJA BHEEM SING,

KUAR PERTAB SING.

J. PRINGLE,
Bt. Captain.

(Confirmed.)

GERALD WELLESLEY,
Resident.

INDORE;
The 27th September 1821.

No. VIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by MAHARAJ SREE GOPAUL SING of JHABUA, No. 11, dated 21st April 1864.

1. All such land as may be necessary for the railroad, workshops, buildings, and bungalows, etc., will be given gratis.

2. The British Government to exercise full sovereignty over such lands as may be given for the railroad and the buildings thereof.

3. Any manner of dispute arising between the people connected with the railway and the subjects of the Darbar to be decided before the Political Officer.

4. All persons residing within the railway limits, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Darbar, to be under the jurisdiction of the railway or Government officials.

5. Should any loss accrue to any person by the construction of the railway within the Darbar territory, either by the destruction of any building or the occupation of any land, or by any other means within railway limits, the Darbar will be answerable for it.

6. All through traffic by the rail will be free of duty, but goods arriving at the railway through the Darbar territory or leaving the railway within the Darbar territory will be liable to payment of duty to the Darbar.

The above engagement of six Articles will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

GOPAUL SING,
Maharaj, Derbar Jhabua.

No. IX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by MOSAFIR, JEMADAR of MEKRANEES, with the HONOURABLE COMPANY,—1818.

I, Mosafir, Jemadar of Mekranees, engage that I will not, as long as I am at Rajpore in the service of the Rajah of Allee, keep with me, in my service, more than 50 Mekranee sepahees; that Bhabra shall be given up to Kesree Sing; and that in exchange for the fixed sum of Rupees 20,000 tribute to Dhar, the exact amount of the taxes of the Raj of Allee as collected by me shall be given up to the Government of Dhar; that the charge of keeping the road through the Raj of Allee free from the danger of plunderers belongs to me; and that without the orders of the Honourable Company, I will on no account maintain any intercourse with other Rajahs.

I have therefore subscribed to the above Articles of Agreement in order that it may remain binding for the future.

Written on the 9th of Suffur of the year 1234 of the Hijra, corresponding with 8th December, A.D. 1818.

Sealed by MOSAFIR.

No. X.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from MAHARANA GUNGADEOJEE, CHIEF of ALI RAJPORE, to MAJOR CUMMING, BHEEL AGENT, No. 162, dated 28th April 1864.

Your letter No. 291, dated 10th March last, calling for an engagement of six Articles in connection with the proposed extension of the railway from Baroda to Indore being received, the following is the substance thereof:—

1. Any extent of land required for the railway workshops, bungalows, etc., will be given by the Darbar free of all charge in the same manner as has been given by the British Government.

2. The British Government will have full jurisdiction over all lands which may be necessary for the railway and its buildings.

3. Any disputes occurring between persons connected with the railway and the subjects of the Darbar shall be decided by the Political Officer.

4. All persons residing within the railway limits, whether they be subjects of the Darbar or of the British Government, shall be under the jurisdiction of the railway or British Government officers.

5. The Darbar is answerable for any losses caused by any house, land, or other property falling within the limits of the railroad in the Darbar territory.

6. All through traffic by the railroad will not be liable to duty, but goods arriving at the railroad through the Darbar territory or leaving the railroad within the Darbar territory will be liable to a fixed tariff to be hereafter fixed by you.

The above six Articles will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

Sealed by the Chief himself.

W. G. CUMMING,
Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

No. XI.

SANAD granted to RANA PRATAP SINGH, CHIEF of the ALI RAJPUR STATE, BHOPAWAR AGENCY, in CENTRAL INDIA,—1911.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI;
The 12th December 1911.

No. XII.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RANA RANJIT SING, CHIEF of JOBAT and his mother MAJEE SAHEB GUNGA SAROOP SREE JEET KUAR BAE, to MAJOR CUMMING, BHEEL AGENT, No. 89, dated Chet Sudi 10th, Sambat 1920 (16th April 1864).

Your letter No. 396 has been received desiring that the terms of the second Article of the engagement which ceded "full authority" should be changed into one giving "full sovereignty," and that the condition of the engagement being binding on the succeeding generations might be added.

In accordance therewith the following six Articles, with answers, are appended :—

1. It is proper that as much land as is required for the railway, workshops, houses, etc., be given free of all charge in the same manner as is given by the British Government.	*Answer.*—Any demand on this point consistent with the dimensions of our estate will meet with compliance.
2. The British Government to have full sovereignty over all lands required for the railway and its buildings, such condition being already agreed to by the Maharajahs Guicowar, Rewah, etc.	*Answer.*—We also agree to this condition in compliance with your wish that we should do so.
3. You have written that any disputes arising between persons connected with the railway and those belonging to the Darbar territory should be decided before the Political Officer.	*Answer.*—This is correct.
4. You have written that all persons residing within the limits of the railway, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Darbar, will be amenable to the jurisdiction of the railway officer or to that of the British Government.	*Answer*:—This is correct.
5. The Darbar would profit much by *the extension* of the railroad into its territory, therefore should any one suffer loss owing to his house, land, etc., coming within railway limits, the Darbar should make it good.	*Answer.*—This is correct
6. You say that through traffic by rail in the State limits will be free of duty, but the State will levy dues on goods imported into or exported from the State by Railway.	*Answer.*—Yes, but it would be better if a tariff for each article be fixed. You say that you will address me on the subject, and I beg that when doing so, you will take my State and its resources into consideration and do as you think best.

No. XIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by MUNDLOI PIRTHEE SING JEE of PITGHURA BUKHTGURH in Pergunnah BUDNAWUR, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR,—1818.

The revenue on my talooka has been settled through the mediation of Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

The following are the villages of the talooka :—

Mouza Pitghura, etc.	3
" Pitghura	1
Pigralo	1
Chamoora Kheree	1
Mouza Runga Kheree	1
" Beegnoda	1
" Ootabudah	1
" Suguntbulee	1
" Doodwal	1
" Chow Khoord	1
" Anmoda	1
" Chundwara	1
" Goondee Khera	1
" Chyenpoora	1
" Burwada	1
" Dangee Kheree	1
" Deirwara	1
" Beer	1
" Chow Bozurg	1
" Julood	1
" Dewana	1
" Thana Kheree	1
" Kutiabuda	1
" Khajoora	1
" Baloda Bukal	1
" Peepla	1
" Bullgara	1
" Bagur	1
" Bhaut Bamunda	1
" Sagumree Bozurg	1
" Peepul Khota	1
" Haramuk	1
" Kurera	1
Total	32

Besides the above 32 villages the following villages are inam :—

Mouza Ramunseekh	1
Buroday Khoord	1
Punchuck Wasa	1
	3

The total number of inam villages is three.

The above 35 villages having been settled with me, the following amount of revenue has been fixed :—

	Halee Rs.
On 32 villages	15,794
Ditto payment to Khangee	708
	16,502

I will pay every year the sum of Rupees 16,502, being the amount of revenue. In default of the payment I will give up the villages to the Circar. Besides this, should my relations object to the making over of the villages to the Circar, I will be held responsible for such objection, and in giving them up I will act fairly. I will not join the Kotriwala Rangars. All the documents connected with the cultivated lands of the villages shall be shown to the Circar. I will execute the usual orders of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not give refuge in the villages to any enemy of the Circar. If there be any farmed villages in the talooka, I will relinquish them, but I will hold possession of such villages as appertian to my zemindaree.

MUNDLOI PIRTHEE SING.

Dated 1st Poos Boodee 1875 Sumbut.

Revenue to be paid in the following instalments.

	Rs.
On 1st Kartick Soodee	2,064-0
„ 10th Poos Soodee	6,187-8
„ 15th Cheyt Soodee	4,125-0
„ 15th Bysack Soodee	4,125-8
	16,502-0

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 16,502 according to stipulation.

No. XIV.

SETTLEMENT between the THAKOORS of BUKHTGURH and KACHEE BARODA,—1819.

Whereas there has been a dispute between the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda and the Thakoor Pirthee Sing of Bukhtgurh Mundloi of Budnawur relative to his zemindaree rights and the village of Dhangee Kheree and the produce of some cultivated land at the village of Deodwall, the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing not having paid the dues for the space of forty years and continuing not to pay them, and having a jaghire grant of the village of Dhangee Kheree on which a tankha of Rs. 375 annually was established in favour of Mundloi, and which he (the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing) paid according to the *berbust* or annual usage of assess-

ment of the pergannah, I have on enquiry found that according to this method of proceeding the dispute will never be terminated; and therefore to settle the difference, the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda shall pay a tankha for the village of Dhangee Kheree from the beginning of the year Sumbut 1875, which shall be fixed at Oogein Rs. 694 annually including mall abwaub and extra charges, and shall pay Oogein Rs. 250 yearly on account of the produce of the 250 beegahs of cultivated ground of the village of Doodwall; total Oogein Rs. 944 shall be paid annually by the aforesaid Rajah to the aforesaid Mundloi and no excuse or evasion shall be made. If the aforesaid Rajah or his heirs shall make any evasion or raise difficulties in paying the sum on account of the village and the produce of the cultivated ground to the Mundloi or his issue, from that time the village and the portion of ground shall be taken out of the hands of the Rajah and given to the Mundloi, and the Rajah shall have no further claim upon the village or the ground.

Dated 15th October 1819, corresponding with 24th of Zilhij 1234 Hijree or 11th Kartick Boodee Sumbut 1876.

This agreement was concluded through my mediation this 11th October 1819.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

No. XV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by CHUNDER SINGH of Talookas BAISOLA and DHOTRA to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, dated 14th Boodee of Poos 1875,—1818.

Whereas the following nine villages which I have held from of old, *viz.*, Baisola, Solanee, Cheerakhanum, Samlakhero, Bukhtpoora, Dhotra Parasoodha with its paras Theethee, Khurdo and Tajpoora, have been assessed through Sir John Malcolm with the progressive rent as follows :—

			Rs.
For the Sumbut year		1875	1,701
„	„	1876	2,501
„	„	1877	2,201
„	„	1878	2,501

to be punctually paid in four instalments, *viz.* :—

On	1st Boodee of Kartick	2	annas portion of the revenue.		
„	10th Boodee of poos	6	„	„	„
„	15th Boodee of Cheyt	4	„	„	„
„	15th Boodee of Bysack	4	„	„	„
	Rupee	1			

and the last mentioned sum of Rupees 2,501 has been fixed as the full amount of revenue to be paid every year from 1878 Sumbut: therefore I will without objection continue to discharge the revenue and pay other usual dues of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not, by intrigue with any individual, fail to pay the said revenue. I will make over to the officials of the Circar the rent fixed for my village of Solanee and Baisola, making good the deficiency, if any. If there is any excess, I will take it.

After expiration of four years I will give a banker as security for my punctual payment of the revenue. I will pay without fail every year from 1878 Sumbut the sum of Rupees 2,501, being the full amount of revenue, and I will take the Khoont and Naka dues as usual.

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath on the part of the Rajah of Dhar and Chunder Sing, Thakoor of Dhotra, was concluded through my mediation at Mooltan on the 28th of December 1818.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHANDER RAO PUAR, through the mediation of BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH, by MANDROOP SING POTAIL and his son BISHEN SING of KENEEREEPOORA,—1820.

Whereas I have of my own accord taken in farm seven villages, namely, six villages attached to killa Mandoo in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, and one village situated in pergunnah Naulcha: therefore I engage to pay without any objection the amount of revenue thereof fixed for each year, for seven years, from 1227 or 1876 Sumbut to 1233 or 1882 Sumbut.

Schedule of Villages.

		Rs.
Six villages of pergunnah Dharrumpooree		1,724
	Rs.	
Mouza Mehaygaon in Tuppah Tarapore	1	
„ Chicktawur *alias* Bunkotah in Tuppah Tohbui	1	
„ Koomullah in Tuppah Tohbui	1	
„ Sirsooda in Tuppah Khoojevah	1	
„ Bunkotah in Tuppah Tohbui	1	
„ Basonee in Tuppah Khoojevah	1	
	6	

Statement of Progressive Rent.

		Rs.
Sun 1227 and 1228 Sumbut 1876-77		--
" 1229 Sumbut 1878		101
	Rs.	
" 1230 Sumbut 1879—		
Original amount	101	
Enhanced amount	171	
		272
" 1231 Sumbut 1880—		
Original amount	272	
Enhanced amount	103	
		375
" 1232 Sumbut 1881—		
Original amount	375	
Enhanced amount	76	
		451
" 1233 Sumbut 1882—		
Original amount	451	
Enhanced amount	74	
		525
TOTAL		1,724

Statement of Rent in the Pergunnah Nauloha, Village Soonera, alias *Soonera Bozurg.*

		Rs.
Sun 1227 Sumbut 1876		..
" 1228 " 1877		..
" 1229 " 1878		75
	Rs.	
" 1230 " 1879—		
Original	75	
Enhanced	25	
		100
" 1231 Sumbut 1880—		
Original	100	
Enhanced	51	
		151
" 1232 Sumbut 1881—		
Original	151	
Enhanced	50	
		201
TOTAL		527
GRAND TOTAL		2,251

I will pay the above sum of Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the Ujjain or Indore currency according to the instalments fixed for each year. From 1233 to 1882 Sumbut I will continue to pay every year the sum of Rupees 726, *viz.*, Rupees 525 for Dhurrumpooree villages and Rupees 201 for Soonora Bozurg attached to Nauloha pergunnah; besides this I will pay the usual cesses. I will without any objection pay the dues of the zemindars and respect the rights of the cultivators. In failure thereof the Circar shall resume the villages and I

will lay no claim thereto. I will not give refuge to the thieves. If a Bheel of my *para* commit a robbery I will be held responsible for it, or I will produce the robber, and in default thereof I will make good the loss. I will with fidelity serve the Circar and execute its orders; I will protect the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha Dhar and Dhurrumpooree. If any robberies be committed in the above villages or if any cattle be stolen from the people, I will be held responsible for it.

The following are the Bheel villages in my talooka:—

Mouza	Kaneereepoora	1
"	Jamnia	1
"	Ratee Talaee	1
"	Belapoora	1
"	Junie Bhaisakho	1
"	Amlipura	1
"	Parasepura	1
"	Lalgarh	1
"	Chokie	1
"	Bandakho	1
"	Masidpura	1
"	Bharudpura	1
"	Bandhao Khurd	1
"	Ambapura	1
"	Bharkia	1
	TOTAL	15

The Circar shall send a karkoon for the purpose of inspecting the above fifteen villages, the rent of which I will pay regularly without any objection. I will make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of Mohunpore zillah Neemkhera, zillah Umarkua, etc., from committing thefts. If any robberies take place I will be held responsible for them. If the villages of Jehangerpore be farmed out to me, the Circar will have them inspected by a karkoon in order that I may pay the rent thereof at Rs. 3 per plough. The revenue will be paid according to the following instalments, *viz.*:—

At Mussa harvest	5 annas of revenue.
" Jawar "	6 " "
" Wheat "	5 " "
Rupee	1

I will pay the money in three instalments.

I have of my own accord executed this engagement.

POTAIL MUNIROOP SING
and his son BISHEN SING, of Keneereepoora.

CANTONMENT;
1st Maugh Boodee 1876 Sumbut.

JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR by MUNDROOP SING, POTAIL of Zillah BHEESAKHOOR and Zillah MANDOO.

Whereas Mr. Dangerfield has been appointed by the British Government to make arrangements for the suppression of robberies and for the improvement of the country, I through his mediation execute this deed to the Circar and acknowledge that if any Bhoomias, Turvees, Bheels or Bhamurs of my district commit robberies on the roads or in the villages, or if they steal any cattle, I will be responsible. I will remain in obedience to the Circar and receive the usual cesses such as damee, bhet, ghoogree, etc., in accordance with the receipts which may be found among the records of the old zemindars. I will not take those extra cesses which the potails and putwarees were during the disturbances compelled to pay. I will show to the Circar all the old documents which may be found in my possession, and in accordance with them I will take all the cesses. I will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any Bheel of my district commits theft, I will produce the thief and the stolen property. If the thief refuses to obey me, I will bring the Circar to the spot and point out the thief. If a Bheel of any other place commits robbery elsewhere and comes into my talooka, I will not give him an asylum; I will apprehend him and make him over to the Circar. If I fail to account for a theft committed in the elaka, the usual cesses such as bhet, ghoogree, etc., receivable by me, may be resumed by the Circar, I will make no dispute on account of bhets, etc., for villages for which there may be no receipts extant among the records. Being unable to improve the villages which I hold in farm and to pay the revenue thereof, I give them up to the Circar. The revenue of the peshcushee villages which have been settled with me I will pay to the Circar through the Zamindar. Should I object to pay the revenue, the Circar may resume peshcushee villages which I hold; I will of my own accord give them up to the Circar. Besides this the revenues which the Turvees have hitherto paid to the Circar shall also be discharged as usual.

List of the Turvees Villages.

Mousa Kanreepuira Khoord	1
" Jumnia, Turvee Manja	1
" Ratee Talace	1
" Baleepore	1
" Joonee Vesako	1
" Amleepoora Kumleea	1
" Muiedpoora	1
" Bharoodpoora	1
" Budao Chota Bheeka Turvee	1
" Ambapore Kesub	1
" Bhurka Ramchandah	1
" Chowkee	1
" Lalgurh	1
" Puruspoora	1
" Bhandakho Achla	1
	15

If any Turvee of the above fifteen villages commit theft or robbery on the roads, I will be held responsible for it. I will pay to the Circar the actual amount of revenue which may be due from the Turvee villages.

Dated Naulcha, 2nd Jeit Soodee 1876.

I will serve the Circar and adopt such measures as may prevent thefts being committed. Should I fail to do so I forfeit the bhet, ghoogree, etc.

POTAIL MUNDROOP SING,
Son of Dowlut Sing.

H. DANGERFIELD, *Captain.*

TRANSLATION of a DEED of RELINQUISHMENT executed by MUNDROOP SING, Potail, to RAMCHANDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas through the mediation of the Officer of the Mhow Station I took a lease for six villages of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to improve them and to pay the fixed amount of revenue thereof, I came over to Dhurrumpooree and made a representation of the above circumstances; therefore the Circar having had regard to my distressed condition has been pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to give up three other villages.

The following are the three villages which I held in farm, *viz.*:—

Mouza Koosmulia in Tuppah Tohbul	1
„ Suleota in Tuppah Tohbul	1
„ Baswee in Tuppah Khoojava	1

I of my own accord relinquish the aforesaid three villages, and I have no concern whatever with them.

POTAIL MANDROOP SING,

Witnesses:

RAO RUTTUN SING
of DURVA.

POTAIL SAWUNT SING.

KOONWUR CHARN SING,
Son of Mundroop Sing.

Dated 10th Fagoon Soodee 1879 Sambut.

No. XVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by MUNDROOP SING POTAIL and his son BISHEN SING of BHYSAK, now residing in BARUDPOORA,—1821.

I used to levy direct from the people of the villages and the low lands of killa Mandoo in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree cesses, such as bhet, ghoogree, etc.; but now the Circar has settled at Camp Naulcha to pay me a fixed amount in lieu of the above cesses from the cutcherry. I will not exact cesses from the people. I will satisfy the claims of my relations to the aforesaid cesses, so that they may have no cause to complain on the subject to the Circar. Neither I nor my relations shall send a sepoy into the villages of the pergunnah. I will continue to receive the amount fixed for me by the Circar, and I will not have any claim on the villages for the cesses in question. Any claim which I may make shall be considered null and void.

Statement of the amount fixed to be paid.

	Original fixed amount.	Enhanced amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1229 or 1878 Sumbut	100	...	100
1230 „ 1879 „	100	30	130
1231 „ 1880 „	130	30	160
1232 „ 1881 „	160	30	190
1233 „ 1882 „	190	30	220
1234 „ 1883 „	220	30	250
1235 „ 1884 „	250	30	280
1236 „ 1885 „	280	30	310
1237 „ 1886 „	310	30	340
1238 „ 1887 „	340	30	370
1239 „ 1888 „	370	30	400
1240 „ 1889 „	400	30	430
1241 „ 1890 „	430	20	450
	3,280	350	3,630

I will take the above sum of Rs. 3,630 according to the instalments fixed for each year. Other than the aforesaid amount I have no demand on the villages of the said pergunnah, or on low lands of Mandoo. I will serve the Circar and execute its orders without any objection. In default thereof I will forfeit the aforesaid amount. I will protect the roads, as well as the tradesmen and travellers passing through the pergunnah. I will adopt such measures as may prevent thefts being committed. If a robbery takes place, I will be held responsible for it; I will produce the robber. In default thereof I will make good the loss.

Should I fail to do so, a sum equal to the loss may be deducted from the money fixed to be paid to me in lieu of the cesses, and I will raise no objection thereto. I have of my own accord executed this deed. The person into whose territory any stolen property may be carried shall be held responsible for it.

		Rs.
The sum fixed in the presence of the British officer, to be paid in lieu of the cesses is		500
	Rs.	
Deduct on account of zemindaree and Dharmadao for Limbola	14	
Deduct on account of zemindaree of—		
Khoosrobad	8	
Khalkhoord	13	
Jhakrood	5	
Putlawad	10	
	—	50
Balance		450

shall be paid to me according to the undermentioned instalments :—

Moiety to be paid at Jawar harvest.

Moiety to be paid at wheat harvest.

Potail Mandroop Sing
and his son Bishen Sing of Keneereepoora.

Dated Jeyt Soodee 11th Sumbut 1878.

With the exception of the cesses above, I shall levy Bhet, Ghoogree, cesses, from the villages of my relations.

Mediated and confirmed by me.

John Malcolm,
Brigadier-General.

The 12th February 1821.

A precisely similar engagement was made with Bhiman Singh of Jamnia for Rupees 65 from Dhurrumpooree. *Vide* No. XXVI.

Also with Mohun Singh and his son Fateh Singh of Rajgarh for Rupees 500. *Vide* No. XLI.

No. XVIII.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by JASHWANT RAO PUAR of DHAR through RAM CHUNDER RAO BAPUJI to PATEL BISHEN SING of BARUDPURA,—1843.

The village of Kunripura of Killa Mandu is hereby leased to you.

For San 1251.

	Rs.
Rental for last year	33
Enhanced	2
	35

For San 1252.

Rental for last year	35
Enhanced	5
	40

You shall pay Hali Rupees forty every year into the Sirkar's treasury. The boundaries of the village will be shown to you by the Zamindar, and accordingly you shall cultivate the land belonging to it. You shall have no concern with any other para and the killa (Mandu) except Kunripura. You shall pay the revenue as above and improve the village. You shall take measures to prevent robberies in the village limits. In case of a robbery occurring you shall trace and produce the robbers, failing which you shall make good the loss. If the killadar asks for assistance you shall attend with the Bhils of your village. You shall not distil liquor in the said village. You shall serve the Sirkar with fidelity. Besides this you shall pay the usual cesses according to practice prevailing in the pargana and pay Dami Bhet, Zirat Hak to the zamindars separately. You shall continue the grants in charity to the holders according to old practice. If you fail in paying the revenue or in the performance of service, the villlage will not remain with you.

Dated 10th of Jamadil Akhar Arba Arbin Mayatain-wa-Alif (1244 A. A.) Mertub Sood.

Mediated by my direction with the Dhar State by Lieutenant H. E. Evans on the 9th July 1843.

C. M. WADE,

Resident.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH to POTAIL PIRTHEE SING, and SAWUNT SING, and his cousin MOHUN SING of BURKHERA, PERGUNNAH NAULCHA, ZILLAH MANDOO, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM,—1820.

The following four villages are hereby let in farm for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882 inclusive. You shall pay, without fail, the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement :—

Mokhas villages, two. *viz.* :—

1 Mouza Jeysingpoora *alias* Kagzipoora
1 „ Lonera Khord
—
2
—

Pushouchee village, one, *viz.* :—

Mouza Serepore Bozurg for the year 1228 or Sumbut 1877.

Farmed villages, four, *viz.* :—

1 Mouza Kherapoor
1 „ Barkhera Bozurg
1 „ Jeerapoora
1 „ Amurpoora
—
4
—

Let in farm for the aggregate amount of Rupees 2,261.

Detailed statement of the amount of revenue fixed for each year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Progressive rent for two years, *i.e.*, for the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 and 1228 or Sumbut 1877		2
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878		151
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879—		
Rent for the last year	151	
Enhanced	151	
		302
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880—		
Rent for the last year	302	
Enhanced	150	
		452
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881—		
Rent for the last year	452	
Enhanced rent	150	
		602
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882—		
Rent for the last year	602	
Enhanced rent	150	
		752
TOTAL		2,261
And on account of Mouza Serepore		101
		2,362

You shall pay the above sum of Rupees 2,362 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay regularly every year from 1233 or Sumbut 1882 the sum of Rupees 853 besides the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual immunities of the zemindars, and allow the cultivators without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so, your villages will be resumed by the Sarkar, and you will have no claim at all. Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your Paras commits robbery or theft, you will be held responsible for it. You shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall perform service to the Sarkar with fidelity according to its orders. You shall protect the roads of the four places—killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle or any other property be stolen, you will be held responsible for it.

List of your Bheel Paras.

1	Mouza	Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma
1	"	Meghapoor, Turvee Kaloo Oomree
1	"	Barkhera, Turvee Katto
1	"	Sorepore Bozurg, Turvee Birvan Fatto and Kalee
1	"	Sorepore Khoord, Kothee, Turvee Kallan
1	"	Amkho, Turvee Lakhma
1	"	Konda, Turvee Maojee
1	"	Amma, Turvee Goolba
1	"	Kherapoor, Turvee Pemchand
1	"	Motedel, Turvee Soojan
1	"	Mograhee, Turvee Soondar
1	"	Kooruria, Turvee Ramchand
1	"	Goipoora, Turvee Soorta
1	"	Pathree, Turvee Jassoo
1	"	Kiraya, Turvee Bheemra
15		

If any inhabitant of these fifteen paras commit highway robbery, etc., you will be held responsible; you shall continue to pay the revenue of these villages in the same manner as you have hitherto done. Besides this you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Nimkhera, Oomarkuan, etc., from committing thefts, etc. If otherwise, you will be held responsible.

You shall pay the revenue according to the following three instalments, viz. :—

In the season of the—

Mucca crop	5 annas of the revenue.
Jowar	6 " "
Wheat and gram	5 " "
Rupee	1

Dated Camp, 1st Boodee of Maugh 1227, or Sumbut 1876.

Endorsement in Marathee.

To Potail Pirthee Sing, and Sawunt Sing and his cousin Mohun Sing of Barkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zilla Mandoo.

The Circar will respect your possession of your villages, whether farmed, peshoushee, tankhabundee, or inamee. You shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 853 on account of the peshoushee and farmed villages, also the cesses which may be fixed on account of the pergunnah. You shall enjoy the produce of the inamee villages and perform the following services to the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, *viz.*, you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of robbery, theft, etc., and protect the roads. If you fail to do so, your villages, inamee, tankhabundee, etc., will be resumed by the Circar. The revenue of Bheel Paras in your possession shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Awul Sama Ashrin Mayatain-wu-Alif, corresponding with Poos 1876 Sumbut or 1741 Sukabda, Sun 1227.

John Malcolm,
Major-General.

Translation of a Deed of Relinquishment executed to Ramchunder Rao Puar through the mediation of Bapujee Raghoonath by Pirthee Sing, Potail, and his son Mohun Sing, of Mouza Barkhera Khord.

Whereas through the mediation of General Sir Malcolm at the Mhow Station I took a lease for four villages of Pergunnah Naulcha, but being unable to improve them and to pay the fixed amount of revenue thereof, I proceeded to Naulcha, represented all the circumstances, and gave up the villages to the Circar: I now declare that I have no claim whatever to the aforesaid villages, as I have of my own accord relinquished them. The Circar might improve them.

Schedule of villages.

Mouza Kheriapura Gaon	1
„ Jeriapura	1
„ Amarpura	1
„ Barkhera Gaon	1

I of my own accord relinquish all the aforesaid villages and execute this Deed.

Witnesses:

POTAIL PIRTHEE SING,

KOONWUR SAWUNT SING,

KOONWUR HUTTEE SING,

KOONWUR MOHUN SING,
of Barkhera Khord.

SAH KALLA CHOWDHEREE,
of Pergunnah Naulcha.

CHINTAMAN CHOWDHEREE,
Kanoongoe of Pergunnah Naulcha.

THAKOOR KANAK SING,
Dependant of Potail Mohun Sing of Rajgurh.

JAMADAR SAIYAD HANIF.

Dated 11th Cheyt Boodee 1880 Sumbut or 1231.

No. XX.

TRANSLATION of PUTTA to HUTTEY SINGH and BURJORE SINGH,—1819.

SEREE MUNT RAJE SEREE GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM. } SEREE MUNT RAJEY SEREE RAM CHANDAR RAO POWAR—through BAPOO RAGHO NATH.

The following Engagement and Putta is made in the name of Huttey Singh and Burjore Singh of Bheya Khosee, Mandu for villages of Purgunnah Dharampuri. The amounts fixed for the seven years as detailed below from Sun 1227 (Sammat 1876) to Sun 1233 (Sammat 1882) shall be levied annually you should offer no hindrance.

List of the villages.

Mouza Peepla Tuppa Dole.
" Bulwara Tuppa Khujawa.
" Bhodur Tuppa Khujawa.
" Doodhee Tuppa.
" Lodheepoora.
" Koila Bah.

Details of the engagement.

For 6 villages of Purgunnah Dharampuri to be had "Pugrus" or Rent free for 2 years or from Sun 1227 corresponding with Sammat 1876 to Sun 1228 Sammat 1877.

		Rs.
For 1229 (Sammat 1878)		101
For 1230 (Sammat 1879)—	Rs.	
Amount of past year	101	
Increase	171	
	—	272
For 1231 (Sammat 1880)—		
Past years amount	272	
Increase	103	
	—	375
For 1232 (Sammat 1881)—		
Last years amount	375	
Increase	76	
	—	451
For 1233 (Sammat 1882)—		
Last years amount	451	
Increase	74	
	—	525
TOTAL .		1,726

You should continue to pay the above total sum of Rupees Seventeen hundred and twenty-six of the Halee or of Indore and Ujjain currencies paying each year's amount when it falls due and you should continue to pay every year in addition to the District cesses the amount of Rs. 525 as an Istimrar Jamma for the Dharampoori villages from and after the year 1233 Sammat 1882—also the Dameo, Bhet, Dasturee, Zirat and other old standing perquisites of the Zameendar whatever those may be—you should raise no objections to do so and if you do, the villages shall be confiscated and you shall then have no claim. You should not give shelter to robbers. If robbers from your *Para* or Ellaqa commit theft, you should either make over such thieves or be responsible for them and failing to make over the thieves you will have to pay for the stolen property from your own means. You will perform service faithfully and honestly as directed. You will protect the roads thoroughfares of the 4 Districts of Mandu, Nalcha, Dhar and Dharampoori and you will be responsible for any robberies committed in and for cattle of the people lifted from them. The following is the list of the *paras* held by you—'

Moza Kothideh.	Moza Malleepoora.
" Peeplaj.	" Sewree.
" Amboo Ghatee.	" Jhuma.
" Teimra.	" Bagmara.
" Bheekhoo.	" Dhuria.

in all 10 villages. If the Turwees of the said villages commit theft or rob on the road, you will be responsible for the same and the Government demand on these Turwees for "Amul" hereto existing will have to be met—You will have to res-

train all the Bhils excepting those of Mohanpoora Zillah, Neemkhera Zillah and Amarkua and you will be responsible for every theft, etc., that occurs.

The instalments of the revenues as fixed above will be paid as follows :—

Detail of the kists.

From Makka crops	5 annas.	
„ Joowar crops	6 „	
„ Wheat crops	5 „	the whole being paid in three instalments of Magh Biddi 1st: Sun 1227 Sammat 1876 at the Cantonments.

A Karkoon will be sent by the State to supervise the villages which you hold in the Jehangeerpoor District. Rupees three for each plough will be paid.

This engagement being made by the Sircar in the presence of General Sir J. Malcolm giving over Ijara to Huttey Singh and Burjore Singh of Bheesakowa in killa Mandu Purgunnah Dharampoori, shall be kept up as the terms thereof specify. He should continue to pay annually Rs. 525 of the Halee currency on account of the Ijara in addition to the District cesses—and perform State service for Mandoo, Nalcha, Dhar and Dharampoori preserving security and protecting the roads and so to arrange that no robberies might take place. If he fails in stopping robberies the villages will be confiscated usual amount will be taken for the Bheel *Paras* in the Talooka. *Dated 15 Rabiulawal corresponding with the month of Poos San 1227 Sammat 1876 and Shakka 1741.*

SEEREE MUNT RAJEY SEREE RAM CHANDUR ROW POWAR, through RAJEY SIREE BAPOOJI RAGHO NATH.

Makes the following engagement on account of Purgannah Dharampooree of the Mando Sircar.

In favour of Patail Burjore Singh for the villages of Peeploda, Balwara and Lodheepoora. The undermentioned sums will be collected on account of the Jamma of the villages in Halee currency as they fall due at the Autumn and Spring Crops.

	Rs.	Rs.
For the year 1231		151
For the year 1232—		
Last years Jamma	151	
Increase	10	
		161
For the year 1233—		
Last years Jamma	161	
Increase	40	
		201
For the year 1234—		
Last year	201	
Increase	50	
		251
For the year 1235—		
Last year	251	
Increase	50	
		301
TOTAL		1,065

You will pay the above total sum of Rupees one thousand and sixty-five as it may fall due every year and pay in addition the old standing separate perquisites of Damee, Bheit, Zerait, etc., to the Hukkdars, Zameendars and Inamdars You will pay the Istumrar sum of Rupees three hundred and one from and after the year 1236. You will either produce the robbers or be responsible for all the robberies that may be committed within the villages of the Dharumpuree District or on the roads and thoroughfares and below Mandoo or within the Man Karum. You will serve the State with faith and honesty and lead the villages to prosperity. You will pay the cess obtaining in the District after the term of the lease expires—*Dated Jeith Buddi 12 Summut 1880, corresponding with 20th Ramzan.*

To Shree Munt Rajey Shree Ashwant Rao Powar through Ramchandar Bapooji.

The following Engagement or Razeenamah is entered into by Burjore Singh Bhumia of Bheisakoa.

A Puttah was granted to me through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm for the Thana village of Peepalda and the Ijara villages of Lodheepoora and Balwara, in all three villages, making me responsible to produce all robbers committing robbery within the Man Karum or in default thereof to pay for the value of the property robbed and as no divisions of proper limits was made between myself and other Bhumias, it was found impracticable to trace out the robbers—Separate limits have therefore been fixed and boundaries defined. I will either produce the robbers committing thefts in the following villages or failing to do so pay for the value of articles robbed. Should any Bhumia or Bhils countenance the robbers the Sircar will have to give me assistance against them. If any lives be lost in my pursuit and arrest of robbers, I shall not be held responsible for the same.

Details of the limits.

1. Moza Goleihtee.	2. Moza Bhogaon.
3. „ Lemola.	4. „ Nag Jheeree.
5. „ Lohnetra Khoord.	6. „ Sala.
7. „ Ghaseepoora.	8. „ Khul Khoord.

In all 8 villages together with the three Tanka and Ijara villages abovenamed.

I will keep control within the above limits and restrain my own relations—no complaints shall be allowed to reach the Sircar. If I fail to trace stolen property I will pay for it during the year it is stolen. I have entered into this Agreement with my own free will and consent. *Dated Poos Soodee 12th Summut 1886.*

Translation of a Deed of Relinquishment executed by Burjore Sing, inhabitant of Bheysakho, and Potail to Ramchunder Rao Puar.

Whereas I and Huttah Sing in the presence of the Mhow Station officer leased six villages attached to Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to cultivate them and

to pay the revenue, Hutteh Sing gave up the said six villages and executed a separate deed of relinquishment; and whereas the Circar, when at Naulcha, having had regard to my humble petition which I submitted there, was pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to relinquish the following three villages, *viz.*:—

Mouza Bhodul	1
„ Koyalabaul	1
„ Doodhee	1
	3

Wherefore I of my own accord relinquish the above three villages which I held in isarah tenure, and I have no concern whatever with them.

POTAIL BURJORE SING.

Witnesses:

POTAIL SAWUNT SING of BULUD.

MURLOE BABRAJEE.

MURLEE SUMBHOO SING of KURRA KHOOGAVA.

KULLYAN RAE CHOWDHEREE, *Kanungo and Potail of Naulcha.*

CHINTAMUN CHOWDHEREE, *Canoongoe and Potail of Naulcha.*

Dated 12th Jeyt Boodee 1880 Sumbut.

No. XXI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from DAULAT RAO SINDE to NADIR SING, Potail of JAMNIA, mediated by SIR JOHN MALCOLM,—1806.

MAJOR SIR JOHN MALCOLM SAHIB BAHADUR, Cantonment MHOW. | DAULAT RAO SINDE.

In English.

Confirmed and guaranteed.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

Agreement for lease (*ijara*) of villages of Kanera, Silotia, Bheru-Piplia, Khedi, etc., in all four villages in the Digthan Pargana of Sarkar Mandu, Subah of Malwa in the Sarkar's (*i.e.*, Sindhia's) *Jagir* (may his heart be exalted).

It runs from *san* 1214* (from the year fourteen) in Malwa,† according to the arrangement come to with Bhumia Nidar (Nader) Singhji, through Jan Rao Mahadik and Mahipat Raoji, Amins of this Pargana, securing to him in that pargana the *dami*, *katotra*, excluding the *bhet*, payable to the Zamindars, Grasias, Bhumias, etc., separately. The villages are to be improved and the instalments, as fixed, are to be paid in yearly at each season, into the treasury and the *rayats* are to be kept contented.

* A.D. 1806.
† Sense not clear but immaterial.

All losses and all gains will lie on the Ijaradar. So this *patta* has been given and is correct. *Samvat* 1214 to 1215 rent free :—

Year.	Revenue.	Enhancement.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1216	201	*Nil*	201
1217	201	15	216
1218	216	15	231
1219	231	15	236‡
1220	236	15	251

From the year 1221 it will be *istimrar*.

Endorsement in Marathi.

The above agreement for five years § is for Rs. 251 (two hundred and fifty-one) excluding *amla*, *bhet*, Zamindari (and *haks* of), Bhumias and Grasias (to be paid) separately. Be it known. 18th Rabi-ul-akhir, (1229 : 4th February 1820).

§ So in *Sanad*.

On this agreement Rs. 251 (two hundred and fifty-one) was settled as regards these four villages in the year 1229 in the presence of Rajshri (blanks), and so it shall be carried out. If any failure in paying occurs, the villages may be attached and made *khalsa*.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, to SUDARSHEN, HAVILDAR, KAMAISDAR of Pergunnah HASILPORE, 1219 A.A.,—1818.

The tankha which Nadir Bheel used to receive directly from the villages of the above pergunnah has been stopped, and it has been settled that he will adopt measures to prevent thefts in the mehal, and also that if any thefts take place

‡ So in original, but is clearly an error for Rs 246 as increment of 15 is distinctly given

in the villages, or if any mischief be committed in the fields, he will be held responsible for the same. You are therefore directed to collect the money which the said Bheel used to receive as tankha from each village of the mehal, and to pay him annually from the aforesaid year the sum of Rs. 357 of the local currency from the mehal cutcherry in the following two instalments, taking receipts from him for the same :—

	Rs.
On the full moon of—	
Ughran	178-8
Cheyt	178-8

Dated 20th Suffur 1219 A. A.

Precisely similar perwannah for the following sums :—

	Rs.
On Depalpore	246
Sanwair	25
Indore	791
Baitma	506
Maheisur	518
Karahee and Akhirpoora	62

No. XXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD to PATEL BHIMAN SINGH, Bhumia of JAMNIA, regarding Kunjrod village in Digthan Pergunnah,—1819.

RAJESHRI MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM SAHIB BAHADUR.

SHRIMANT DAULAT RAO SINDHE SAHEBJI.

Agreement confirming the lease of Patel Bhiman Singh, Bhumia of Jamnia of Kunjrod village, in the Digthan Pargana, Sarkar Mandu, Subha of Malwa, in the Sarkar (Sindia's) Jagir, Shrimant (blank). The revenue for five years from san 1229 to san 1233 (is hereby granted) at the end of the *rabi* harvest for Rs. 1,281 twelve hundred and eighty-one, including the cesses of the pargana, *dami*, *katotra* and *babti* and excluding the *bhet* of the Zamindars, Bhumias, Grasias, etc., which are to be paid separately.

This agreement was made before Rajshri (blank) in accordance with the arrangement made under the superintendence of Rajshri Jan Rao Mahadikji through Rajshri Madho Rao Mahadik, Amil of this pargana. Patel Bhim Singh agrees with this and gives his acceptance in writing. The villages are to be improved and the revenue is to be paid in yearly at the harvest, to the Treasury. The cultivators should be made contented. Loss and gain will lie upon the Ijar

dar: after five years it will become *istimrar*. If default occurs in payment, the villages will be made *khalsa*.

Details of lease.

Year.		Revenue.	Establishment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
San 1229		136	*Nil*	136
Ain	101	..	..	..
Silak	35	..	..	..
	136			
San 1230		136	51	187
„ 1231		187	51	238
„ 1232		238	81	319
„ 1233		319	82	401
		1,016	265	1,281

Dated Mitti Jesth Sudi 13 Teras, 1229 (6th June 1819).

Marathi Endorsement.

A total sum of Rs. 1,281 including enhancements, for five years, is to be paid in yearly as written above to the Treasury.

Dated 29 Month of Zilhijja, San Arabi Ashrin Mayaten wa alaf (1220 A. A.—20th October 1819).

Confirmed and guaranteed.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SIR JOHN MALCOLM to BHEEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, Bhoomia of JAMNIA, dated the 8th May 1820.

Whereas Major-General Sir John Malcolm has settled with Maharaja Holkar at the Station of Mhow, the case of Nadir Sing Potail's tankha, and whereas Bheeman Sing, son of the said Nadir Sing, has been appointed in his father's place, the tankha which was enjoyed by his father will be continued to Bheeman Sing without fail, provided he serves the British Government and maintains good behaviour, in which case the British Government guarantee the continuance of the tankha to Bheeman Sing.

Dated 8th May 1820, corresponding with 24th of Rujjub, 1235 A. H.

JOHN MALCOLM
Major-General.

No. XXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from MAHARAJA MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, to BHEEMA SING, Potail, Bhoomia, of Mouzah JAMNIA,—1820.

This Agreement was obtained through my mediation, and is guaranteed by me.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

From the CIRCAR of RAJE SREE MULHAR RAO, to BHEEMAN SING, Potail, Bhoomia of Mouzah JAMNIA,—dated Sursan Ahde Ashreen Maotin-valif (1221 A.A.),—1820.

You, having attended on His Highness at Indore, represented that, if the village of Kheree of the Hasilpore Pergunnah were leased to you on five years' istawa (progressive rent), you will bring the said village under cultivation and continue to pay to the Circar whatever may be fixed as the amount of the istawa (lease), deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. 150 per annum on account of the pay of six sepoys you maintain on the Ghat of Doorjanpoora under the orders of the Kamaisdar of Hasilpore.

In consideration of the said representation the said village, which is not now under cultivation, is at first,* from Sumbut 1878, settled to be given to you on istawa (progressive rent) for five years, the amounts of each year being fixed as below :—

* Some say it means "from the next year," Sumbut 1878.

Sumbut 1878, corresponding with 1231.

	Rs.
The amount of former jumma	201
Increase	..
Total	201

Sumbut 1879, or 1232.

Amount of last year	201
Increase	60
Total	261

Sumbut 1880, corresponding with Sun 1233.

Amount of last year	261
Increase	90
Total	351

Sumbut 1881, or Sun 1234.

	Rs.
Amount of last year	351
Increase	135
Total .	486

Sumbut 1882, or Sun 1235.

Amount of last year	486
Increase	215
Total .	701

in all, for five years, Rs. 701 being fixed (including) increases. This letter is addressed, giving the izara of the said village to you; you will from year to year increase the cultivation of the village according to the terms of the istawa, or increase. You will deduct from the yearly jama of the village the sum of Rs. 150 on account of the pay of the men you maintain on the Deorjunpoora Ghat, and continue to pay the balance to the Circar; and you will obey the Mamlutdar and populate and cultivate the village.

Dated 5th Mohurrum (Mortub Shood).

No. XXVI.

1821.

SHRIMANT RAJESHRI RAM CHANDAR RAO PUAR SAHIB through RAJESHRI BAPUJI RAGHUNATHJI.	SHRIMANT RAJESHRI MAJOR-GENERAL MALCOLM SAHIBJI BAHADURJI.

AGREEMENT between SIRCAR RAJESHRI.... and PATEL NADIR SING and his son BHIMAN SING, Bhumia of JAMNIA, made in the presence of....

Hitherto you levied your bhet dues direct from the villages in the Dharampuri Pargana, and in lieu thereof rendered services in that pargana, as well as along the foot of Mandu. The matter has recently been settled at Camp Nalcha, and I have willingly agreed to the settlement. I will receive the fixed sum which will be paid to me from the Sirkar's Kutcherry, and I will not collect the dues direct from the villages. I will settle the matter with my brother and relations so that they shall not complain to the Sirkar.

Neither I nor the sepoys of my relations shall enter the pargana direct. I will receive the dues which have been fixed by the Hazur, and I have no claim to other dues except in the pargana between the Maun and Karum rivers and the low lands Mandu. I will receive the aggregate sum fixed on account of export dues of the pargana and have no claim to any other dues. Any claim to other dues which I may prefer will be void.

The following amounts have been settled to be paid through the kutchery :—

Year.	Sambat.	Fixed amount.	Progressive amount.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
San 1229	1878	5	...	5
„ 1230	1879	5	10	15
„ 1231	1880	15	10	25
„ 1232	1881	25	10	35
„ 1233	1882	35	10	45
„ 1234	1883	45	10	55
„ 1235	1884	55	10	65
		185	60	245

Total Rupees two hundred and forty-five, which I will receive according to the fixed annual instalments from San 1236 (Sambat 1885). I will receive Rs. 65 per annum and attend to render service to the Sirkar as directed without fail. Should I fail to do service, I will forfeit the aforesaid money. You will see that traders and travellers are protected from robbers, and that no thefts or robberies are committed in the pargana. If any theft or robbery takes place, you will be held answerable, and produce the culprits, failing which you will make good the loss. If you do not pay compensation, it will be deducted from the above amount. Any objection to this being made will not be listened to. The above amount will be paid by two instalments, *viz.*, half when the Jowar is harvested, and half when the wheat is collected.

Dated Jait Sudi, 11th Sambat 1878.

The above sum of Rs. 65 fixed in the presence of the Sahib, exclusive of the five villages belonging to zemindars, *viz.*, Limbola, Khusrobad, and Khall Khurd (Inami), Jhakrod and Pitlawad (*Dharmadao*), will be duly paid and this Agreement adhered to.

Dated 17th of Ramzan, San Isanni-Asharin Mayatain-wa-alif (1222 A. A.).

Mediated and confirmed by me.

JOHN MALCOLM,

Major-General.

No. XXVII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by POTAIL BHEEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, of Pergunnah JAMNIA, to the Circar,—1833.

Whereas my ancestor, Potail Nadir Sing, performed good services at Dhurrumpooree in Dhar, and the Circar being pleased with him conferred upon him in

istimrari tenure mouzah Dabir in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; and whereas the revenue on the above mouzah was fixed at Rs. 150 per annum in the presence of Captain Johnston: therefore I will pay every year the said amount of Rs. 150 into the Circar's treasury at Dhurrumpooree and take receipts for the same; the Circar shall have no other demand on me. I will not at all interfere with the *dharmadao* (religious endowments) and *inam* lands of those who have held them from of old. If any robber or thief with stolen property takes refuge in my ilaka and the tracks are followed into my ilaka, I will be held responsible. In time of need I will, like other Bhoomias, be in attendance on the Circar and render service. If I fail to pay the revenue, the Circar will have a right to adopt coercive measure for the realization of the same. I have of my own accord entered into this engagement.

Dated 9th Bysack Boodee 1890 Sumbut.

Witnessed.

W. JOHNSTON,
Assistant to Resident.

INDORE;
The 29th April 1833.

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE granted by TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR to BHEEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, Bhoomia, 1252 A.A., 1919 Sumbut, 1774 Sook,—1852.

Whereas you came over to Indore and requested that the village of Khairee which you held in farm, but which was taken from you after the expiration of the lease, and has been under the direct management of the Circar for the last three years, might be farmed out to you in istimrari tenure. After a due consideration of your request the Circar has determined to take an engagement from you and to let to you the above village from the aforesaid year in istimrari tenure; a lease of it is therefore granted to you at a rent of Rs. 901 of the local currency, *i.e.*, Rs. 800, which you used to pay before, and Rs. 101 now added to it. You will improve the village, and in no way oppress the people, but, on the contrary, you will keep them satisfied. You will pay every year into the treasury the rent of the village farmed out to you in perpetual tenure according to the instalments, and send reports of all civil, criminal and political cases. If you fail to abide by the terms of your engagement, the village in question shall be taken back and placed under the management of the Circar.

Dated 29th Jemmadee-ul-Awul, corresponding with 21st March 1852.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted to HAMIR SINGH, Bhumia of JAMNIA, by SIR HENRY DALY, OFFICIATING AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA in 1871.

Whereas, on enquiry, the Government of India have ascertained that the Bhumia of Jamnia is entitled by prescriptive right to the possession of the paras, villages and land described below, and that since the settlement of Malwa in 1818, he alone has been held responsible for the security of life and property in those paras and villages, without any interference on the part of any Native State, his right to the possession of these paras is confirmed, and this sanad is granted to the said Bhumia and his heirs on condition that his behaviour continues to be good. He will be subject to the control of the Governor-General's Agent only.

Detail of paras and villages.

1. Muwas Jamnia.
2. Kosia *otherwise* Kutoriapura.
3. Kotrapura.
4. Ambapura.
5. Pirghatapura.
6. Ardhi Bhardipura.
7. Imlipura.
8. Baglia *otherwise* Dhuripura.
9. Bhura Kua.
10. Hirapura.
11. Tipkiapura.
12. Bhimgarh *otherwise* Kuripura.
13. Gondiamal *otherwise* Samarghati *otherwise* Gulbiakimál.
14. Bhawar Kund *otherwise* Bhawarpura.
15. Bhairoghati.
16. Moripura.
17. Jhekria *otherwise* Jirapura.
18. Dudi Kora.
19. Banjari.
20. Pethara.
21. Gondipura *otherwise* Bhagipura.
22. Chawar Baori.
23. Gúgripura.
24. Prithipura *otherwise* Guljaripura.
25. Dhôrmáriápura.
26. Hatwárá *otherwise* Kagrapura.
27. Guljhiri.
28. Chúná Bhati.
29. Indar Baori.
30. Bhúri-ghati.
31. Chhota Jamnia.
32. Pardiamál.
33. Sûdliamálpûra *otherwise* Sudliapura.
34. Galawali Mowripura.
35. Júnápáni.
36. Bagri *otherwise* Aseria-*ki*-mál.
37. Karondi Kuli *otherwise* Karondia.
38. Kakora Nali *otherwise* Saglakhali.
39. Morikirai *otherwise* Khejrapura.
40. Sálámál *otherwise* Salipura.
41. Alipura.
42. Falkiaghatpura.
43. Bayaghatipura.
44. Dúrgapura.
45. Bhanwah.
46. Satmowri *otherwise* Chhota Manipura.
47. Chip Khodra.

H. D. DALY,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

INDORE;
The 18th November 1871.

No. XXX.

TRANSLATION of the KUBOOLYUT given by BHUGWUNT SING of KACHEE BARODA to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR SAHIB, dated DHAR,—1818.

I, Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda, hereby state that the amount of tankha on account of my old villages has been settled through Sir John Malcolm.

The villages are as follows :—

1	Kachee Baroda.		9	Brought forward.	
1	Mouza	Dhamnia.			
1	"	Golowda.	1	Mouza	Kunkraj.
1	"	Bamanda Boosrook.	1	"	Chya Kheerd.
1	"	Seetia.	1	"	Gopal Kheree.
1	"	Kishenpoora.	1	"	Wurgaree.
1	"	Mya Kheree.	1	"	Kullianpoora.
1	"	Bhoyia Kheree.	1	"	Kuttodia Boosrook.
1	"	Khyrwasa.	1	"	Bhyrwarsa.
9	villages.	Carried over 9.	16	Total villages sixteen.	

The tribute to be paid on the above 16 villages amounts to Rupees 9,080 and on account of khasgee Rupees 379, total Rupees 9,459.

I agree to pay the above Rupees nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine annually without demur, and in the event of my failing to do so, I will make over these villages until the amount of tankha is liquidated; I hold myself responsible for any matters of dispute there may arise between any of Cirkar's villages and myself or relatives. I will regularly pay the tankha and will not mix myself up in any matters of dispute with the other Rangars or Kotreewalas; I will receive my jeeratee land after the due presentation of the documents, and will furnish "fur funnasas" (trifling Government dues, such as wood, grass) as heretofore; I will allow no one who has incurred the displeasure of the State to live in my elaka, and I will surrender the villages that are held by me in izarah.

The instalments of the annual payments to be made are as follows :—

	Rs.
1st Kartick Soodee	1,181
10th Poos Soodee	3,551
15th Cheyt Soodee	2,365
15th Bysack Soodee	2,362
Total	9,459

For the payment of this tankha I will give soucar's security yearly.

Dated Poos Soodee 1st, Summut 1875.

BHUGWUNT SING.

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath, Dewan of the Rajah of Dhar, and Bhugwunt Sing, Rajah of Kachee Baroda, in the pergunnah of Budnawur, was concluded under my mediation at Amjherra on the 14th December 1818.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Agreed to by Dewan Bapoo Rughoonath.

No. XXXI.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BUPOOJEE RUGHOONATH to SAWUNT SING POTAIL and his son PUDDUM SING of TEETEEPORE, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, —1820.

Six villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree are hereby let in farm to you for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882 inclusive. You shall pay without fail the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement :—

Villages.

1	Mouza	Rama Dhama.
1	"	Baleepore.
1	"	Dhabula.
1	"	Hussunpoor.
1	"	Abdullapore *alias* Kalee Bowree.
1	"	Ahmudpore *alias* Chitree.
6		

Detail of rental.

	Rs.	Rs.
Progressive rent for two years, *i.e.*, 1227 or Sumbut 1876 and 1228 or Sumbut 1877		2
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878		101
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879—		
Rent for the last year	101	
Augmented	100	
		201
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880—		
Rent for the last year	201	
Augmented	100	
		301
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881—		
Rent for the last year	301	
Augmented	100	
		401
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882—		
Rent for the last year	401	
Augmented	100	
		501
TOTAL		1,507

You shall pay the aforesaid sum of Hali Rupees 1,507 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay every year Rupees five hundred and one from 1233 or Sumbut 1882, and also the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual immunities of the zemindars and allow the people without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim thereto. Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bhil of your Paras commits theft you will be held responsible for it; you shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall serve the Circar with fidelity according to its orders and protect the road of the four places, killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle of the people or any other property be stolen you will be held responsible for it.

List of your Bhil Paras.

1	Mouza	Neeldah, Turvee Dheera.
1	„	Dhowlee Baori, Turvee Dhunna.
1	„	Khori Mauri, Turvee Mugla.
1	„	Ramgarh Pem-chand Deola.
1	„	Bheemanpore, Turvee Gotia.
1	„	Bahadurah, Turvee Ooda.
6		

If any inhabitant of these six villages commit highway robbery, etc., you will be held responsible. You shall continue to pay to the Circar the revenue of these villages as heretofore; you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bhils of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Neemkhera, Oomurkooa, etc., from committing thefts, etc.; if otherwise, you will be held responsible. The Circar will take the revenue of your villages at Rs. 3 per plough in pergunnah Jehangirpore, and will send a Karkoon in order to inspect the villages. Dowlut Sing, son of Ubhoy Sing, has no claim on the Circar; if he asserts his claim you will be answerable. You shall pay the revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*:—

In the season of the Mucca crop	5 annas of the revenue.	
„ „ Jowar	6 „ „ „	
„ „ Wheat and gram	5 „ „ „	
Rupee .	1	

Dated Camp,———Boodee of Maugh 1227 or Sumbut 1876.

Endorsement in Marathi.

This LEASE is executed by SAWUNT SING POTAIL and his son PUDDUM SING of TEETEEPORE, ZILLAH MANDOO, by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages according to the foregoing statement; you shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees

501, being the full amount of the revenue of your farmed villages in Pergunna Dhurrumpooree, and also the fixed cesses on account of that pergunna. You shall serve the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar and Dhurrumpooree, and make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of highway robbery, theft, etc. If you fail to do so, your villages will be resumed by the Circar.

The revenue of the villages in your Elaka inhabited by the Bheels shall be realised as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1220 (A.A.), corresponding with Poos 1227 or Sumbut 1876, or 1741 Sukubda.

JOHN MALCOLM,

Major-General.

No. XXXII.

SANAD granted by RAM CHANDAR RAO PUAR, RAJA of DHAR, through his DEWAN BAPUJI RAGHUNATH PATEL SAWANT SING and his son PADAM SING of BARDIA, now residing in FATEHPURA, and approved by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM,—1821.

SHRIMANT RAJESHRI RAM CHANDAR PUAR SAHEBJI VIDMAN RAJESHRI BAPUJI RAGHUNATHJI.	SHRIMANT RAJESHRI MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM SAHEB BAHADURJI.

Qararnamah Sirkarji rubru Huzurji taha Patel Sawant Sing wa Kuar Padam Sing Bardia, hal Fatehpura.

TRANSLATION.

Formerly you used to collect from the villages attached to Killa Mandu in the Dharampuri Pargana, certain cesses, *viz.*, *Ghugri*, *Bhet*, *Rabta*, *Laganmandua* and the other usual duties, and to levy directly from the Pargana and from traders Sayer duties in money at the Chowki of Baganda and the Dol Chabutara on the high road. It has now been settled at Nalcha that a fixed amount will be paid to you through the Sirkar's kachery and you are no longer to levy duties from the people of the Pargana or from traders. Further, it is incumbent on you to come to an understanding with your relations, so that they may not complain to the Sirkar, and neither your own sepoys nor those of your relations are to go into the villages of the Pargana. You are to continue to receive the sum fixed by Government in lieu of cesses, and, with this exception, you have no other claim on the Pargana. If you make any claim, it will be considered void.

Detail of agreed payments.

Years.	Original fixed amount.	Annual incre-ments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1229 or 1878 Sambat	300	..	300
1230 ,, 1879 ,,	300	80	380
1231 ,, 1880 ,,	380	80	460
1232 ,, 1881 ,,	460	80	540
1233 ,, 1882 ,,	540	80	620
1234 ,, 1883 ,,	620	80	700
1235 ,, 1884 ,,	700	80	780
1236 ,, 1885 ,,	780	80	860
1237 ,, 1886 ,,	860	80	940
1238 ,, 1887 ,,	940	80	1,020
1239 ,, 1888 ,,	1,020	80	1,100
1240 ,, 1889 ,,	1,100	80	1,180
1241 ,, 1890 ,,	1,180	80	1,260
1242 ,, 1891 ,,	1,260	80	1,340
1243 ,, 1892 ,,	1,340	37	1,377
1244 ,, 1893 ,,	1,377	..	1,377
	13,157	1,077	14,234

The fixed amount of Rs. 1,377 is to be paid yearly. The aforesaid sum of Rs. 14,234 shall be paid according to the instalments fixed for each year. With this exception you have no other claims on the aforesaid Pargana situated between the Man and Karam rivers and the foot of Mandu. You shall attend to perform the service of the Sircar, as you may be ordered, without making any excuses. Should there be any failure in your service you shall forfeit the aforesaid amounts. You shall protect the ryots of the Pargana and traders, etc., passing along the road. You shall be responsible that no thefts or robberies take place. If any theft or robbery occur, you will be answerable for it. You shall produce the robbers, or, if you fail to do so, you shall make good the loss out of your own means. In default thereof, the loss shall be made good out of the fixed amount payable to you. Any claim made by you in the matter will not be recognised. The Sirkar on its part will adhere to this agreement. The district into which stolen property shall be traced shall pay compensation.

(*N.B.*—This evidently refers only to robberies taking place between the Durbar's and the Bhumia's districts.)

	Rs.
The amount fixed according to the Rubbar of the Sahib is	1,500

From this is to be deducted the following amount payable by the zemindars out of Inami villages and villages granted as charitable bequests :—

	Rs.	A.	
Limola	30	0	
Khusrobad	22	0	
Khali Khurd	26	0	
Patlawad	22	8	
Jhakhwood	22	8	
			123
			1,377

Total one hundred and twenty-three Rupees, leaving Rs. 1,377 to be paid according to the following instalments :—

1st.—Sialu kist when the jowari is harvested.

2nd.—Unalu kist when the wheat is harvested.

Dated 11th of Jeth Sudi, Sambat 1878 (corresponding to 1821).

(Endorsement.)

Concluded and dated 11th of Ramzan, San Isaune Ashrin Mayatain wa alif (1222 A.A.).

Mediated and confirmed by me.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

NALCHA ;
12th June 1821.

No. XXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPUJEE RUGHUNATH to FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his brother CHAEN SING, of Burkhera, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM,—1820.

Eleven villages in pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree and Jehangerpoor are hereby let in farm to you for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876, to the year

1233 or Sumbut 1882, inclusive. You shall pay without fail the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement :—

Villages.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree			4,271
1 Mouza Pagara Tuppa Dole.			
1 „ Surferabad Tuppa Dole.			
1 „ Sadikpore Tuppa Dole.			
1 „ Kankerda Tuppa Tarapore.			
1 „ Doongurgaon Tuppa Tarapore.			
1 „ Shualda Tuppa Khoojawa.			
1 „ Loharee Tuppa Tarapore.			
7, *i.e.*,			
One peshcush village, Mouza Pagara Tuppa Dole . . .			101
Six farmed villages			4,170
For two years, *i.e.*, 1227 and 1228 Sumbuts 1876-77—			
Mouza Sorhabad	80		
„ Sadikpore	70		
		150	
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878		261	
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879—			
Rent for the last year	261		
Augmented	254		
		515	
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880—			
Rent for the last year	515		
Augmented	276		
		791	
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881—			
Rent for the last year	791		
Augmented	237		
		1,028	
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882—			
Rent for the last year	1,028		
Augmented	397		
		1,425	
		4,170	
			4,271

Villages.

	Rs.	Rs.
In Pergunnah Naulcha . . . . *i.e.*, mokasse or rent-free villages, Mousah Panala. Do. Mugreepoora. (*sic* Magarpura).		201
Peshoushee village, Mousah Bagree, for the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876	201	
In Pergunnah Jehangerpore, Mouza Surferabad, from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876		61
		262
TOTAL .		4,533

You shall pay the revenue to the amount of Rupees 4,533 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay every year from 1233 or Sumbut 1882 Rupees 1,526 on account of Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 on account of the village in Pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 on account of the village in Pergunnah Jehangerpore, *i.e.*, the total amount of Rupees 1,788 besides the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual privileges of the zemindars, and allow the people without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so, your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim thereto.

Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your para commits theft, you will be held responsible for it. You shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall serve the Circar with fidelity according to its orders, and protect the roads of the four places, killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle or any other property be stolen, you will be held responsible for it.

List of the villages in your ilaka inhabited by the Bheels.

1	Mouza	Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma.
1	„	Meghapoora, Turvee Kaloo.
1	„	Morda, Turvee Soojan.
1	„	Barkhera, Turvee Hattoo.
1	„	Patharee, Turvee Jessoo Bhoota.
1	„	Koonda, Turvee Maeji.
1	„	Kiraya, Turvee Bhimra.
1	„	Soorparkothee, Turvee Kalia.
1	„	Kheriapore, Turvee Pemchand.
1	„	Golpoora, Turvee Soorta.
1	„	Amkho, Turvee Lakhma.
1	„	Mogragaon, Turvee Sundar.
1	„	Soorpoor Boozoorg, Turvee Beerbhan.
1	„	Koorura, Turvee Ramchand.
1	„	Amria, Turvee Goolbia.
15		

If any inhabitant of these fifteen villages commit highway robbery, etc., you will be held responsible. The Circar will take the revenue of these villages as heretofore. You shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Nimkhera, Oomarkoon, etc., from committing thefts, etc. You shall pay the revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*:—

In the season of the Mucca crop of the revenue	. . . .	5 annas.
" " Jowar " "	. . . .	6 "
" " Wheat and gram	. . . . . .	5 "
Total Rupee	.	1

Dated Camp, 1st Boodee of Maugh 1227 or Sumbut 1876.

This LEASE is executed to FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his brother CHAEN SING of Barkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zillah Mandoo, by RAMCHUND RAO PUAR, and approved by SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages as well as peshcushee, tankhabundee, and inamee villages according to the foregoing statement. You shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 1,788; *i.e.*, Rupees 1,526 on account of the villages in Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 on account of the village in Pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 on account of the village in Pergunnah Jehangerpore, and also the cesses which may be fixed on account of the Pergunnahs. You shall enjoy the produce of the inamee villages and serve the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar and Dhurrumpooree. You shall make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of robbery, theft, etc., and protect the roads. If you fail to do so, your villages, inamee, tankhabundee, etc., will be resumed by the Circar. The revenue of the villages inhabited by the Bheels in your ilaka shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1220, corresponding with Poos 1227 or 1876 Sumbut or 1741 Sukubda.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

The original Sunnud signed by Sir John Malcolm having become very old and much torn and defaced, the present copy was made by it at the Bhoomia's request and authenticated by me as a true copy.

H. A. EVANS,
Offg. Asstt. Resdt., Indore.

Dated Dhar, 22nd November 1841.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his brother KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Barkhera, in Pergunnah Naulcha attached to the fort of Mandoo, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH.

Whereas the Circar has issued an order to make arrangements in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhurrumpooree, Pergunnah Dhar, to prevent the predatory excursions of the Bheels: therefore I represented that, in consequence of my villages having been laid waste, I have no means of employing sebundees for the purpose of checking the Bheels; and request that the Circar may be pleased to advance me such amount of money as may enable me to entertain 50 sebundees for six months. I also promise that after six months, when my villages shall have been improved, I will serve the Circar and pay the sebundees out of the income of the said villages, and if I fail to put a stop to the raids of the Bheels and Bhamas, I will refund from Bagree the amount paid to them in the six months. The sebundees shall locate at the thannahs of Naulcha and Dhurrumpooree. I will without any objection act up to the orders of the Circar's Karkoon at the thannah. I will neither employ nor dismiss a sebundee without report to the karkoon. I will draw pay according to the rules of the mehal. I will serve wherever and whenever the Circar may direct me. I will adopt measures to prevent the Bheels and Bhamas committing plunder; I will reside at the thannahs of Naulcha and Dhurrumpooree and serve the Circar. If I fail to put a stop to the robberies and plunders of the Bheels and Bhamas and to protect the roads, the Circar shall resume all the inam and Peshcush villages which I hold. And as the Circar has got the village of Pagara in Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree improved through a banker, I will give security for the amount of money which the said banker may have disbursed on account of the above village, and redeem in the course of two months, from 1st Maugh Boodee, the document which has been given to the banker for the purpose of its being returned to the Circar.

Dated 1st Maugh Boodee 1876 Sumbut.

POTAIL FUTTEH SING,
Brother of Koonwur Chaen Sing of Barkhera.

Approved.

JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR in the presence of BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his brother KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Barkhera attached to Mandoo.

Whereas I have of my own accord taken in farm the villages situated in Pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree, Naulcha and Jehangerpore. I engage to pay without any objection every year for seven years, from 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to 1233 or

Sumbut 1882, the fixed amount of revenue of the above villages as detailed below :—

Schedule of villages in Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree.

Mouza	Pagara in Tuppa Dole	1
"	Surferabad in Tuppa Dole	1
"	Sadikpore in Tuppa Dole	1
"	Doongurgaon in Tuppa Tarapore	1
"	Shualda in Tuppa Khoojawa	1
"	Loharee in Tuppa Tarapore	1
"	Kankerda in Tuppa Tarapore	1
		7

Peshcushee Village.

			Rs
Mouza Pagara in Tuppa Dole			101
In 1227.			
	Rs.		
Original amount	75		
Enhanced amount	26		
	101		
Izarah villages, 6			4,170
viz.,			
		Rs.	
From 1227 or 1876 Sumbut to 1228 or 1877 Sumbut, for 2 years		150	
Mouza Surferabad in Tuppa Dole	80		
Mouza Sadikpore in Tuppa Dole	70		
	150		
In 1229 or 1878 Sumbut		261	
In 1230 or 1879 Sumbut		515	
Original amount	261		
Enhanced amount	254		
	515		
In 1231 or 1880 Sumbut		791	
Original amount	515		
Enhanced amount	276		
	791		
In 1232 or 1881 Sumbut		1,028	
Original amount	791		
Enhanced amount	237		
	1,028		
In 1233 or 1882 Sumbut		1,425	
Original amount	1,028		
Enhanced amount	397		
	1,425		
		Total	4,271
		Carried over	4,271

Peshoushee Village—contd.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward . . .			4,271
Villages in Pergunnah Naulcha, *viz.* :			201
Mokasse or rent-free villages, *viz.* :—			
Mouza Panala.			
„ Mugeepoora.			
Peshoushee Mouza Bagree		201	
In 1227 or 1876 Sumbut—			
Original amount	151		
Enhanced amount	50		
	201		
Enhanced rent on Mouza Sadârâbad in Pergunnah Jehangerpore from 1227 or 1876			61
GRAND TOTAL Rs. .			4,533

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 4,533 of the Indore or Oogein currency according to the instalments fixed for each year.

I will pay every year in perpetuity from 1233 or 1882 Sumbut the sum of Rupees 1,788, *viz.*, Rupees 1,526 for Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 for villages in Pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 for Pergunnah Jehangerpore; I will respect the rights of the old zemindars and cultivators and pay the usual bhets, etc. I will discharge the above amount without fail, and in default thereof the Circar shall resume the villages: I will offer no objection to it. I will not give refuge in the villages to robbers. If the Bheels of my ilaka commit any act of plunder, I will be held responsible for it. I will deliver up robbers, and if I fail to do so, I will make good the loss. I will execute the orders of the Circar with fidelity. I will protect the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar and Dhurumpooree, and be answerable for any robbery on the roads as well as for any cattle which may be stolen from the people.

The following are the Bheel villages attached to my *talooka*, *viz.* :—

Mouza Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma	1
„ Meghapoora, Turvee Kallo Saree	1
„ Morda, Turvee Soojan	1
„ Barkhera, Turvee Hatto	1
„ Patharee, Turvee Jessoo Bhoota	1
„ Koonda, Turvee Moos	1
„ Kittya, Turvee Bhamra	1
„ Sorepore Khera, Turvee Kallan	1
„ Buttehyore, Turvee Pemchand	1
„ Golpoora, Turvee Soorta	1
„ Amkho, Turvee Lakhma	1
„ Mogragaon, Turvee Bheesoodar	1
„ Sorepore, Turvee Beerbhan	1
„ Koorura, Turvee Ramchand	1
„ Pathree, Turvee Jessoobhaora	1
	15

If any robberies take place on the roads of the above 15 villages, I will be held responsible. For the said villages I will pay to the Circar such an amount of revenue as is usually collected therefrom. Besides this I will adopt measures to check the Bheels of Zillah Mohunpore, Zillah Nimkhera, Oomurpoora and other places, and I will be answerable for any robberies which may be committed there.

At the mucca crop five-sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

At the jowar crop six-sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

At the wheat and gram crop five-sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

I will pay revenue in three instalments.

Dated 1st Maugh Boodee 1876 Sumbut or 1227.

POTAIL FUTTEH SING,
Son of Chaen Sing of Barkhera.

Approved.

JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of RELINQUISHMENT executed by POTAIL FUTTEH SING and his brother CHAEN SING of BARKHERA, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas in the presence of the British officer at Mhow I took a lease for seven villages attached to Dhurrumpooree, but, being unable to cultivate them and to pay the fixed revenue thereof, I proceeded to Dhurrumpooree and humbly represented the above circumstances to the Circar, who, in consideration of my case, was pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to relinquish the following four villages, *viz.* :—

Mouza	Donger Gaon	1
„	Semla	1
„	Locharee	1
„	Sahapoora *alias* Kakarda	1
		4

Therefore I of my own accord relinquish the above four villages which I held in farm, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 10th Falgoon Boodee 1879 Sumbut.

FUTTEH SING.

Witnesses :

RAWAT RATAN SING of DORWA.

KOONWUR CHAEN SING JEE.

POTAIL SAWOOT SING JEE.

MADROOP SING.

No. XXXIV.

1821.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between FUTTEH SING and CHYNE SING, Bhoomiah of MOTA BARKHERA, and MOHON RAMJI KAMAISDAR on the part of the managers and zemindars of Sagore, dated 22nd day of Jamadil Sani, Sun 1227 Fuslee, or Sumbut year 1877, granting as ijara the villages of Bagdoon, Mundlowda and Mangrole in Pergunnah Sagore, Sirkar Mandoo, muzafat Suba of Malwa on the terms mentioned below :—

You shall pay from Fuslee year 1228 to 1231 the sum of Rupees)3,948-8) three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and annas eight only on account of revenue, including the pergunnah babtees (dues), damee katotree, etc. Bhet on account of amla, zemindars, and girassiahs, etc., are also to be paid by you separately. You are hereby appointed to hold the ijara with the consent of the potails and mukatee. You are to improve the villages, etc., and pay a fixed sum, according to the instalments noted below. Also you will keep the ryots contented. All losses in the cultivation will be borne by you. Any unforeseen calamity will be duly considered, and remission will be made according to the Ameen's recommendation.

Years.	Instalments.	Jumma.			Annual increase.			TOTAL.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Sun 1228	. . . .	528	8	0	..			538	8	0
„ 1229	. . . .	538	8	0	240	0	0	778	8	0
„ 1230	. . . .	778	8	0	350	0	0	1,128	8	0
„ 1231	. . . .	1,128	8	0	374	8	0	1,503	0	0
		2,984	0	0	964	8	0	3,948	8	0

The payments should be made as above. From and after Sun 1232 the above villages to be held in perpetuity, and service to be rendered faithfully.

Dated 22nd of Jamadil Sani Sun 1227 Sumbut 1877.

Endorsed in English.

This Agreement between the Bhoomiah Futteh Sing and Chyne Sing on the one part, and the managers and zemindars of the Pergunnah of Sagore on the other, has been mediated by me, and I have engaged it shall be faithfully observed by both parties.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SETTLEMENT made by the undersigned five men regarding a dispute between HATEH SINGH and CHEN SINGH, BARKHERA,—1834.

A dispute having arisen between Hateh Singh and Chen Singh of Barkhera, the latter petitioned to the Sarkar in order to be provided for, and the following men were appointed as Panch for settling the matter :—

1. Rao Dowlat Singh of Mandhatta.

1. Rao Partab Singh of Bagod.

1. Thakur Chatra Singh of Sailani.

1. Patel Bhim Singh of Jamnia.

Mohmad Husen, Rasaldar, to act as President.

We, the aforesaid Panch, have made the following settlement for the maintenance of Chen Singh.

Hateh Singh is to make over to Chen Singh—

1. The village of Kathoria, Pargana Dikthan.

Chen Singh to enjoy the surplus revenues of the village after paying Rupees 361-8-0 on account of tankha into the Dikthan Kacheri, as well as Dharmadao, Rosindar and Zamindar's rights, and bhet according to custom. He shall continue the Zirats to the Bhaibands according to practice.

1. The village of Shikarpura in Pargana Naulcha—Chen Singh is to enjoy the surplus revenues of the village, after paying tankha due to Sirkar, as well as Hakdars, Rozindars, Dharmadao, and Zamindar's dues and bhet according to custom.

Also Zirat lands to be continued to Bhaibands as usual.

1. Zirat lands 100 (one hundred) bighas at Mouzah Pagara in Dharampuri Pargana together with a well.

One hundred and three (103) bighas of land at Mouzah Bagri, Pargana Naulcha, and ten bighas of land and Duda Pitha's well.

1. Bhet in the following villages :—

		Rs.
Mouzah	Bagri	2
"	Bagdum	2
"	Pagara	2
"	Biloda	2
"	Mandlowda	2
"	Mangrol	2
"	Pansia	2
	TOTAL .	14

The Panch are of opinion that Hateh Singh should make over to Chen Singh the above-mentioned villages, Zirat and Bhet, etc., in perpetuity. Chen Singh is to render service to Hateh Singh.

Dated the 19th May 1834.

1. THAKUR CHATRA SINGH, Garh Sailani.

1. PATEL BHIMA SINGH, of Jamnia

1. RASALDAR MOHMAD HUSEN KHAN.

1. RAO DOWLAT SINGH JI, Mandhatta.

1. PARTAB SINGH JI, Bagod.

H. A. EVANS,
Officiating Assistant in Nimar.

No. XXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a ROOBOKAREE issued by CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, on the 7th January 1846.

Hutteh Sing, Bhoomia of Burkhera, represented to me that he holds five villages in Pergunnah Dekthan in istumraree tenure; and that the kamaisdar realized from him, as rent of those villages, a sum more than mentioned in the lease and engagement; and prayed that the kamaisdar might be directed to collect from him such an amount of rent as is laid down in the engagement. The said Bhoomia having been desired by me to produce the perpetual lease of the five villages held by him said that the lease had been lost for some years. With a view to make an enquiry into the matter the kamaisdar of Dekthan was ordered to produce the engagement executed by the said Bhoomia as well as the annual statements of rent collected from him.

Ballajee Punt Dewan, on the part of the aforesaid kamaisdar, submitted this day to the Court statements of rent realised from the said Bhoomia from 1244 to 1252 Fuslee. From these it appeared that from 1246 to 1252 Fuslee the said Bhoomia paid yearly, as rent for the above five villages, a sum of Rupees 1,403-8 inclusive of cesses such as "sarkaree babtee," "zemindaree bhet," "girass," "bhet farkhatee," bhet, &c. The statements also showed that in 1244 and 1245 the Bhoomia paid yearly a sum more than the above amount.

It is therefore ordered that the said Bhoomia pay into the treasury at Dekthan the same amount of money as he has hitherto done.

No. XXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a ROOBOKAREE issued by CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, on the 16th September 1847.

Gobind Rao Karkoon and Mugun Lall Kanoongoe presented to me a petition on the part of the kamaisdar of Sagore, stating that Bhoomia Hutteh Sing of Barkhera holds three villages situated in the aforesaid pergunnah and praying that, besides the sum of Rupees 1,503, which has been laid down in the lease and engagement as the amount of rent for the above three villages, the said Bhoomia might be directed to pay the cesses or bhets due to amlahs, zemindars, furnavees, girassiahs, etc., as mentioned in the decision. With the petition they submitted a memorandum of the cesses for Rupees 144, *viz.*, Rupees 72 on account of the bhet of the troops; Rupees 18 on account of the bhet of mehal kamaisdar; Rupees 48 on account of the bhet of zemindar; and Rupees 6 on account of the bhet of furnavees; and mentioned that out of the above amount of Rupees 144 a sum of Rupees 72 only was paid yearly during the last four years, and that the remainder was due. The said Gobind Rao Karkoon and Mugun Lall Kanoongoe were then asked to state why no petition was made before this, as the decision in question was passed four years ago, and to give proofs that they received the cesses according to the memorandum. They said in reply that they used to take cesses, "babtee," etc., from the aforesaid Bhoomia, and the local arbitrators having told them not to levy cesses, they wrote to their employer at Lashkar on the subject, but, not having received any answer from him, they were unable to act up to the decision. They also mention that they now, having received orders from the Lashkar to take cesses according to the decision, have waited upon me. In order to prove that they received the cesses yearly, according to the memorandum, for 16 years from the date of the lease to the date of the aforesaid decision, they submitted statements for that period. It appears that the bhet was paid every year. The said Bhoomia in answer asserted that, besides the rent laid down in the lease, he paid the sum of Rupees 72 on account of "bhets" due to amlahs, zemindars, and furnavees, from the date of the said decision to 1903 Sumbut. He further alleged that before the date of the above decision the kamaisdar used to take by force from him yearly Rupees 100 on account of "babtee kirkol," etc.; Rupees 197 on account of "doanni;" Rupees 54 on account of "amlah bhet," etc.; and Rupees 1,503 on account of rent, etc., after deduction of a trifling amount of "chuhoot" and "siropah." The Bhoomia also said that, with the exception of "zemindaree" and "furnavees bhets," all other cesses are paid.

The fact that the cesses, "amlah bhet," etc., were paid to the kamaisdar of Sagore has, in my opinion, been established by usage, and is borne out in documents. Hutteh Sing holds no paper in support of his assertion. He acknowledged to have paid the bhet. No proof was given to show that the statements submitted by the kamaisdar were false.

It is therefore ordered that the said Bhoomia be directed to pay yearly into the cutcherry at Sagore Rupees 72 on account of amlah bhet as well as the cesses or bhets due to zemindar, furnavees, girassia, &c., according to the established usage of the pergunnah, and that a copy of this be given to the plaintiff and defendant respectively.

Statement of amlah bhets or cesses.

	Rs.
Lushkur Bhet	54
Bhet due to Rao Sahib	6
Bhet due to kamaisdar on account of his conveyance	3
Bhet due to kamaisdar on the occasion of Dusserah	3
Dufter bhet due to the mehal karkoon	6
	72
Bhet due to zemindar, chowdheree and kanoongoe	48
Bhet due to furnavees	6
Girass bhet	12
	66

H. A. EVANS.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by SEWAI SING JEE of Talooka MULTHAN in Pergunnah Budnawur to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR,—1818.

The amount of revenue on my talooka has been settled through the mediation of Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

The following are the villages held by me from of old :—

Mouza Mooltan	1
„ Jwass	1
„ Silodia	1
„ Rithoria	1
„ Derkha	1
„ Chundwara Bozurg	1
„ Begundabaka	1
„ Talgura	1
„ Kheta Julud	1
„ Ralayat	1
„ Curunpoora	1
„ Jar Kheri	1
„ Nar Kheri	1
„ Zabree	1
„ Bordee	1

Mauza	Dolana	1
„	Karoda	1
„	Samloa	1
„	Caloia	1
„	Chungara	1
„	Chawun Bozurg	1
„	Leelee Kheree	1
„	Julud Sanjar	1
„	Saudla	1
„	Bhoour	1
„	Kheema Kheree	1
„	Roopa Kheri	1
„	Bheempoora	1
„	Borda	1
		29

The above 29 villages having been settled with me, the following amount of revenue is fixed to be paid, *viz.* :—

	Halee Rs.
Net tribute	18,163
„ „ Khaagee	781
	18,944
Deduct—On account of charges	900
Net amount payable	18,044

I will pay every year to the Cirkar the sum of Halee Rupees 18,044; in default of payment I will give up the villages to the Circar.

Should my relatives do any mischief in any of the Cirkar villages, I will be held responsible. I will act fairly in paying the tribute.

I will not join the Kotreewala Rangars. All the documents connected with the cultivated lands of the villages shall be shown to the Cirkar. I will execute the usual orders of the Cirkar with regard to "Far-farmaah" (demand for articles) as I have hitherto done. I will not give refuge in the villages to any enemy of the Cirkar. If there be any farmed villages in the talooka, I will relinquish them.

SEWAI SING.

Revenue to be paid in the following instalments, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On the 1st Kartik Sudi	2,257
On the 10th Pus Sudi	6,766
On the 15th Chait Sudi	4,511
On the 15th Bysakh Sudi	4,510
	18,044

I will give a security for the regular payment of the revenue according to the instalments.

Dated 1st Pus Badi 1875 Sumbut.

This engagement between Bapoo Raghunath, Dewan of the Rajah of Dhar, and Sewai Sing, Rajah of Mooltan, in the Pergunnah of Badnawar, was concluded through my mediation at Amjhera on the 14th December 1818.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

No. XXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ISTAMRAR PATTA granting in perpetuity the village of TIRLA in DHAR on the part of RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, Chief of DHAR, to SHEO SING BHUMIA of NIMKHERA in the HINDOLA PARGANA,—1820.

The above-mentioned village has been continued to the Bhumia and his predecessors by the Kamasdar and the Dhar Government in accordance with the royal grants enjoyed by them from ancient date on the following conditions :—

To protect the villages of the Dhar district from the borders of Sultanpur to the town of Dhar. None of the Bheels or robbers, etc., were to be permitted to rob the villagers and the inhabitants of Dhar of their cattle and property. No travellers or merchants were to be subjected to any injury or molestation.

The predecessors of the Bhumia held this village on the above conditions and paid annually to the Dhar State a tankha amounting to Hali Rupees 350 or three hundred and fifty only.

The Bhumia having failed to observe the conditions above specified during the present anarchy, the ryots, merchants and others suffered serious losses. The Dhar State in consequence confiscated the village of Tirla, and was put to great expenses on account of its management and repopulation and in erecting a fort and a wall.

As peace has now been restored to the country by the grace of God and the interference of the British Government, the Bhumia has been forced to fall back on the Dhar State. He requests that his ancestral village may be given back to him on the following conditions :—

That he will protect the road between Sultanpur and Dhar. That the inhabitants of the intervening villages as well as travellers will be protected by him from injury. That he will put down the robberies committed by Bheels and others. That he will be responsible for and make good all losses that may be caused by Bheel robbers to travellers, traders and ryots. That he will be always obedient to this Government, and will afford no shelter or refuge to robbers and malefactors. That he and his successors, generation after generation, will remain true to the above engagements. In default of which the Government is at liberty to confiscate the village.

In consideration of the services rendered to the State in former times by the Bhumia, it has been settled, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, that the village be restored to him on the above conditions in perpetuity, he paying to the Dhar State an annual sum of Rupees 500, Ujjain or Indore Currency, as tankha.

The terms of the settlements are as follows :—

	Rs.
The Bhumia is to pay into the Dhar Treasury the sum of—	
Original amount	350
Additional cess	150
Total .	500 Hali

By the following instalments from Sumbut 1877 ; he is to observe the above conditions and to get the village populated.

Instalments.

	Rs.
1. Aghan Sudi Punam	151
2. Magh „ „	174
3. Bysak „ „	175
Total .	500

You are hereby directed to pay the above instalments regularly, and to discharge your duties faithfully and honestly.

Dated 26th June 1820 A.D., 24th Saban 1235 A.H.

Settled through my mediation.

JOHN MALCOLM,

Major-General.

No. XL.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of RELINQUISHMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by POTAIL MOHUN SING and his son FUTTEH SING of RAJGURH,—1821.

Whereas in 1876 Sumbut, I took from the Circar at the Mhow Cantonment a lease of the following villages of pergunnas Dhurrumpooree and Naulcha in izara and peshcushee tenure, *viz.* :—

Mouza	Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„	Gooljaree in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„	Kuchwana in Tuppah Dole	1
„	Oomra in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„	Runada in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„	Surjeepore in Tuppah Dole	1
„	Bhawanu in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„	Ekelra in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„	Koota in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„	Annopoora in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„	Semralee in Tuppah Dole	1
„	Jyetapore in Tuppah Khoojava	1
		12

But being unable to improve the above twelve villages for which I took a lease, and the time for which the progressive rent was due having expired, I have not been able to discharge the revenue. Therefore I represented the aforesaid circumstances to the cantonment at Naulcha, and I, of my own accord, relinquish the undermentioned villages :—

Schedule of Villages.

In Tuppah Tarapore	Mouza	Gooljaree	1	
	„	Runada	1	
	„	Oomra	1	
				3
In Tuppah Khoojava	Mouza	Ekelra Khord	1	
	„	Jyetapore	1	
	„	Khoota	1	
	„	Annopoora	1	
				4
In Tuppah Tohbul	Mouza	Kuchwana	1	
	„	Surjeepore	1	
	„	Semralee	1	
				3
				10

Of my own free will I give up the above ten villages, and I have no concern whatever with them. I retain in my possession on service tenure two villages,

viz., mouza Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore and mouza Bhawanu in Tuppah Khoojava, for which the following amount is payable to the Circar as peshcush, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
Peshcush in return for inam on account of mouza Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore	151
Peshcush in return for inam on account of mouza Bhawanu in Tuppah Khoojava	151
	302

I will pay every year the above sum of Halee Rupees 302 of the Indore or Oogein currency; I will in time give cesses on account of the aforesaid villages; I will pay the usual zemindar's dami bhet, etc., without objection. Should I make any objection the villages may be resumed, and I will have no claim on them. I will not give asylum to robbers. If any Bheel of my para commits a robbery, I will be held responsible for it; I will produce the robber, and in failure thereof I will make good the loss. I will with fidelity serve the Circar and execute its orders. I will make arrangements for the protection of the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar and Dhurrumpooree. If a theft be committed in any of the above places, or if cattle be stolen from the people, I will be held responsible for it.

The following are the three Bheel villages in my ilaka :—

Mouza Jamunjeeree (Kaloo Turvee)	1
„ Bhedlia (Turvee Heera)	1
„ Hela Bawar (Mala Turvee)	1
	3

The Circar may send a karkoon for the purpose of inspecting the above three villages; I will without any objection pay revenue thereof to the Circar. I will adopt such measures as may prevent the Bheels of Mohunpore, Neemekhera, and Amarkooa from committing thefts; if they commit a theft I will be held responsible for it. If the villages of Jehangerpore be settled with me, the Circar may send a karkoon to inspect them, and I will pay Rupees 3 per every plough. I will pay the rent according to the following instalments, *viz.* :—

5 Annas of revenue to be paid on the full moon of Kooar, or in the season of muccea crop.

6 Annas of revenue to be paid on the full moon of Magsar, or in the season of jowar crop.

5 Annas of revenue on the full moon of Fagoon, or in the season of wheat and gram crop.

1 Rupee.

I will of my own accord pay the aforesaid sum of Rupees 302 in three instalments.

POTAIL MOHUN SING

and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajgurh.

Dated Naulcha Cantonment, 11th Jeth Soodee, 1878 Sumbut.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

No. XLI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed to RAMCHANDAR RAO PUAR through BAPUJI RAGHUNATH by PATEL MOHAN SING and his son FATEH SING, of MOUZA RAJGARH,—1821.

Whereas we used to levy from the people and traders of the Pargana of Dharrampuri and *taleti* (low lands) of Killa Mandu, etc., cesses, such as bhet, ghugri, cattle cess, and sayer dues, etc., on the general road including the village of Morghari; and whereas at Camp Nalcha the Sirkar has now determined to pay a fixed amount in lieu of the above cesses, we, of our own accord, agree to receive the fixed sum, which will be paid to us from the Sirkar's kachery. We will not take cesses from the people and other traders of the pargana, and we will satisfy the claims of our relations so that they will not complain to the Sirkar. Neither we nor the sepoys of our relations shall go into the pargana villages. We will continue to receive the amount fixed for us by the Sirkar; and we will have no claim to the export dues of the pargana. Any claim we may prefer on this account shall be considered null and void.

Detail of amount fixed to be paid year after year.

	Amount fixed.	Enhanced amount for populating the villages.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
San 1229 or Sumbut 1878 . . .	110	..	110
" 1230 " 1879 . . .	110	30	140
" 1231 " 1880 . . .	140	30	170
" 1232 " 1881 . . .	170	30	200
" 1233 " 1882 . . .	200	30	230
" 1234 " 1883 . . .	230	30	260
" 1235 " 1884 . . .	260	30	290
" 1236 " 1885 . . .	290	30	320
" 1237 " 1886 . . .	320	30	350
" 1238 " 1887 . . .	350	30	380
" 1239 " 1888 . . .	380	30	410
" 1240 " 1889 . . .	410	30	440
" 1241 " 1890 . . .	440	30	470
" 1242 " 1891 . . .	470	30	500
	3,880	390	4,270

We will take the above sum of Rupees four thousand two hundred and seventy according to the above statement and as fixed for each year. With this exception we shall have no demand on the villages of the pargana or between the rivers Maun and Karum, or in the *taleti* (low land) of Mandu. We shall always, without fail, attend on the Sirkar to perform service and execute its orders; in default, we will forfeit the aforesaid amounts. We will protect the roads as well as the traders and travellers passing through the pargana. We will adopt measures to prevent thefts being committed. In case of a theft or robbery taking place, we will be held responsible for it and produce the robbers, or in default we will make good the loss. Should we fail to do so the loss may be deducted from the aforesaid fixed payment, and will raise no objection thereto.

We have, of our own free will, executed this deed.

The district into which stolen property shall be traced shall pay compensation. We will take the amount according to the following instalments :—

	Rs.
Moiety to be paid at jowar harvest.	
Moiety to be paid at wheat harvest.	
The sum fixed in the presence of the Sahib to be paid is	550
Deduct on account of Zamindar village Lumbala	11
Deduct on account of Zamindar village Khararakad	10
Deduct on account of Zamindar village Khal khurd	15
On account of the Mandir (temple)—	
Jhakrut	9
Patlawad	13
	58
We will receive the balance due to us	500

Five hundred as fixed.

PATEL MOHAN SING,
and his son
FATEH SING of Rajgurh.

Dated 11th of Jeth Sudi Sambat 1878.

We agree to abide by above deed, but we will levy bhet and ghugri from the villages of my relations according to the established custom.

Mediated and confirmed by me.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

No. XLII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by POTAIL MOHUN SING of RAJGURH,—1823.

Whereas the Circar has granted and I have willingly accepted a lease of the poshoushi village of Bhowania Bozurg attached to the talook of Khoojava, therefore I engage to pay in perpetuity the sum of Rupees 101, being the amount of rent year after year from 1231. Besides this, I will respect the rights of hakdars, zamindars, and inamdars, and separately pay the usual cesses such as dami, bhet, etc., according to the practice (rates) of the pergunnah. If any robbery takes place in the villages of the pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, or on the roads thereof, or between the Maun and Karoom rivers and in the low lands of Mandoo, I will be held responsible for it, and will produce the robbers. In failure thereof I will make good the loss. I will serve the Circar with fidelity, and improve the village. After the village has been improved I will continue to give the usual cesses.

Dated 12th Jeth Badi 1880 Sumbut, San 1231, 26th of Ramjan.

POTAIL MOHUN SING,
and his son FUTTEH SING of
RAJGURH.

POTAIL SAWUNT SING
of MOUZA BURWAI.

MURLOE SUMBHOO SING,

KANGOE ROOPCHUND,
of KHOOJAVA.

MURLOE BABRAJEE,

KULLYAN RAE CHOWDHEREE,
Canoongoe of Naulcha.

CHINTAMUN CHOWDHEREE,
Canoongoe of Naulcha.

HAVILDAR CHITTERJEE,
a dependent of Bheeman Sing

No. XLIII.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA issued by HIS HIGHNESS TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR to RAKHMA HUZRI KAMASDAR of HASILPUR, DATED SUMA SABA ARBAIN, MAUYATANI-WA-ALIF,—1846.

Fateh Sing Bhumia of Rajgarh possesses Tankha and other dues in the Pargana from old times, but he has not received them owing to his not having given into the Sirkar an agreement promising to protect our pargana from theft, robbery and murder and other crimes. Now he has according to the Sirkar's orders given in the agreement through the Resident, and the document has been received with a kaifiat dated 5th September 1846. It has accordingly been settled that the Bhumia shall receive all arrears of his tankha and other dues as well as the tankha and other dues for every year in future. You are hereby directed that as the Bhumia has agreed to protect the pargana, you shall pay him the arrears of his tankha in cash and other dues in Sehode according to the old practice, and continue to do so for each year henceforth, taking his receipts for the same. You shall return this parwana to the Bhumia, keeping a copy for record. Dated 8th September 1846. Murattib Shud.

R. N. C. HAMILTON.

No. XLIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to CHAIN SING, BHOOMIA of RAJGURH,—1871.

Whereas on enquiry it has been established to the satisfaction of the Government of India that the Bhoomia of Rajgurh is entitled by ancient right to possess the paras, villages and a tract described below, and that since the settlement of Malwa in 1818, he alone has been held responsible for the security of life and property therein, free from the interference of any Native State; this Sunnud is granted to the said Bhoomia and his heirs, in recognition of these rights during good behaviour, subject only to the control of the Governor General's Agent for the time being.

Statement of the villages, paras and lands.

Dhal. Rajgurh.

H. D. DALY,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl. for Central India.

18th March 1871.

No. XLV.

TRANSLATION of the grant of TALOOKA of LARAWAT to VITTUL RAO PUAR by SIR JOHN MALCOLM, dated 19th December 1818, corresponding with 20th Suffur 1834 Hegira, and with 7th Aghoon Boodee 1875 Sumbut.

From Major-General Sir John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, to the high in rank Vittul Rao Puar.

Greeting! The Puar Rajah of Dhar and the Puar Rajahs of Dewas hold shares in the pergunnah of Soondoorsee, and on the part of these Chiefs I, having mediated in the matter, now assign the shares to you for your support. Wherefore do you take possession of the land revenue and customs duties of the shares of the said Puars and continue to enjoy the same. Hereafter there will be no interference with the arrangement.

No. XLVI.

LIFE GRANT of TALOOKA LARAWAT in pergunnah SOONDERSEE, in the province of MALWA, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, under the seals of the CHIEFS of DHAR and DEWAS, dated 4th December 1850.

Whereas by the demise of Madho Rao Puar, the third share in Soondersee, otherwise styled the talooka of Larawut, comprising the villages of Larawut, Kamkhera Bulrea, Gola, Oomrot, and Tanda, its revenues, custom duties, and rights, have lapsed to us, and the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to desire that the revenues of the said talooka, as above specified, be assigned to Ramchunder Rao Puar for the term of his natural life on payment by him annually, on the first day of January of each year, into the treasury at Indore of the yearly sum of Company's Rupees (1,000) one thousand, on our account, commencing from 1st January 1850: therefore, we the undersigned do assign for the term of his natural life, on the terms above specified, our third share of Larawut, as herein above described, to the above Ramchunder Rao.

THE SEAL OF THE CHIEF OF DHAR.

THE SEAL OF ROOKMANGAD PUAR, CHIEF OF DEWAS.

THE SEAL OF HYBUT RAO PUAR, CHIEF OF DEWAS.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident, Indore.

2. MALWA.

This group includes the Treaty States of Dewas (Senior and Junior Branches) and Jaora: the holding of Panth Piploda, which is held directly from the British Government: the Mediatised Salute States of Ratlam, Sitamau and Sailana: the Mediatised State of Piploda: and the following Mediatised Estates (Guaranteed land or Tanka holders) which are noticed in alphabetical order:—

Bhojakheri.	Sadakheri (Sheogarh).
Bilaud.	Sarwan.*
Porkhera (Jaora).	Shujaota.
Borkhera (Dewas).	Sidri.
Jawasia.	Sirsi.
Kayatha.	Tal.
Kherwasa.	Tonk.
Khojankhera.	Uperwara.
Pathari.	Uplai.

Bhojakheri, which is in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa Agency, is noticed in this group although it has no guaranteed holding in Central India at all—its only guaranteed holding being the village of Sidra in Jhalawar State (*see* Vol. III, Rajputana, Part IV, Haraoti and Tonk Agency—Jhalawar). Kayatha, though in the Central India Agency (*q.v.*, Part I of this volume), holds only from Dewas, and is therefore noticed in this group.

The Malwa Agency was in charge of the Commandant of the Central India Horse, with headquarters at Agar, until 1895, when it was placed under an officer of the Political Department, with headquarters at Neemuch.

So recently as 1861 the District of Malwa was subject to incessant inroads of Bhils from Banswara and Partabgarh: and in that year it was considered advisable to make an Engagement (No. I) with the frontier Thakurs, in whose districts the hill passes are situated, to combine to oppose the incursions of the Bhils.

Besides the Treaty State of Jaora and the direct holding of Panth Piploda, there were originally in the Malwa Agency the Mediatised

* For account *see* Vol. V, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.

States of Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana and Piploda, and the following 26 Mediatised Estates:—

Ajraoda.	Kherwasa.
Bardia or Barra.	Khojankhera.
Bhatkheri.	Lalgarh.
Bhojakheri.	Narwar.
Bichhraud I.	Naugaon.
Bichhraud II.	Piplia.
Biland.	Sadakheri.
Borkhera (Jaora)	Sarwan.
Dabri.	Shujaota.
Datana.	Sidri.
Dhulatia.	Sirsi.
Jawasia.	Tal.
Kalukhera.	Uperwara.

In 1907 the two Dewas States, with their feudatory Estates of Pathari and Borkhera (Dewas), which had formerly been under the immediate supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General, were placed in charge of the Malwa Agency: and in 1908 the Sarangpur pargana of the two Dewas States, which had been in the charge of the Political Agent, Bhopal, was transferred to the Malwa Agency. About the same time the Estates of Bagli, Karaudia, Tonk and Uni came under this Agency.

In 1908 the following Estates, being feudatories of the Gwalior State, were transferred to the Gwalior Residency (*see* Vol. V., Gwalior Mediatised Estates):—

Ajraoda.	Kalukhera.
Bardia.	Karaudia.
Bichhraud I.	Lalgarh.
Bichhraud II.	Narwar.
Dabri.	Naugaon.
Datana.	Piplia.
Dhulatia.	Tonk.

In 1909 the Estate of Bhatkheri lapsed to the Indore Darbar.

In 1910 it was brought to notice that the grant of a quarter share in the village of Uplai, made by the Jaora Darbar to the Thakur of Uplai in 1840, had been mediated by Major Borthwick: and in 1912 the Government of India decided that the Thakur should be treated as guaranteed in this holding.

In 1921, on the separation of the Gwalior Residency from the Central India Agency, the Estate of Bagli was transferred to the Gwalior Residency.

In 1922 the Government of India cancelled the guarantee for the holdings of the Thakur of Uni except in regard to the payment of a fixed rent of Rs. 501 per annum.

The Estate of Larawat (in the Bhopal Agency) lapsed to the Dhar and Dewas Darbars in 1879 (*see* Southern States of Central India, Lapsed Estates).

In 1921 the Estates of Jawasia and Sarwan came under the settlement, made with Gwalior in that year, in regard to their guaranteed holdings from the Gwalior Darbar. In the same year, on the separation of the Gwalior Residency from the Central India Agency, it was decided that the Estates named below who, besides their holdings from Gwalior, either hold land or receive tankas from the States shown against their names, should deal with the Gwalior Residency in respect of their Gwalior holdings, and for the others with the Agency entered against their names:—

Names.	Land or Tanka held from	Agency.
Bagdia	Indore, Dewas	Central India.*
Bichhraud I	Indore, Dewas	Central India.*
Daria Kheri	Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal.
Dhabla Dhir	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas . .	Bhopal.
Dhabla Ghosi	Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal.
Jawasia	Indore, Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Jhalera	Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Kharsia	Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Lalgarh	Indore, Dewas	Central India.
Narwar	Indore, Dewas	Central India.*
Ramgarh	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas . .	Bhopal.
Sarwan	Mandawal (Panth Piploda) .	Southern States of Central India and Malwa
Tonk	Indore, Dewas	Central India.*

In May 1925 the Malwa Agency and the Southern States of Central India Agency were amalgamated and placed under one Political Agent, with headquarters at Manpur. His official title is the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa.

* In respect of their Indore holdings; with Southern States of Central India and Malwa, in respect of their Dewas holdings.

1. DEWAS.

[SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES.]

Dewas, as at present constituted, consists of two Branches, known as the Senior and Junior.

The Chiefs of both Branches are Mahratta Puars, connected with the Dhar house, and are, generally speaking, equal in rank, power, and authority. The first Chiefs were two brothers, Tukoji and Jiwaji, cousins of Udaji Rao the first Chief of the Dhar house, who came with the first Peshwa, Baji Rao, into Malwa. On the division of that province they obtained possession of Dewas, Sarangpur, and several other districts, yielding a nominal revenue of Rs. 2,42,900, but subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 26,000 to several Girasia Chiefs. To their revenue was added an assignment of the tribute of certain districts to the amount of Rs. 78,922, and at a later date the province of Hamirpur in Bundelkhand, yielding Rs. 75,000 a year, as well as the district of Kandoba in the Doab. The territory acquired in common was partitioned between the two brothers at a subsequent date.

For thirty years before the British occupation of Malwa, the Chiefs of Dewas had been plundered and oppressed by Scindia, Holkar and the Pindari Chiefs, and were deprived of most of the tributary payments as well as of Hámirpur, Kandoba, and other districts; but in 1818 the two Chiefs then in possession, Tukoji, the grandson of the Chief of the same name, and Anand Rao, his cousin, adopted son of the grandson of Jiwaji, were by Treaty (No. II) taken under British protection.

By article 7 of this treaty the two Chiefs agreed to "act by an union of authority and to administer their affairs through one public minister"; but by degrees this union was relaxed, until in 1841 a definite separation of administrative control was effected by each Chief appointing his own Minister. The two Branches are now virtually separate States with distinct lands, revenue and administration. The last matter determined in this connection was the apportionment between the two States of jurisdiction in the city of Dewas and in the town of Sarangpur. The latter arrangement was completed in 1889.

In 1828 the Chiefs of Dewas made over to the administrative charge of the British Government (No. III) the pargana of Bagod, an outlying district in Nimar which they could not efficiently control. The pargana was placed, for administrative purposes, within the limits of the Bhopawar Political Agency, under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. The annual surplus revenue of the pargana, after payment of all charges of administration, was paid to the Chiefs of Dewas.

By the Treaty of 1818 the Dewas State was required to provide a contingent of 50 horse and 50 foot, to be doubled when the revenues improved. In 1827 the contingent was raised to 75 horse and 200 foot which, with Holkar's contingent of 400 horse, formed the Eastern Malwa Contingent. On the amalgamation of the Eastern and Western Malwa Contingents, the obligation to supply a quota of troops was commuted to an annual contribution of Rs. 33,600 Hali coin, since converted into Rs. 28,474-9-2 British currency. This sum is now the only military contribution paid by the Dewas State, and is equally divided between the two Chiefs.

Both the Chiefs of Dewas rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857. In 1862 they received Sanads of Adoption (No. IV).

In 1864 the Chiefs of Dewas agreed (Nos. V and VI) to make over, free of cost, to the British Government lands that might be required for railway purposes; to allow compensation for private property taken up; to cede full jurisdiction short of sovereign rights; and to abolish all transit and other duties on goods passing by rail through their territory.

In 1879 the Estate of Larawat lapsed to the Dhar and Dewas Darbars in proportion to the tribute formerly paid by the Estate, namely two-thirds to Dhar and one-third to Dewas (*see* Southern States of Central India, lapsed Estates).

In 1881 both Chiefs agreed (No. VII) to remit all transit duties on salt passing through their territories; and, to compensate them for the loss thereby incurred, Government engaged to deliver at Indore to each Chief one hundred maunds of salt free of cost. When the payment in cash to Holkar was substituted in 1883 for the payment in kind, it was considered advisable to put all the Chiefs in Central India on the same footing, and accordingly a Supplementary Article (No. VIII) was added to the original agreement, by which it was stipulated that the Government should pay to each of the Dewas Chiefs a sum of Rs. 412-8-0 annually in lieu of the original compensation in kind.

In 1885 the Chiefs of both Branches abolished all transit duties within their territories, with the exception of the duty on opium.

In 1890 both States ceded, free of cost, all land required for the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.

In 1895 the States adopted British currency, in supersession of the Hali coins current till that year.

In 1901 the pargana of Bagod (*see* No. III) was restored to the Chiefs of Dewas and divided equally between the Branches, irrespective of treaty villages. The substance of the agreement entered into by the States is contained in a Memorandum (No. IX).

In 1906 both Chiefs gave, free of charge, all land in the Alote (Senior Branch) and Gangucha (Junior Branch) parganas, required for the

Nagda-Muttra Railway, and agreed to cede plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction over such lands (Nos. X and XI).

In 1910 the two States entered into an agreement, mediated by the Political Agent abolishing the duty on cotton exported to the ginning factories in either State.

2. DEWAS.

[Senior Branch.]

Tukoji Puar, one of the Chiefs who was taken under British protection in 1818, was succeeded in 1828 by his son Rukmangad Rao, commonly known as Khasse Sahib.

He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his adopted son Krishnaji Rao.

In 1867 the Ruler of Dewas (Senior Branch) was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

From the time Krishnaji Rao took charge of his State, his affairs began to fall into disorder and his debts increased annually; he attempted to remedy matters by making over the management of affairs to his adoptive mother, but her administration was not successful. The debts rose to ten lakhs of rupees: and in 1875 it became necessary to place the State under an Indian Superintendent and to assign a suitable allowance to the Chief. In March 1881 the greater portion of the debts of the State having been paid off, and Krishnaji Rao having given proofs of improvement, he was permitted to associate himself in the administration with the Superintendent, whose designation was altered to that of Diwan.

In 1886 it was found necessary to revert to the form of administration sanctioned by the Government of India in 1881: and an Indian Superintendent was appointed to control the administration subject to the immediate supervision of the First Assistant (now Secretary) to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore. In 1898 Krishnaji Rao was again invested with powers of administration, subject to certain restrictions.

Krishnaji Rao died in October 1899, leaving no heir, natural or adopted. Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, elder son of Raja Krishnaji Rao's elder brother by blood, was recognised as his successor by the Government of India, and was subsequently adopted by Krishnaji Rao's widow. Kesho Rao, who was born on the 1st January 1888, was installed on the 4th April 1900 with the title of Tukoji Rao III. During his minority the State was administered by a Superintendent under the direct supervision of the First Assistant (now Secretary) to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Several questions in dispute between the Darbar and the Thakur of Pathari were decided during the minority. The villages held by the Thakur from the Senior Branch are not guaranteed: and the Agent to the Governor-General ruled that jurisdiction therein vested with the Darbar, to which the Thakur was bound to report crimes occurring within their limits; that the Darbar had a right to levy sayar dues, including opium cess, on the holding; and that the Thakur was liable to pay nazarana according to the rules obtaining in the State in respect of all similar holdings. The Estate of Jawasia stands on the same footing.

Raja Tukoji Rao was invested with ruling powers on the 24th February 1908, subject to certain restrictions which were withdrawn in May of the same year. Only the general obligation was imposed, to consult the Political Agent in important matters and before making any important change in measures which had been introduced during the minority.

In 1914 the village of Umrod, in the Sundarsi Pargana of the Dhar State, was transferred with full rights to Dewas (Senior Branch) in exchange for their assignments on the Nimanpur Pargana.

In 1918 the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred (No. XII) on the Ruler of Dewas (Senior Branch).

In 1922 Maharaja Tukoji Rao granted a Permanent Constitution, which included the creation of a State Council and a Legislative Assembly. In this connection the Government of India desired to leave it on record that nothing in the scheme should be regarded as affecting the relations between the Government of India and the Darbar as established by Treaty, sufferance or usage.

The area of the State is 449 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 77,005; and the revenue Rs. 9,99,900.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 46 Cavalry, 105 Infantry and 22 Artillery men, with 2 serviceable and 11 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. DEWAS.

[Junior Branch.]

Anand Rao Puar died in 1840 and was succeeded by his adopted son Haibat Rao who, in 1858, adopted a son on the understanding that, if a legitimate son of his body should be born, the son by adoption should relinquish all claims to the State. A legitimate son, Narayan Rao, was

born in 1860 and succeeded Haibat Rao on his death in 1864. During his minority the State was managed by a kamdar, subject to the direct control and supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General.

In 1867 the Ruler of Dewas (Junior Branch) was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Narayan Rao was entrusted with administrative authority in 1879. He died on the 19th January 1892, childless, and leaving no blood relations. In accordance with his wishes he was succeeded by his adoptive brother's elder son, the present Maharaja Malhar Rao, born on the 10th August 1877. During his minority the administration was under the direct supervision of the First Assistant (now Secretary) to the Agent to the Governor-General. He was invested with ruling powers in 1897; but in 1908 it was considered necessary, in the interests of the State, temporarily to impose some restrictions on his powers. These restrictions were removed in 1912.

The Darbar's right to levy sayar dues, including the opium cess, on the four villages held by the Thakur of Pathari from the Junior Branch, was confirmed in 1905.

In 1914, the villages of Tanda and Gowla, in the Sundarsi Pargana of the Dhar State, were transferred to Dewas (Junior Branch) in exchange for their assignments on the Nimanpur Pargana.

In 1916-17 the State entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the production of crude opium, in circumstances already related in connection with the similar agreement of the Indore State. The agreement was renewed with modifications in 1923 and 1925 (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XV).

In 1918 the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred (No. XIII) on the Ruler of Dewas (Junior Branch).

In 1922, on the cancellation by the Government of India of the guarantee for the holdings of the Thakur of Uni, the Estate was made over to Dewas (Junior Branch), on the understanding that the cancellation of the British guarantee meant rather its restriction to the maintenance of the Istimrar on a quit-rent of Rs. 501.

The area of the State is 419 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 66,998; and the revenue Rs. 6,18,550.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 51 Cavalry, 116 Infantry, 73 Armed Police and 22 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 2 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. JAORA.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th article of the Treaty of Mandasor (Mandsaur) (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. II), on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse, the quota to be increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of his districts. Amir Khan himself claimed these lands, alleging that the grants had been made to him although Ghafur Khan's name had been used, and that he was entitled to them by virtue of his engagements with the British Government. Enquiry, however, showed that Ghafur Khan held them on his own account as a member of Holkar's government, and that his real dependence on Amir Khan, which was the origin of his influence with Holkar, had ceased before the war of 1817. Amir Khan's claim was therefore rejected.

Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government; but, as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a nazarana of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar. The elder widow of Ghafur Khan was appointed guardian, with her son-in-law Jahangir Khan as her agent; and they were required to keep open accounts of the State revenues for the inspection of the Resident at Indore. Two years afterwards, in consequence of gross mismanagement and neglect of the Resident's advice, the Begum was removed from the guardianship. It was also decided that, in the event of Ghaus Muhammad's death, the male relatives of Ghafur Khan should succeed in preference to his descendants in the female line.

In 1823 the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed (No. XIV) at 500 horse, 500 foot and 4 guns. In 1842 this arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810, when the Western Malwa Contingent, consisting of the troops furnished by Jaora, was amalgamated with the Eastern Malwa Contingent furnished by Holkar and Dewas. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810-4-0 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

In 1862 the Ruler of Jaora received an Adoption Sanad (*see* Part II, Bhopal Agency, No. VII).

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in 1865, and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Ismail Khan, then eleven years of age. It had been intended that, during his minority, Ghaus Muhammad Khan's mother should be the nominal head of a council of regency; but her death occurred within a few days of that of her son, and it was decided that the administration of the State should be carried on as in the lifetime of Ghaus Muhammad Khan, subject to the control and authority of the Political Agent in Western Malwa. Muhammad Ismail Khan was accordingly installed by the British Government in the name of Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a nazarana of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In return Holkar offered a khilat of Rs. 5,000; but this, with the permission of the Government of India, was declined by the Nawab as being out of proportion to the nazarana.

Attempts were made by the Nawab of Tonk, on behalf of his step-sister, the eldest widow of Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan, to interfere with the arrangements for the succession to, and the management of, the Jaora State. For these proceedings he incurred the severe displeasure of Government; and he was forbidden to send any one to Jaora or in any way to interfere with the affairs of the State.

Protests also were made by Holkar against the grant by the British Government of a sanad of succession, and against the recognition and installation of the young Nawab without his (Holkar's) knowledge or consent. His claim to be consulted on the succession was untenable under article 12 of the Treaty of Mandasor, by which the British Government distinctly guaranteed Jaora to Nawab Ghafur Khan and his heirs on certain conditions: and it would have been inconsistent with the provisions of that article if Holkar had been allowed to intervene in the matter. The claim was also opposed to precedent, as no such reference had been made on the succession of Ghaus Muhammad Khan in 1825. Holkar's claims were therefore distinctly negatived: and his objections as regards the sanad of succession were viewed by Government with special dissatisfaction.

In 1867 the Ruler of Jaora was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns.

In 1874 Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hasrat Nur Khan, his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister.

In 1881 an Agreement (No. XV) was made between the British Government and the Nawab for the abolition of all transit duties on salt passing through the Jaora State. By this agreement the British Government undertook to pay to Jaora a sum of Rs. 2,500 annually as compensation for the loss thereby caused to the State revenue.

In the same year Muhammad Ismail Khan dispensed with the services of Hazrat Nur Khan and wished to assume the sole management of the State himself; but, on the advice of the British authorities, a council of four was appointed to assist him in conducting the public business. The Nawab, however, objected to their attempt to control his expenditure, and the councillors gradually withdrew from their position of advisers; with the result that in 1885 the State finances showed a debt of over sixteen lakhs of rupees. A new Minister was appointed: and a loan of three lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was made to the State by the British Government.

In 1887 the Nawab abolished all transit duties throughout his State, except on opium.

Muhammad Ismail Khan died on the 5th March 1895 and was succeeded by his son the present Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan born in 1883. During his minority the State was administered by his uncle as Kamdar, subject to the general control of the Political Agent.

At the time of the installation of the young Chief, the Indore Darbar raised the question of their right to depute an Agent and present a khilat; but the Government of India rejected the claim, and decided that the Nawab should be installed in the name of the Maharaja Holkar by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and that the khilat should be presented on behalf of the Government of India. The representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the ceremony as a spectator only. The customary nazarana of Indore Hali Rs. 2,00,000 was paid by Jaora to Indore on the occasion.

Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan was invested with full administrative powers in April 1906.

In 1909 the claims of Ratlam, Jaora and Piploda to the village of Amargarh, in the Sarwan Estate, were rejected by the Agent to the Governor-General: and it was held that the lands belonged to Sarwan, under the suzerainty of Ratlam.

The permanent rate of exchange between the British and Salim Shahi currencies, for guaranteed payments due by the feudatories of the Jaora State to the Darbar as well as for the Darbar's payment to the Thakur of Tal, was fixed by the Government of India, with effect from January 1916, at British Rs. 100 equal to Salim Shahi Rs. 125. These orders did not apply to the payment due from Piploda State to the Jaora Darbar.

In September 1916 the Government of India abrogated the guarantee as *mustajirs* of the Malhargarh Thakurs (*q. v., infra*).

In 1916-17 Jaora, which contains the best poppy-growing lands in Malwa, entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the production of crude opium, in circumstances already related in connection with the similar agreement of the Indore State. The agreement was

renewed, with modifications, in 1923 and 1925 (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XV).

In 1922, on a representation made by the Indore Darbar for the attendance of the Nawab of Jaora at all State functions during the Viceregal Visit to Indore in 1918, and as regards the general status of Jaora *vis-à-vis* Indore, the Government of India re-affirmed the previous decisions that Jaora, though nominally a fief of Holkar, is really independent of him. As regards attendance at a Darbar at Indore, the Government of India called attention to the admitted fact that the Nawab had not attended any Darbar at Indore since 1874; and ruled that, whatever the practice may have been in times long gone by, such attendance could no longer be regarded as customary.

The Agent to the Governor-General has held that jurisdiction in the guaranteed holdings of the State vests with the Darbar; and that, though the Darbar are not entitled, as of right, to manage the Estates during a minority or owing to maladministration of the Estate holders, as a matter of political and practical expediency they have been permitted since 1922 to manage the Estates on condition that they consult the Political Agent on matters affecting the guarantee of the Estates.

In 1923 the Nawab's claim to feudatory rights over Piploda was held to be untenable by the Government of India, who re-affirmed their decision of 1905 that the Thakur of Piploda enjoyed the full status of a mediatised Chief.

In 1926 the Government of India held that the Thakurs of Borkhera (Jaora), Kherwasa, Sadakheri and Sirsi had established a prescriptive right to excise revenue in their holdings, or to compensation in lieu.

The area of Jaora is 601 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 85,788; and the revenue about Rs. 11,67,000.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 51 Cavalry, 125 Infantry, 235 Armed Police and 16 Artillery men, with 15 serviceable and 2 unserviceable guns.

The Malhargarh Thakurs.

In 1821 Agreements (No. XVI) were mediated between the Nawab and the Thakurs of Malhargarh for 7 villages; between the Nawab and Thakur Onkar Singh of Sanauda for 9 villages; between the Nawab and the Zamindar of Tal for 13½ villages; and between the Nawab and Thakur Chhatar Singh for 2 villages. About the same period similar agreements were mediated between the Jaora Darbar and other Thakurs by British officers. Accounts of the Thakurs in question and of the nature of their holdings and agreements will be found later,

The Thakurs of Malhargarh claimed the position of tributary jagirdars, but they were merely guaranteed lessees of the villages in their hands, the continuance of their holdings being dependent on their observance of the terms of their lease. Moreover, it was agreed that the rent was, according to established general custom, liable to increase from time to time, with reference to the value of the lands. The Government of India finally decided that this was their position.

The Thakurs being recalcitrant and having refused to accept a liberal settlement for 30 years offered to them by the Nawab, it was found necessary in 1885 to allow the Darbar to attach the villages of the Thakurs of Harsor and Manderi until they should submit to his terms. These and the other Thakurs in the same position refused submission and abandoned their villages; but, finding resistance to the orders of Government unavailing, they with one or two exceptions returned in 1886, and in 1890 all accepted the above settlement. This acquiescence, however, did not last long. The Thakurs continued to maintain an attitude of defiance to the orders passed, and remained obdurate in their claim to be treated as guaranteed *istimrardars*; until, in June 1916, on a memorial submitted by them conjointly with certain other unguaranteed Thakurs, the Government of India definitely decided that, unless the Thakurs signified in writing, within a specified period of time, their submission to the orders of Government which had already been passed, the guarantee would be withdrawn.

The Thakurs were notified of the decision and, on their failure to submit, the guarantee was finally and irrevocably cancelled in September 1916. The Darbar undertook, however, to make liberal arrangements for the Thakurs.

5. PANTH PIPLODA.

Panth Piploda, which now comprises 10½ villages possessed by five different Thakurs, is held directly from the British Government without the intervention of any Indian State. In November 1928 the tract of Panth Piploda was declared to be a Chief Commissionership and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was appointed the Chief Commissioner and Local Government for the purpose of all enactments in force therein.

An assignment of the revenue of ten villages of Piploda and Mandawal, amounting to Rs. 11,761,* was originally made by the Peshwa Madho Rao I to the family of Gopal Sambaji, a Mahratta Pandit, and was renewed in the names of his nephews, Dhondu Gopal and Janardan Gopal, by the Peshwa Madho Rao II. By article 14 of the Treaty of 1817 (*see* No. XV, Volume VII, The Peshwa), the Peshwa ceded to the British Government all his territories and rights in Malwa. By this

* Since 1870 payments have been made of Rs. 11,142-8-0 Hali and Rs. 622-11-0 Salim Shahi.

cession therefore the ten villages of Panth Piploda become British territory; but Government continued the state of things which had existed under Mahratta rule: and in 1821 Naru Dhondu and Wasudeo Janardan, sons of Dhondu Gopal and Janardan Gopal, received from Sir John Malcolm a Sanad (No. XVII), which was confirmed by the Supreme Government, whereby their right to receive tribute on ten villages in the district of Mandawal and the subah of Mandasor was recognized.

Naru Dhondu was succeeded in 1850 by his son Gopal Rao, who died in February 1906 and was succeeded by his son Dhondu Gopal *alias* Nana Sahib, born in 1863. Wasudeo Janardan died in 1868 and was succeeded by his son Janardan Wasudeo, who was of weak intellect and the management of his affairs was entrusted to a kamdar, subject to the control of the Political Agent. Janardan Wasudeo died in 1886 and was succeeded by his son Narayan Rao, born in 1870. He was entrusted with the management of his affairs in 1892. Govind has succeeded Narayan Rao on the latter's death in March 1929.

The grantees have no proprietary rights over the villages from which their assignment is drawn. To prevent disputes between the grantees and the proprietors, the cash assignment is paid through the Political Agent, who directly holds the jurisdiction over these villages. The proprietors were held responsible for the peace of the villages up to 1908 when, owing to maladministration, a Manager was appointed to discharge judicial functions and look after the revenue and general administration under the direction of the Political Agent. The cost of the administration is met from the revenues of the Estate, and the surplus is distributed among the Thakur proprietors.

The villages in the holding are at present held by the several Thakur proprietors as shown below:—

Panth Piploda Chapakhera Kachalia ½ Karondi	Rawat Mangal Singh of Piploda.
Kharua Kotri Kesarpura (newly populated) ½ Sabdi	Thakur Ratan Singh of Mandawal (Jaora).
Gurbheli ½ Karondi	Thakur Gunwant Singh of Gudarkhera.
Chapaner	Thakur Bheron Singh of Chapaner.
Sakatkheri	Thakur Mahendra Singh of Sarwan.*

* *See* Vol. V, Gwalior, Mediatised Estates.

The area of Panth Piploda is 25·29 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,406; and the revenue about Rs. 57,700, out of which the revenue assignment is paid to the grantees.

Nazarana was taken on succession from the grantees of the cash assignment up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

(II) MEDIATISED STATES AND ESTATES.

1. Ratlam.*

The ruling family of Ratlam is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family. The Raja of Ratlam was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa, and in consequence received voluntary allegiance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. The famous Raja Ratan Singh, the founder of Ratlam, was killed at the battle of Fatehabad in 1658 and was succeeded by his eldest son Ram Singh. He was killed in battle in 1682 and was succeeded by his son Shiv Singh, who died without issue in 1684. His brother and successor Kesho Das incurred the displeasure of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who deposed him in 1695 and afterwards placed his uncle Chhatarsal on the *gaddi*. In 1701 Aurangzeb granted to Kesho Das the pargana of Titrod: and Kesho Das established himself at Situmau, which he made his capital. Sailana, which originally formed part of Ratlam, became an independent State in 1730.

Parbat Singh was Raja of Ratlam in 1819 when, under an Engagement (No. XVIII) mediated by Sir John Malcolm between him and Daulat Rao Scindia, Parbat Singh agreed to pay to the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while Scindia undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with Scindia, in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860 with Scindia.

Parbat Singh died in 1824. He had no children: and, as disturbances were anticipated in the event of his death without proper arrangements for the succession, Sir John Malcolm recommended in 1821 that Balwant Singh, a cousin of the Chief of Salumbar, whom Parbat Singh had selected to succeed him, should be recognised. This was done, and Balwant Singh continued in possession of the State till his death in August 1857. He rendered good service during the mutiny, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor Bhairon Singh received a khilat of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of Government.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 1 of Schedule No. I.

Bhairon Singh died in January 1864 and was succeeded by his son Ranjit Singh, aged two years. Mir Shahamat Ali, an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated Ranjit Singh's uncle and the Thakur of Sarwan. Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali the debts of the State, which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees, were paid off.

In November 1864 the Raja agreed (No. XIX) to cede to the British Government any land required for railway purposes with plenary jurisdiction, and not to levy transit duty on through traffic.

In 1867 the Ruler of Ratlam was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns. In January 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar, this salute was enhanced to 13 guns; but, later in the same year, the enhancement was altered and made personal to Raja Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. His Minister, Mir Shahamat Ali, retired in 1881.

In 1881 the Raja agreed (No. XX) to abolish all transit duties on salt in his State, in consideration of a compensation of Rs. 1,000 a year. In 1885 he abolished all transit duties except those on opium.

In 1887 the British Government made an arrangement (No. XXI) between the States of Ratlam and Sailana, under which Ratlam received Salim Shahi Rs. 18,000 annually from Sailana as compensation for relinquishing the right to levy customs dues in Sailana. This arrangement was modified in 1902 by a fresh one, made directly between the two States (No. XXIII) under which Ratlam agreed to accept British Rs. 6,000 in place of Salim Shahi Rs. 18,000, and to exempt Sailana goods from customs and other cesses.

In 1890 the Government of India mediated an Agreement (No. XXII) between the Gwalior and Ratlam States for the construction of the Ranija-Kachhrod road passing through a portion of Ratlam territory, on payment of a lump sum of Rs. 4,370 as compensation by Gwalior to the Ratlam State. The Ratlam Darbar agreed not to exact any dues on Gwalior goods, except opium, passing through its territory along the road.

In 1890 it was decided to make a railway line from Ratlam on the Rajputana-Malwa system to Godhra, a station on an extension of the Bombay-Baroda line. In August and September 1891 the Ratlam, Sailana, Indore and Jhabua Darbars, through which States the line passes, agreed to cede all land required for it, free of cost and with full jurisdiction.

Raja Ranjit Singh died in 1893 and was succeeded by his son the present Maharaja Sajjan Singh, born in December 1879. During his

minority the administration was carried on by a Dewan. He was invested with ruling powers in December 1898.

In 1909 the claims of Jaora, Ratlam and Piploda to the village of Amargarh, in the Sarwan Estate, were rejected by the Agent to the Governor-General: and it was held that the lands belonged to Sarwan, under the suzerainty of Ratlam.

During the Great War Raja Sajjan Singh served in France: and he also served in Afghanistan in 1919.

In 1916-17 the State entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the production of crude opium, in circumstances already related in connection with the similar agreement of the Indore State. The agreement was renewed, with modifications, in 1923 and 1925 (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XV).

In 1918 the permanent salute of the Ruler of Ratlam was enhanced to 13 guns.

In the same year Raja Sajjan Singh was appointed Regent of Rewa, during the minority of the present Maharaja Gulab Singh: a post which he held until 1922.

In 1921 the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred (No. XXIV) on the Ruler of Ratlam; who, in the same year, was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns within his own territories.

In the same year the Ruler of Ratlam received a Kharita (No. XXV) removing the restrictions theretofore imposed on his powers and granting to him and his successors full criminal jurisdiction over subjects of the State. In 1930 he received another Kharita (No. XXVI) granting him and his successors criminal jurisdiction over all persons committing offences within his territories except Europeans, European British subjects, Americans and Government servants.

The area of Ratlam is 693 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 85,489; and the revenue Rs. 9,67,968.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 30 Cavalry, 81 Infantry and 136 Armed Police, with 5 serviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. Sitamau.*

The Raja of Sitamau is descended from the same branch of the Jodhpur family as the Maharaja of Ratlam; Kesho Das, the founder of the house, having been the grandson of the famous Raja Ratan Singh

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 5 of Schedule No. I.

of Ratlam. The origin of Sitamau dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the revenues of Titrod (*i.e.*, Sitamau) were granted to Kesho Das by the Moghul Emperor, in circumstances already mentioned in the Ratlam narrative.

A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from Sitamau was guaranteed to Scindia by an Agreement (No. XXVII) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820.

Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau did good service during the mutiny of 1857, and received from the British Government a khilat valued at Rs. 2,000.

In 1860, as a consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Scindia remitted (No. XXVIII) Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute due to him from Sitamau.

In 1865 the Raja agreed (No. XXIX) to cede any land required for railway purposes with plenary jurisdiction to the British Government, and not to levy transit duty on through traffic.

In 1867 the Ruler of Sitamau was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867 and was succeeded by his grandson Bhawani Singh.

In 1881 Bhawani Singh entered into an Agreement (No. XXX) with the British Government, by which the Darbar abolished all transit duties on salt in consideration of an annual compensation of Rs. 2,000.

Bhawani Singh died in 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh of Chikla, second cousin of Raja Bhawani Singh. On this occasion Scindia put forward a claim to be consulted regarding the succession; but the claim was held to be inadmissible under the terms of the guarantee held by the Sitamau State. The Darbar also claimed to receive nazarana, but this too was overruled. It was held that Sitamau, being a mediatised State of the first class, was liable to the payment of nazarana to the Government of India alone.

In 1887 the Raja abolished all transit duties in his State, except those on opium and wood.

In 1896 the Raja of Sitamau raised the question of his precedence over the Raja of Sailana in darbar, on the ground of his descent from a senior branch of the family of Raja Ratan Singh, the founder of the Ratlam State. His claim was recognised by the Government of India, and orders to that effect were communicated to the parties concerned in 1902.

Bahadur Singh died in 1899, and was succeeded by his brother Sardul Singh, who died on the 9th May 1900. Owing to a failure of direct

male issue, several claims were put forward to the vacant *gaddi*. The Government of India decided in favour of the present Raja Ram Singh, born in 1880, brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, on the ground of his descent from the senior branch of the family of Raja Ratan Singh.

In 1915 the State assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the Mandsaur-Sitamau road lying in its territory.

In 1916-17 the State entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the production of crude opium, in circumstances already related in connection with the similar agreement with the Indore State. The agreement was renewed, with modifications, in 1923 and 1925 (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XV).

In 1921 the Government of India conferred on the Ruler of Sitamau and his successors, by means of a Kharita (*see* Part II, Bhopal Agency, No. XXVIII) enhanced criminal powers by removing the previous requirement that all sentences of death, transportation for life or imprisonment for life should be subject to confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General. The Kharita does not, however, apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any of the accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants. In extending the powers, Government desired that persons sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General: and that, pending the consideration of such petitions, executions of persons sentenced to death should be stayed. These powers may, in certain conditions, be delegated to a properly qualified Court. The Kharita may be suspended or revoked at the will of the Government of India.

The area of Sitamau is 201 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 26,549; and the revenue Rs. 2,59,191.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 15 Cavalry and 123 Infantry, with 1 serviceable and 5 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. Sailana.*

Sailana originally formed part of Ratlam. In 1709, on the death of Raja Kesari Singh of Ratlam, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son Jai Singh to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730.

In 1819 Sir John Malcolm mediated an Engagement (*see* No. XVIII) between the Raja of Sailana and Daulat Rao Scindia, under which the

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 2 of Schedule No. I.

Raja agreed to pay to the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 42,000; while Scindia undertook never to send any troops into the country, or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. By a separate Agreement (No. XXXI) concluded in the same year, the Raja bound himself to pay Scindia Rs. 75,000 as arrears of tribute. The annual tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with Scindia, in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860 with Scindia.

Raja Lachhman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh who, having no sons, was succeeded by his uncle Nahar Singh, and he by his son Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving an infant son Dule Singh. The State was administered by the British Government till the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a regency headed by the chief widow of Takht Singh. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the regency received khilats. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859.

In 1864 the Raja agreed (No. XXXII) to cede to the British Government, with full jurisdiction, any land that might be required for railway purposes, and not to levy transit duty on through traffic.

In 1867 the Ruler of Sailana was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1881 an Agreement (No. XXXIII) was made between the Government of India and the Raja, by which he agreed to abolish all transit duties on salt, on receiving annually from the British Government 100 maunds of salt delivered, free of cost at Indore. By a Supplementary Agreement (No. XXXIV) made in 1883, this compensation was commuted to an annual cash payment of Rs. 412-8.

In 1885, at the request of Raja Dule Singh, the Government of India recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh of Semlia, whom he had adopted. In consequence of the adoption of Jaswant Singh, the Semlia jagir devolved on his younger brother Chhatar Singh in 1888.

In 1887 the British Government made an arrangement (*see* No. XXI) between the Ratlam and Sailana States, by which it was agreed that Sailana should in future levy their own customs duties, compensating Ratlam for relinquishing their right to levy customs dues in Sailana by an annual payment of Salim Shahi Rs. 18,000. This arrangement was modified in 1902 by a fresh one (*see* No. XXIII) made directly between the two States, under which the payment by Sailana was reduced to British Rs. 6,000.

In 1887 the Raja abolished all transit duties in his State, excepting those on opium.

In 1891 the Raja agreed to cede land, with full jurisdiction, for the Ratlam-Godhra Railway.

Dule Singh died in 1895 and was succeeded by his adopted son Jaswant Singh of Semlia. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with the talwarbandi on the occasion of Jaswant Singh's installation, but they were disallowed.

In 1896 Raja Bahadur Singh of Sitamau raised the question of the precedence of the Ruler of Sitamau over the Ruler of Sailana in darbar, on the ground of his descent from a senior branch of the family of Raja Ratan Singh. The claim was admitted by the Government of India, and in 1902 orders to that effect were communicated to the two Darbars.

Raja Jaswant Singh died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Raja Dileep Singh, born on the 20th March 1891.

In 1921 a Kharita (*see* Part II, Bhopal Agency, No. XXVIII) was granted to the Ruler of Sailana, conferring on him and his successors, on certain conditions, enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others.

In 1923-24 the State entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the production of crude opium, in circumstances already related in connection with the similar agreement of the Indore State. The agreement was renewed, with modifications, in 1925 (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XV).

The area of the State is 297 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 27,165; and the revenue Rs. 3,01,651.

The military forces of the State consist (1930) of 25 Cavalry, 46 Infantry and 111 Armed Police, with 3 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nasarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. PIPLODA.*

The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Girnal in Junagadh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 1 of Schedule No. I.

The Settlement (No. XXXV) of this Chiefship, under which a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora, in accordance with the 12th article of the Treaty of Mandasor (Mandsaur), was made with Prithi Singh by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. The Thakur receives from Dewas (Senior Branch) Rs. 138 a year as tanka on six villages and from the Junior Branch Rs. 115 on five villages in Garhguchha. He also holds a grant of land in the village of Betikheri in the Alot district from Dewas (Senior Branch).

The settlement made in 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatised Chiefs; but in 1844, when Sir Claud Wade was Resident at Indore, a new Deed (No. XXXVI) was executed between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora without the cognizance of the Government of India, by which the Thakur was placed in greater dependence on the Nawab, and the right of the Nawab to control the judicial administration of the Thakur was admitted. The existence of this deed was first brought to the notice of the Government of India in 1864; but it was resolved not to interfere with arrangements which had lasted twenty years, so long as no dispute should arise on the subject between the Thakur and the Nawab.

Thakur Prithi Singh was succeeded by his son Umed Singh, and he by his son Onkar Singh, who died in 1863 and was succeeded by his adopted son Dule Singh. He died in 1888 and was succeeded by his eldest son Kesri Singh.

In 1901 the Thakur of Piploda memorialised the Government of India in respect of a long standing dispute between him and the Jaora Darbar on the Darbar's alleged right to levy customs duty in Piploda. The memorial prayed that the muchalka executed between the Nawab of Jaora and the Thakur of Piploda in 1844 under the authority of Sir Claud Wade should be abrogated; that the attendance of a Piploda Vakil on the Jaora Darbar should cease; and that, instead of a division being made of the actual receipts of the sayar, a fixed sum equal to the average annual collection during the last ten years should be paid annually by Piploda to Jaora.

In 1905 the Government of India decided that the engagement of 1820 gave the Thakur of Piploda the full status of a mediatised Chief. While accepting the claim of the Jaora Darbar to half of the sayar revenues of Piploda, they did not recognise Jaora's right to interfere with the internal administration of Piploda: and they decided that the Darbar should only be paid through the Political Agent, their share of the sayar collections actually made by the Thakur himself. The contention of the Jaora Darbar, that the Thakur had no right to abolish sayar dues, was negatived; but it was ordered that, in the event of his

doing so, the Darbar would be entitled to compensation. The engagement of 1844 was held to be binding: and the right of the Jaora Darbar to demand the attendance of a Vakil from the Thakur was confirmed.

In 1909 the claims of Ratlam, Jaora and Piploda to the village of Amargarh, in Sarwan Estate, were rejected by the Agent to the Governor-General: and it was held that the lands belonged to Sarwan, under the suzerainty of Ratlam.

In 1916-17 the State entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the production of crude opium, in circumstances already related in connection with the similar agreement of the Indore State. The agreement was renewed, with modifications, in 1923 and 1925 (*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XV).

Kesri Singh died in November 1919 and was succeeded by his son the present Rawat Mangal Singh, born on the 7th September 1893.

In 1921, as questions regarding the status of Piploda *vis-à-vis* Jaora and certain other cognate matters, had again arisen, a British officer was placed on special duty to investigate them. Piploda was unwilling to accept his decision: and the matters in dispute were eventually decided by the Government of India in 1923. As regards the status of Piploda, they held that the execution of the muchalka of 1844 had been obtained by coercion, and they were not prepared to allow any weight to it or to considerations arising from it. They re-affirmed their ruling of 1905 that the Thakur enjoyed the full status of a mediatised Chief, and definitely held him to be independent of Jaora and on the same footing as other mediatised Chiefs. The question of the compensation due to Jaora, for the abolition of sayar dues in Piploda, was also decided, by setting off Jaora's right to the dues against the right of Piploda to receive *dami* from Jaora on account of certain villages in the Tal and Mandawal parganas; both rights being formally recognised. As regards other points in dispute, the Government of India held that Jaora's claim to nazarana was unsustainable: and that recognition of succession, settlement of succession disputes, and administration during the minority of the Thakur, were matters for the decision of the Paramount Power. They declined to admit Jaora's demand for the attendance of the Rawat of Piploda at the Nawab's Darbars.

At the same time the Government of India authorised the use of the title of Rawat in official correspondence with the Chief of Piploda.

The Rawat exercises full criminal powers except in cases exclusively triable by a Session Court, which are tried by the Political Agent. The Rawat has full civil powers, but in cases of value over Rs. 10,000 a regular appeal lies to the Political Agent, with a further appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, who is the High Court on both sides in

matters beyond the powers of the Chief. The Political Agent has revisionary powers, both in civil and criminal cases, for the prevention of gross injustice.

The area of Piploda is 69 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 9,766; and the revenue about Rs. 1,14,000.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

5. Bhojakheri.

The original Agreement (No. XXXVII) was mediated in 1820 with Rawat Durjan Singh, ancestor of the present holder, guaranteeing to him the village of Sidra in Gangrar Pargana on payment of Ujjain Rs. 100 to the Kotah State. In 1838 the village was transferred to the Jhalawar State, which now receives the payment. (*See* Vol. III, Haraoti and Tonk Agency, Jhalawar.)

Thakur Bhawani Singh died in 1912 and was succeeded by the present Thakur Dalpat Singh.

The area of Bhojakheri is 6 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,451; and the revenue Rs. 7,000.

6. Bilaud.

The original grant of Bilaud was made in 1818 by Nawab Ghafur Khan of Jaora to Hakim Mir Zafar Ali (No. XXXVIII). In 1819 Sir John Malcolm mediated the settlement of a dispute between the Nawab and the Hakim, on the terms stated in his certificate (the second annexure to No. XXXVIII). The existence of the guarantee to the Estate was lost sight of until 1885.

Zafar Ali died in 1824 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Saman Ali, who died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Zamin Ali. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son the present Jagirdar Saiyid Ghulam Abbas.

The area of Bilaud is 4·58 square miles; the population 349; and the revenue about Rs. 3,200.

7. Borkhera (Jaora).

The Thakur holds a Patta (No. XXXIX) signed by Major Borthwick in 1839, and a Parwana (No. XL) countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton in 1845, in regard to the villages of Borkhera and Rewas. He pays an annual quit-rent of Salim Shahi Rs. 9,201 to the Jaora Darbar on the two villages.

Gulab Singh, with whom the settlement was originally made, was succeeded in 1850 by his son Zorawar Singh, and he by his nephew Nawal Singh in 1851. Bhairon Singh, who succeeded Nawal Singh in 1873, died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son Kesri (Kishore) Singh, who died in 1914 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Mor Singh.

The area of Borkhera is 7·15 square miles; the population 833; and the revenue Rs. 18,500.

8. Borkhera (Dewas).

The Thakur of Borkhera, in the Dewas State (Junior Branch), receives yearly tankas of Rs. 484-4 from the Dewas State (Senior Branch), and of Rs. 283-4 from the Junior Branch. The family hold no sanads authorising these grants, but a Parwana (No. XLI), addressed in 1818 by Sir John Malcolm to Thakur Zalim Singh, shows that the Thakur then enjoyed certain money payments from the State of Dewas. The amount of the payment is not entered in the parwana, but has since been ascertained.

In 1889 the Government of India decided that the Parwana of 1818 should be included in this publication.

Amar Singh, grandson of Zalim Singh, was succeeded by his son Ram Singh, who died in 1924 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Thakur Fate Singh.

9. Jawasia.*

The Thakur of Jawasia receives, direct from the Darbars concerned, the following tankas:—

		Rs.	A.
From Dewas	(No. XLII)	1,793	0
,,	(No. XLIII)	1,512	3
From Holkar†	(No. XLIV)	120	0
,,	(No. XLV)	180	0
,,	(No. XLVI)	21	0
From Scindia	(*see* Part I, Central India Agency, No. XXVIII)	1,400	0
,,	(No. XLVII)	150	0
	Total .	5,176	3

Sher Singh and Gulab Singh, the Thakurs with whom the original settlement was mediated, were succeeded by Bhairon Singh. He died in 1883 and was succeeded by Rawat Lal Singh, who died in 1900, and was succeeded by Fateh Singh. He died in 1921 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Gir Raj Singh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa", Nos. 23 and 44 of Schedule No. II.

† These parwanas show only Rs. 321 to be paid by Holker The amount given by Malcolm is Rs. 600.

10. Kayatha.*

By an Engagement (*see* Note to No. LI) mediated in 1818, the Thakur receives Rs. 1,427 a year from the two Chiefs of Dewas. The settlement was made with Moti Singh and his son Durjan Sal. The present Thakur Partab Singh succeeded his father Sheodan Singh, son of Durjan Sal, in 1912.

11. Kherwasa.

Thakur Takht Singh received in 1839 a Patta (No. XLVIII), signed by Major Borthwick, for the village of Kherwasa: and this was confirmed in 1845 by a Parwana (No. XLIX) countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton. The Thakur pays an annual quit-rent of Salim Shahi Rs. 5,001 to the Nawab of Jaora.

Takht Singh was succeeded bv his son Bhagoti Singh in 1866, and he by his son Zorawar Singh in 1885. In 1887 Zorawar Singh was succeeded by his nephew the present Thakur Partab Singh.

The area of Kherwasa is 3·45 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 508; and the revenue Rs. 11,000.

12. Khojankhera.

The Settlement (No. L) made in 1823 with Daulat Singh guaranteed to him the villages of Khojankhera, Bahadurpura and Arniagujar on payment of Salim Shahi Rs. 2,300 as rent to the Jaora Darbar; and also the rights of dami and sayar, on account of which he receives Salim Shahi Rs. 1,100. Some 10 or 15 years after the settlement, Arniagujar and half of Bahadurpura were resumed by the Jaora Darbar. The matter was brought to the notice of the Political authorities in 1886; when it was decided that there was no sufficient reason for intervening on behalf of the Thakur, who had previously made no complaint. The rent now paid to the Darbar is about Rs. 1,400 a year.

Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, grandson of Daulat Singh, died in 1901 and was succeeded by his eldest son Man Singh, who died in 1907 and was succeeded by his brother the present Thakur Dhul Singh.

The area of Khojankhera is 5·24 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 410; and the revenue about Rs. 6,900.

13. Pathari.

The Thakur of Pathari receives a tanka of Indore Hali Rs. 2,519 from Dewas (Senior Branch) and Rs. 2,316 from the Junior Branch,

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 27 of Schedule No. III.

under a Settlement (No. LI) mediated by Captain Borthwick and Sir John Malcolm in 1818. The Thakur with whom the original engagement was made was Mahabat Singh. The tanka is paid direct from the two States of Dewas.

The Thakur of Pathari also holds four villages* from Dewas (Junior Branch) which are regarded as formally guaranteed. His status in regard to these villages was the subject of dispute in 1869, 1885 and 1928, and on all these occasions it was held that the villages were guaranteed: a certificate (No. LII), granted in 1837 by Mr. Johnston, Assistant to the Resident at Indore, to Thakur Zorawar Singh, son of Mahabat Singh, having been considered to be strong corroborative evidence of the existence of a guarantee.

Onkar Singh, the present Thakur, succeeded his father Bakhtawar Singh, son of Prithi Singh, in 1894.

The area of Pathari is 15 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,527; and the revenue about Rs. 16,000.

14. SADAKHERI (SHEOGARH).

The Thakur received from the Nawab of Jaora, in 1839, a Patta (No. LIII) signed by Major Borthwick, regarding the grant of the village of Sadakheri: and this was confirmed in 1845 by a Parwana (No. LIV) countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton. The Thakur pays to the Jaora Darbar a quit-rent of Salim Shahi Rs. 3,501 on the Sadakheri village.

These settlements were made with Gopal Singh, who was succeeded by his son Gambhir Singh in 1867, and he by his son Bahadur Singh in 1889. It was on the occasion of this succession that the existence of the guarantee was brought to notice. The succession was approved by Government: and it was notified that the Thakur was entitled to the protection of the Western Malwa Agency in respect of his guaranteed possessions.

Bahadur Singh died in 1896 and was succeeded by his brother Sadul Singh, who died in 1920 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Thakur Raj Singh.

The area of Sadakheri is 60 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 5,053 and the revenue about Rs. 42,000.

15. SARWAN.

(For account *see* Vol. V, Gwalior Residency, Mediatised Estates. *See* also Panth Piploda, *supra*.)

* Rudarwas, Parbatipura, Gopalpura, Hirapur.

16. Shujaota.

The Settlement (No. LV), which was originally made with Raghunath Singh in 1823, guarantees to the holder the villages of Shujaota, Salakhera and Piplia on payment of Salim Shahi Rs. 3,303 as rent to the Jaora State; and also guarantees the rights of dami and sayar.

The existence of the guarantee was brought to notice in 1884.

Khushal Singh, who succeeded in 1851, died in 1904 and was succeeded by his nephew the present Thakur Rup Singh.

The area of Shujaota is 5·7 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 385; and the revenue about Rs. 17,000.

17. Sidri.

The original grant (No. LVI) from the Nawab of Jaora was mediated in 1824 by Mr. G. Wellesley, Resident at Indore, in consequence of a dispute between the Darbar and Thakuri Lal regarding the village of Sidri which, with some wells, had been held by the latter's family long before the foundation of the Jaora State.

Thakuri Lal, the original holder of the guarantee, died in 1863 and was succeeded by his son Gopal Singh. He died in 1886 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Gordhan Singh.

The area of Sidri is 1·81 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 272; and the revenue Rs. 4,004.

18. Sirsi.

The original Settlement (No. LVII) in respect of the three villages of Sirsi, Khemakheri and Khokhra, was made in 1839 by Major Borthwick with Thakur Bhawani Singh, to whom he also gave a Robkar (No. LVIII) for a quarter share of the village of Panchewa, under Piploda. This has recently (1927) been held to be guaranteed.

Bhawani Singh was succeeded, in 1841, by his nephew Dalpat Singh, who in 1845 received a Parwana (No. LIX) countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton, confirming the original settlement with Bhawani Singh. The Thakur pays an annual quit-rent of Salim Shahi Rs. 12,301 to the Jaora Darbar on account of the three villages named in the original settlement.

Dalpat Singh was succeeded by Sarup Singh in 1872. He died in 1922 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Sambhu Singh.

The area of Sirsi is 7·56 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 941; and the revenue Rs. 16,000.

19. Tal.

Settlements between Thakur Chander Singh and the Jaora State were mediated by Mr. G. Wellesley, Resident at Indore. In 1821 the villages of Karwakheri and Melakheri were guaranteed to the Thakur in istimrari tenure (No. LX): and in 1822 the dami and other dues of the Tal pargana were guaranteed (No. LXI).

Chander Singh was succeeded by his son Jait Singh, who died in 1853 and was succeeded by his son Lachman Singh. He died in 1859 and was succeeded by his nephew Onkar Singh.

The extravagance of Onkar Singh brought him heavily into debt and in 1880 and subsequent years he applied to the Jaora Darbar for assistance. This was granted and arrangements were made in 1889 by the Darbar, without previous reference to the Political Agent, for managing the Thakur's Estate and paying off the debts. On the facts being brought to notice, it was decided that the arrangement concluded in 1889 by the Darbar with the Thakur should not be interfered with, so long as the status of the Thakur in respect of his guaranteed rights was not materially affected thereby, and provided that there was no infraction of the rule limiting to the holder's lifetime the power of alienating guaranteed property. The right of the Government of India to be consulted on all important points regarding the position and privileges of guarantee-holders, and to decide all questions of succession to guaranteed estates, was at the same time made clear to the Jaora Darbar.

Onkar Singh died in 1901, and was succeeded by Madho Singh, who died in 1916 and was succeeded by his brother the present Thakur Sambhu Singh.

The area of Tal is 9·36 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,250; and the revenue Rs. 18,000.

20. Tonk.

Thakur Nirbhe Singh succeeded his father Balwant Singh in 1869, and was succeeded by Bijey Singh, who died in 1910 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Fateh Singh. He receives from Scindia and Holkar the following tankas:—

	Rs.	A.
From Scindia (No. LXII)	4,457	0
„ Holkar (No. LXIII)	112	8
Total .	4,569	8

It was the practice of the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore to grant the Thakur a parwana to enable him to realise the tanka from

Scindia's local officials, but the Thakur now receives the tanka from the Gwalior Darbar direct.

The Thakur also receives a tanka of Rs. 4,570 from the two Chiefs of Dewas. No sanads for this tanka have been produced, but the Thakur holds a certificate (No. LXIV), given in 1837 by Mr. P. Johnston, Assistant Resident, Indore, relating to the payment.

21. Uperwara.

The Settlement (No. LXV) originally made in 1823 with Zalim Singh, guarantees to the holder the villages of Uperwara, Palakheri and Chandankheri on payment of Rs. 3,603 as rent to the Jaora State; and also the rights of dami and sayar. The existence of the guarantee was brought to notice in 1884.

The present Thakur Krishna Singh, fifth in descent from Zalim Singh, succeeded his father Bhairon Singh in 1910.

The area of Uperwara is 7·10 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 974; and the revenue Rs. 23,400.

22. Uplai.

The Thakur holds from the Jaora Darbar a quarter share of the village of Uplai on istimrari tenure, on an annual quit-rent of Salim Shahi Rs. 401.

The existence of the original Patta (No. LXVI), signed by Major Borthwick in 1840 and granted to Bhopji, was brought to notice in 1910; and in 1912 the Government of India held that the grant should be treated as guaranteed.

Thakur Bheron Singh, third in descent from Bhopji succeeded his father Pirthi Singh in 1894. Bheron Singh died in May 1930 and was succeeded by his minor son the present Thakur Ishwar Singh born in March 1928.

The area of Uplai is ·63 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 110; and the revenue Rs. 3,000.

(III) LAPSED ESTATES.

Bhatkheri.

(For account *see* Part I, Central India Agency, Lapsed Estates.)

No. I.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT entered into by the THAKOORS of the BANSWARA, PERTABGURH, and MALWA FRONTIER, and signed in the presence of the POLITICAL AGENT of MEYWAR and the OFFICERS on SPECIAL DUTY in WESTERN MALWA in February 1861.

We agree to the arrangement proposed for preventing the predatory incursions of the Bheels into Malwa, and we voluntarily bind ourselves that if any Bheels attempt to pass through any of our lands, we will oppose and drive them back; and that, if the force available to any one of us is insufficient for this purpose, we will call upon each other for assistance, and promise that we will never refuse assistance when intelligence is given us; and should there be any dispute amongst ourselves, we will not call in the assistance of the Bheels, and if any one of us combines with them, or gives them assistance, or knowingly allows them to pass through his lands, on proof of the same we will agree to whatever punishment the Government may award. The above agreement we make of our own free will; and further, if any Bheel claims "choutan" from us should he be able to show that payment of the same has been stopped within the last 12 years, we agree that the payment shall be revived.

MAUN SING,
Thakoor of Surwun of Rutlam.

OONKAR SING,
Thakoor of Peeplowda of Jowrah.

KESSRY SING,
Thakoor of Sankhera of Mundisore.

CHUTTERSAL,
Thakoor of Sagtullee Boree of Pertabgurh.

HINDOO SING,
Thakoor of Raepore of Pertabgurh.

KHOSIAL SING,
Thakoor of Amberama of Pertabgurh.

HINDOO SING,
Thakoor of Mottees of Pertabgurh.

PARBUT SING,
Thakoor of Nadbail of Mundisore.

SEW SING,
Thakoor of Salimgurh of Pertabgurh.

HURREE SING,
Maharaj of Amba of Jowrah.

No. II.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, JOINT RAJAHS of DEWAS, their heirs and successors, settled by LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER MACDONALD, acting under authority from BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K.C.B., and K.L.S., POLITICAL AGENT to the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on the part of the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY, and SUCCARAM BAPOO, on the part of the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, JOINT RAJAHS of DEWAS: the said BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full powers and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K.G., one of HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL, appointed by the HONOURABLE COMPANY to direct and control all the affairs in the EAST INDIES; and the said SUCCARAM BAPOO being duly invested with full powers on the part of TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, JOINT RAJAHS of DEWAS,—1818.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government will grant its protection to the Maharajahs Tookajee P uar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar engage that, in addition to the attendants of their persons and the sebundees of the country, they will keep up and regularly pay 50 good horse and 50 foot well armed who shall be at the disposal of the British Government; and after three years, as the revenue of the aforesaid Rajahs of Dewas will be augmented by the increase of inhabitants and cultivation, 100 horse and 100 foot shall be kept up and be at the disposal of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will protect the Rajahs of Dewas in their present possessions of the mehals of Dewas, Sarungpore, Allote, Goorgoocheh, Bingnowde, Bughowde, as well as the share of the collections amounting to 7 per cent of the third part of the province of Sundersee belonging to the Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar, and an equal share, *viz.*, 7 per cent. of the collection of the province of Doongla belonging to the aforesaid Rajah of Dhar. The British Government will further protect the Rajahs of Dewas against the attacks of enemies and will aid them in the settlement of any of their rebellious subjects, and will mediate in a just and amicable manner any dispute that may arise between them and other States and petty Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajahs of Dewas engage to have no intercourse or communication with any other States, and to enter into no affair of any magnitude without the advice and concurrence of the said British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government agrees to consider the Rajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar in every respect the rulers of their present possessions, and engages to give no protection to any of their discontented relations or dependants and not to interfere in the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajahs of Dewas relinquish their claim of 7 per cent. on the collection, of the province of Doongla, belonging to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar in favour of that Chief, from the beginning of the year 1876 to the beginning of the year 1879 Bickramajeet, in order that the above said province, which is now entirely desolated, may be again inhabited; and after the expiration of these three years the Rajahs of Dewas will consider themselves entitled to their share of 7 per cent. on whatever sum may be realized after the deduction of expenses.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajahs of Dewas, with a view to the improvement of their possessions, agree to act by an union of authority and to administer the affairs of their provinces through one public minister or chief officer.

ARTICLE 8.

This engagement, consisting of eight Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant Alexander MacDonald, acting under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., and K.L.S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Succaram Bapoo on the part of Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas. Lieutenant MacDonald has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian and Mahratta, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Succaram Bapoo, to be by him delivered to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, and has received from the said Succaram Bapoo a counterpart of the said engagement, signed and sealed by himself.

Lieutenant MacDonald engages that a copy of the said engagement, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of that now executed by himself, shall be delivered through Succaram Bapoo to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, within the period of two months; and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajahs, this engagement executed by Lieutenant MacDonald under the immediate direction of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm shall be returned; and Bapoo Succaram in like manner engages that another copy, ratified by the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, in every respect the counterpart of the engagement now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant MacDonald to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General, within the space of the following day (to-morrow); and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the engage-

ment executed by Succaram Bapoo, by virtue of the full power and authority vested in him as abovementioned, shall be returned.

HASTINGS.

G. DOWDESWELL.

J. STEWART.

C. M. RICKETTS.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, this 12th day of December 1818.

J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. III.

ENGAGEMENT regarding the PERGUNNAH of BAGODE.

LETTER to G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., from ROOKMANGAD RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, RAJAHS of DEWAS, received on the 6th July 1828.

After the usual compliments.—We have given over to the Honourable Company's government the pergunnah of Bagode, which is our jaghire, for the purpose of having it brought into a state of order and improvement. The khasgee jaghire and inam villages being excepted, the remainder will be held in khalsa management. The inhabitants will accordingly be conciliated, and the cultivation promoted; after deducting the expenses of the pergunnah the proceeds, whatever they may amount to, will be paid as revenue to us.

Sumbat 1855, Fuslee 1236, Sakee 1750, Soorsum Tisen Ishureyn Menteyn-o-ulf (1229), 1st of Asarh Boodee Puryumee, corresponding with the 17th Ziehijee.

(SEALED BY BOTH RAJAHS.)

LETTER from G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., Resident, etc., Indore, to ROOKMANGAD RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, RAJAHS of DEWAS, dated the 7th July 1828.

After the usual introduction.—I have had the happiness to receive your letter conveying accounts of your welfare, and serving as a Sunnud for the pergunnah of Bagode. God willing the prosperity of the pergunnah shall be promoted to the utmost possible extent, and the balance of the revenue, after deducting the expenses, etc., shall be paid to your government. I beg you will set your mind at ease on that subject. Until we meet continue to gratify me with accounts of your welfare.

LIST of VILLAGES in BAGODE PERGUNNAH, the jaghire of ROOKMANGAD RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, RAJAHS of DEWAS, taken in *Sumbut* 1827.

The whole number of villages was 39, yielding a revenue, including the sayer, of Rupees 26,700; from this was deducted, on account of jaghire and inam, 10 villages yielding Rupees 7,600, and there remained in khalsa 29 villages, the rents of which with the sayer amounted to Rupees 19,100, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Jummas of 29 villages	17,900
Sayer and Zorbat, etc.	1,200
Total .	19,100

SHARE OF ROOKMANGAD RAO.

Villages.	*Rs.*
½ of Bagode Cusba .	200
Mohunia . . .	1,000
Jamnia . . .	1,300
Karondee . . .	800
Temla	600
Bura Parria . . .	1,200
Jhan Kood . . .	700
Guthia. . . .	500
Bhurria . . .	600
Burree . . .	400
Gusiabaree . . .	200
Dowlutpoora . .	400
Surala . . .	100
Bowse . . .	100
Joojwania . . .	50
14½ villages, jumma . .	8,050

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Villages.	*Rs.*
½ of Bagode Cusba . .	200
Bhoosgaon . . .	4,000
Metwa . . .	1,300
Chota Parria . .	700
Deogurh . . .	400
Goalpoora . . .	250
Neemsir . . .	700
Soorpala . . .	700
Bublase . . .	200
Oodharnia . . .	200
Doongurgaon . .	300
Hodria. . . .	300
Mondubara . . .	200
Neembara . . .	200
Peepuljhur . . .	100
14½ villages, jumma . .	9,850
Total villages 29, jumma	17,900

Present state of the Pergunnah.

SHARE OF ROOKMANGAD RAO.

Inhabited villages.	Rs.
Bowse	15
½ of Bagode	
	15

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Inhabited villages.	Rs.
Hodria	10
Metwa	15
½ Bagode	
	25
Total rent .	40

		Rs.
Siwae Jumma	Sayer	75
	Kulal	15
		90
Total revenue of the Pergunnah, Rs. .		130

LIST OF JAGHIRE AND ENAM VILLAGES OF PERGUNNAH BAGODE.

Belonging to Rookmangad Puar.

			Rs.
1	Khasgee village of Nagchura, rent		2,000
1	"	Roopla (Munhiput Rao Dewan's) rent	800
1	"	Kheree (Bhikajee Anajee Furnavee's) rent	400
2	"	Jhakereea Rupees 100, Waloon " 100 — Pertab Singh Zemindar's rent	200
5	Villages, the total rent of which is		3,400

Belonging to Anund Rao Puar.

			Rs.
1	Village Goanah (Baee's khasgee) rent		2,000
1	"	of Wonee (Muhipurt Rao Dewan's) rent	1,000
1	"	of Mundooree (Gunput Rao Furnavee's) rent	1,000
2	"	Kaleepoora Rupees 100, Loahira " 100 — Pertab Sing Zemindar's rent	200
5	Villages, the total rent of which is		4,200

Abstract.

			Rs.
2	Villages	Khasgee	4,000
2	"	Dewan's	1,800
2	"	Furnavee's	1,400
4	"	Zemindar's	400
10	"	the total rent of which is	7,600

Present state of the above villages, Fuslee 1235 Sumbut 1884.

		Rs.
Khasgee of Rookmangad Rao	Rent of village Nagchura all the rest deserted	125
Khasgee of Anund Rao	Goanah village Pugrus; Mundooree " "; Dewan's village rent all the rest deserted	40
	Total present rent	165

No. IV.

ADOPTION SANAD granted to the CHIEFS of DEWAS,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

The 11th March 1862.

A similar Sanad was granted to the Chief of Dhar.

No. V.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from KISHNAJEE RAO BABA SAHIB POWAR, the CHIEF of the SENIOR BRANCH of DEWAS, dated the 26th Jumadee-ool-Awul A. H. 1272, corresponding to 28th October 1864.

My Vakeel, Gopal Rao Luchmun, has forwarded to me your perwannah, No. 745, dated 19th May last, giving cover to the memorandum of four conditions on which land for Railways is to be ceded.

It has given me such satisfaction to learn that the railroad is to be established in this part of the country. As it is a source of much pleasure to accede to the wishes of the British Government, I hereby give my consent to the four conditions mentioned above.

NOTE.—As to the conditions, *see* under No. VI.

No. VI.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from NARAIN RAO DADA SAHIB, the CHIEF of the JUNIOR BRANCH of DEWAS, dated the 8th Jumadee-oos-sanee A. H. 1272,—1864.

My Vakeel, Ram Rao Narain, forwarded to me your perwannah to his address, dated 19th May 1864, together with the memorandum of four conditions regarding cession of land for railways. I have learnt all particulars, and am much gratified that a railway line is going to be brought to this part of the country. In conformity with your wishes, I give my consent to all these conditions, but beg to remark that my State is small, and to express my hope that the British Government, taking into consideration the smallness of its resources, will continue its support and favour as it has done heretofore.

PAPER of CONDITIONS in regard to RAILWAYS in RAJPUTANA.

1st.—That the necessary extent of land, averaging 200 feet in breadth, for the construction of the railway line, stations and *bonâ fide* railway purposes, shall be given up by the Native State, free of all cost.

2nd.—All necessary compensation, for accruing loss to owners of lands, houses, gardens, etc., in the land ceded, to be defrayed and borne by the Chief of the State out of his own funds, in the manner done by the British Government in regard to the Railway within their own territories.

3rd.—That full jurisdiction in such land, short of sovereignty rights, shall be made over absolutely to the British Government.

4th.—That all transit and other duties on goods passing through shall be surrendered. However, duties on goods breaking bulk and being conveyed to and from the railway may be charged at the usual rates, or according to a fixed tariff to be settled hereafter.

No. VII.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH, for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Dewas territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, as under :—

1. The Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Dewas territory.
2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, free of cost at Indore, 100 maunds of salt annually.

This agreement to have effect from the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one corresponding with the first day of Kutib Sudi Sumbut one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

KRISHNAJI RAO BABA SAHIB.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

A similar Agreement was made with the Dewas State, Junior Branch.

No. VIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the Agreement for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH, on the 24th October 1881,—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 100 maunds of salt annually;

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money;

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, that in place of the salt specified as above the British Government will pay to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, a sum of Rupees 412-8-0 annually.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

[SIGNED IN VERNACULAR BY THE CHIEF OF DEWAS (SENIOR).]

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This supplementary article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

A similar Agreement was made with the Dewas State, Junior Branch.

No. IX.

MEMORANDUM regarding the TRANSFER of the PARGANA of BAGODE to the CHIEFS of DEWAS,—1901.

The States agreed:—

1. That both the Dewas Darbars should maintain all existing settlements, subject to a re-survey and re-settlement of the land on recognised lines for a period of fifteen years, as in the Dewas States themselves.

2. That no new or enhanced cesses or taxes should be imposed or retained without the concurrence of the local Political Officer.

3. That all existing establishments should be either retained or pensioned or discharged on gratuities at Government rates.

4. That with a view to promote administrative convenience the Pargana of Bagode should be divided into two compact blocks irrespective of the division described in Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Volume IV, pages 211-212, Edition of 1892.*

It was agreed between the two Chiefs of the Dewas States that the Senior Branch should take the Eastern Block and that the Junior Branch should take the Western Block, and that an annual fixed cash payment of Rs. 275 British coin, should be made by the Senior Branch to the Junior Branch to balance the account.

No. X.

AGREEMENT entered into by the SUPERINTENDENT of the DEWAS STATE, SENIOR BRANCH, regarding the CESSION of JURISDICTION over that portion of the NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY which lies within the STATE,—1906.

I, R. J. Bhide, B.A., Superintendent, Dewas State, Senior Branch, on behalf of the Darbar of Dewas, Senior Branch, hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Nagda-Muttra Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

R. J. BHIDE,
Superintendent, Dewas State, Senior Branch.

DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH),
Dated the 17th day of January, 1906.

No. XI.

AGREEMENT entered into by the RAJA of DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH, regarding the CESSION of JURISDICTION over that portion of the NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY which lies within his STATE,—1906.

I, Raja Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Powar of Dewas, Junior Branch, hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied

* *See* No. III, *supra*.

by the Nagda-Muttra Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

MALKAR RAO POWAR,
Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch.

DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH,
Dated the 7th March 1906.

No. XII.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR TUKOJI RAO, PUAR, K.C.S.I., RAJA of DEWAS (Senior Branch), in Central India,—1918.

I hereby confer upon Your Highness the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction for your services in connection with the war.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI,
The 1st January 1918.

No. XIII.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR MALHAR RAO BABA SAHEB, PUAR, K.C.S.I., RAJA of DEWAS (Junior Branch), in Central India,—1918.

I hereby confer upon Your Highness the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction for your services in connection with the war.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI,
The 1st January 1918.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE given by GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, INDORE, to NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN, dated 30th April 1823, 15th Shaban 1238 Hijree, Bysakh, Boodee the 5th Sambat 1880.

Nawab Ghuffoor Khan having for his own satisfaction requested a writing under my seal and signature in proof of the arrangement now made in regard to the number of troops to be maintained by him in readiness for the service of

the State; it is accordingly hereby certified that it is not the intention of the British Government to require the said Nawab henceforth to furnish a greater body of troops than what has been recently fixed *viz.*; five hundred horse and five hundred foot, with four guns, the whole to be good and well armed troops and to be constantly kept in a state of efficiency and readiness for the service of the State; and the orders of the Government have been received to this effect. In the engagement originally executed between the British Government and Nawab Ghuffoor Khan it was stipulated that in proportion to the increase of the cultivation and revenue of his jaidad, a proportional addition should be made to the strength of the contingent; but in consequence of the conclusion of the arrangement recently entered into, the above conditions have been substituted and will henceforth continue in force.

No. XV.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the NAWAB of JAORA for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Jaora territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Nawab of Jaora as under:—

1st.—The Nawab of Jaora undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Jaora territory.

2nd.—The British Government in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Nawab of Jaora annually the sum of Rupees 2,500 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 21st July 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore the 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the 29th day of Zikad-a-Hijri 1298.

MOHAMED ISMAIL KHAN,
Nawab of Jaora.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor-General.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT (Kabooleut) between THAKOOR OONKAR SING of SUNOWDA and NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN for the rent of the village of SUNOWDA and other villages altogether nine in number, dated 1st September 1821, corresponding with the 5th Bhadwah Sood Sambat 1878,—1821.

By this writing I agree to pay for the nine villages the sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 for three years from the year 1878 Sumbat to the year 1880 both inclusive; this sum to include rent and every extra charge with the exception of the fines imposed on criminals, the transit duties, and the zemindaree dues. I have of my own free will concluded this Agreement with the Nawab's government (Jehangir Khan being the Nawab's agent in the business) by which I bind myself to pay into the cutchery of Mulhargurh the abovementioned sum by regular instalments each year. After the expiration of the abovementioned period of three years, I will for myself and descendants enter into a leasehold agreement to increase the rent of any village that may be found capable of affording such increase according to the established custom of the pergunnah of Mulhargurh. If I under any pretence fail to pay my rent I will submit to be considered an offender against the State. After the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years, in case any of the nine villages should be found depopulated, I will agree in the new settlement that may be made to a deduction from the sum total of the rent that may be fixed upon, proportionate to the sum paid by such village during aforesaid period of three years, and that the village so depopulated (become khalsa) revert to the Nawab. I will on no pretence whatever attempt to evade the fulfilment of the last-mentioned Article, and I agree that all advantages and losses be laid to my account. For this reason I have written this paper of my own free will.

Accounts of the yearly instalments.

	Rs.
For the Year 1878	4,151
" " 1879	4,601
" " 1880	5,101
Total	13,853

The sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 shall be paid by the regular instalments each year.

Names of the nine villages.

Sunowda.	Sujanpoora.
Googurpoora.	Monkosha.
Amba.	Kokra.
Bugwanpoora.	Nenora.

Rupye.

I will not comply with any demands for money beyond the sum specified in this agreement.

Translation of an **Agreement** (puttah) between **Nawab Ghuffoor Khan** and **Thakoor Oonkar Sing** of **Sunowda** for the rent of nine villages held by the latter from the former, dated 1st September 1821, corresponding with the 5th of Bhadwah Seod Sambat 1878.

It has been settled by Jehangir Khan on the part of the Nawab that Thakoor Oonkar Sing of Sunowda shall pay to the Nawab in three years the sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 on account of rent and all extra charges with the exception of transit duties, the fines levied on criminals, and the zemindaree dues; that after the expiration of the abovementioned period of three years an increase shall be made in the rent of such villages as may be found capable of affording it according to the established custom of the pergunnah of Mulhargurh; and that on these conditions a leasehold grant shall continue with the aforesaid Thakoor and his descendants; that he (the Thakoor) shall pay into the cutcherry of Mulhargurh aforesaid the amount of his rent by the regulated instalments each year according to the agreement; that after the expiration of the aforesaid term of three years in case of any of the nine villages being found depopulated, in the new settlement that may be made, a deduction proportionate to the amount paid by such village during the three years aforesaid shall be allowed from the sum total of the new rent that may be fixed on, and the village so depopulated (become khalsa) revert to the Nawab; that during the aforesaid term of three years no exactions shall be made under any pretext whatever for money beyond the sum already specified (Rupees 13,853); that the Thakoor shall use his utmost endeavours to promote the prosperity of his villages and the happiness and welfare of his ryots; that all gains and losses shall be laid to the Thakoor's account.

Accounts of the yearly instalments.

	Rs.
For the Year 1878	4,151
" " 1879	4,601
" " 1880	5,101
Total	13,853

The sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 shall be paid by the regular instalments each year.

Names of the nine villages.

Sunowda.
Gobgurpoora.
Ambah.
Bagwanpoora.
Sujanpoora.
Monkosha.
Kokrah.
Nonosah.
Rupya.

Similar Agreements were mediated with the following Thakoors :—

	Number of villages.	Period of settlement.	Total amount to be paid.		
		Years.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Thakoor Boput Sing of Moondeyree . . .	1	4	17,704	0	0
Thakoors Madoo Sing and Kooman Sing of Hursoor.	2	3	7,853	0	0
Thakoor Kissen Sing of Burkhera Deo Dungree .	3	3	8,208	0	0
Thakoor Zalim Sing of Burkheri . . .	1	3	7,151	0	0
TOTAL .	7				
Thakoor Chundun Sing of Taul	8½	3	24,459	0	0
Thakoor Anoop Sing of Taul	3	3	8,706	0	0
Thakoor Beeja Sing of Taul	2	3	4,803	0	0
TOTAL .	13½				
Thakoor Chutter Sing of Sopra	2	3	6,103	0	0

The agreements were confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on 29th October 1881, and the guarantees signed by Captain A. MacDonald as mediator in 1821 A.D. They are given *in extenso* below.

Copy of GUARANTEE regarding the VILLAGE of MOONDEYREE.

Certified that Boput Sing of Moondeyree has received from Guffoor Khan through my mediation, a grant of the said village of Moondeyree to himself and family as renters in perpetuity as long as they fulfil the terms of their lease, the amount of which will be settled from time to time agreeably to the value of the lands, in conformity to general usage, and after the manner of all other renters.

A. MACDONALD,
First Asstt. to Sir J. Malcolm.

CAMP NAWGAMEE;
The 12th September 1821.

Copy of GUARANTEE regarding the VILLAGES of HURSOOR and TORI.

Certified that Madoo Sing and Kooman Sing of Hursoor have received from Guffoor Khan, through my mediation, a grant of the said village and Tori to himself and family as renters in perpetuity as long as they fulfil the terms of their rent, the amount of which will be settled from time to time agreeably to the value of the land, in conformity to general usage, and after the manner of all other renters.

A. MACDONALD,
First Asstt. to Sir J. Malcolm.

PARTABGARH;
The 1st September 1821.

Copy of GUARANTEE regarding the VILLAGES of BURKHERA, DEO DOONGREE RINDON, and MOONDLI.

Certified that Kishen Sing of Burkhera, Deo Doongree, has received from Guffoor Khan, through my mediation, a grant of the said village, and Rindon and Moondli, to himself and family as renters in perpetuity as long as they fulfil the terms of their rent, the amount of which will be settled from time to time agreeably to the value of the lands, in conformity to general usage, and after the manner of all other renters.

A. MACDONALD,
First Asstt. to Sir John Malcolm.

PARTABGARH;
The 1st September 1821.

A guarantee was given to Zalim Sing for possession of the village of Burkhera for three years from A.D. 1821 to 1823 inclusive, but on the understanding that, after the latter date, the Thakoor should resign the village to the Nawab and have no further claim on it.

In 1896 the status of the Thakur of Barkhera Panth in the Jaora State was recognised* by the Government of India as that of a guaranteed holder.

THAKOOR CHANDAN SING of TAUL *was also to hold two* VILLAGES *in* ISTUMRAREE TENURE (*see No. LIX*).

No. XVII.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of PUNTH PEEPLODA,—1821.

To all whom it may concern.

This is to show that Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, the only sons and successors, the former of Dhondeo Gopaul, and the latter of Jinardin Gopaul

* Foreign Department letter No. 1881-I. B., dated the 10th June 1896.

having represented to me their claims to tribute on ten (10) villages in the district of Mundavul and Soubah of Mundisore, granted in Sunnud by former Peishwas of the Poonah Government to the latter two persons, their fathers; and which tribute has lately been held by Sumbajee Autya deceased, the relation of Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, in management for them. And being satisfied that their claims are just, and that they, Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, are the lawful hereditary proprietors of the tribute abovementioned, I submitted their claims to the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in my letter of the 22nd February 1821, who has been pleased to direct by Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter of the 17th March 1821, in reply to my communication aforementioned that the claims in question be confirmed, and they are hereby confirmed by me on the part of the British Government.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General,
Political Agent to Governor-General.

CAMP AT NAULCHA;
8th June 1821.

No. XVIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT concluded through the mediation of BRIGADIER-GENERAL Sir J. MALCOLM and guaranteed by him in the name of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the RAJAH of RUTLAM and BAPOO SINDIA for the future regular payment of the tribute upon that district,—1819.

I, Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, do hereby bind myself, my heirs and successors, to pay to Bapoo Sindia, or to any other person duly authorized by the grant of the Maharaja Dowlat Rao Sindia, an annual tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 84,000 at the following periods:—

	Rs.
During the Muckee harvest	14,000
" Jowara "	28,000
" Wheat "	42,000
TOTAL .	84,000

Should any instalment on the expiration of one month and fifteen days after the conclusion of any one of the above harvests remain unpaid, land to the amount of the failure shall be forfeited to Sindia's government, and all claims whatever on my part and on the part of my heirs and successors upon the land so forfeited shall for ever cease.

Bapoo Sindia agrees to receive the Rutlam tankha of Rs. 84,000 in the manner above-mentioned from the cutcherry at Rutlam, and binds himself to abstain from all interference whatever in the administration of the Rajah's government

and that he pledges himself in no manner to cause any additional expense to the Government of Rutlam by the maintenance of troops, or in any other way whatever, nor shall any of his troops in future be stationed in the Rajah's country.

This agreement between Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, and Bapoo Sindia was concluded through my mediation and guaranteed by me in the name of the English Government.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP AT RUTLAM,
5th January 1819.

A similar Agreement was concluded by the Rajah of Sailana for the payment of a tribute of Rs. 42,000.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the RAJAH of RUTLAM to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT in WESTERN MALWA, dated the 22nd November 1864.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (recapitulating its contents), No. 754, dated 13th May, regarding the projected line of the Baroda and Indore Railway, which may have to pass through this territory; and, in reply, beg to inform you that the conditions therein referred to have already been agreed to by me, and are hereby again fully confirmed in perpetuity as per following agreement:—

1. All land that may be required by Government for the railway and its works, etc., shall, in consideration of the benefits to commerce and the subjects of this State, be given in perpetuity. All residents within the limits of the railway, whether the subjects of this territory or of the British Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and the Government authorities.

2. All disputes between the officers and servants of the railway and the subjects of this State shall be heard and settled by the officer in political charge.

Cases in which criminals of this State, who may take refuge within the railway limits, shall be investigated and settled in accordance with the rules at present in force with the political authorities.

3. No transit duties shall be leviable on merchandise conveyed by the railway. It shall be allowed to pass free of all dues on the part of the Sayer Departments of this State.

The above conditions are agreed to for any railway that may have been projected, or may be projected, by the British Government, to pass through the Rutlam territory.

No. XX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of RUTLAM for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Rutlam territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Raja of Rutlam as under :—

(1) The Raja of Rutlam undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Rutlam territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Rutlam State annually the sum of Rs. 1,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 24th June 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, the 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Kartic Sudi Sambat 1938.

RANJIT SING,
Rajah of Rutlam.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXI.

ARRANGEMENT made by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the RUTLAM and SAILANA STATES,—1887.

Whereas there has been a long standing disagreement between the Rutlam and Sailana States arising out of the present system of levying sayer duties in their territories ; and whereas it is expedient in the interests of the two States that the matters in dispute between them should be adjusted, the Governor-General

in Council, has, with the consent of the States of Rutlam and Sailana, made the following arrangements :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Sailana State shall pay to Rutlam annually through the Western Malwa Agency the sum of Shah-Alum-Shahi Rs. 18,000, namely, Rs. 8,000 on Magh Sudi Poonum, and Rs. 10,000 on Jaith Sudi Poonum, in compensation for the right of Rutlam to levy customs duties in Sailana, which right shall cease to be exercised by the former State from the date of this arrangement coming into force.

ARTICLE 2.

From the date of the commencement of this arrangement the two States shall levy their respective customs duties through their own officers.

ARTICLE 3.

From the date of the commencement of this arrangement neither party to it shall levy transit dues on the opium of the other party.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rutlam State shall pay to Sailana Rs. 24,963 in full of its claims up to Phagun Bidi 1st Sambat 1943, the date of the commencement of this arrangement, which sum includes the half amount of its share on account of the Bodina customs which is in deposit with Seth Ganesh Dass Kishnajee. The sum of Rs. 24,963 shall be paid as follows :—

In cash within one month of the commencement of the arrangement through the Agency, Rs. 6,963. The balance Rs. 18,000 will be paid to Sailana by crediting it with the sum of Rs. 10,000 on Jaith Sudi Poonum Sambat 1943 and with Rs. 8,000 on Magh Sudi Poonum Sambat 1944, the receipts for which will be passed by Rutlam to Sailana on the above dates through the Agency, and Sailana will similarly pass receipts to Rutlam through the Agency as the money is adjusted as above.

ARTICLE 5.

This arrangement takes effect from the 11th January 1887 and shall always continue in force.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,

SIMLA;
The 7th June 1887.

No. XXII.

ARRANGEMENT made by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the GWALIOR and RUTLAM STATES in connection with the construction of the RUNIJA—KACHHROD ROAD,—1890.

Whereas the Gwalior Durbar is desirous of constructing a metalled road between the towns of Runija and Kachhrod of Gwalior District, and whereas a portion of this road extending in length to about 9,000 feet will run through land belonging to the Thakur of Namli, a Jagirdar of the Rutlam State, it is expedient that an arrangement between these two States regarding this portion of the road should be made.

The Governor-General in Council has, with the consent of the States of Gwalior and Rutlam, made the following arrangements :—

I. The Gwalior Durbar shall pay to the Rutlam Durbar a sum of Rs. 4,370 (four thousand three hundred and seventy) English currency on conclusion of the agreement.

II. In consideration of this sum the Gwalior Durbar shall have the right to construct a metalled road in the Rutlam territory to the east of the village of Kamer, extending in length to about 9,000 feet and in breadth 150 feet, in the immediate vicinity of the old District Road between the villages of Pachlana and Kamthana.

III. All metal required for construction of the above-mentioned road, and also for maintenance of the same in after years, may be obtained free of charge from the waste land of the village of Kamer in the vicinity of the road and in Rutlam District.

IV. Metal required for construction and future maintenance of a further piece of the same road in the Gwalior State, extending to a length of about six miles altogether beyond Rutlam State limits, namely, 2¼ miles south of Pachlana to 1 mile north of Kamthana, may be similarly obtained from the quarries mentioned in Article III.

V. The Rutlam Durbar shall not enforce any dues on Gwalior goods, except opium, passing through its territory along the road.

VI. This arrangement shall continue in force as long as the road is required by the Gwalior Durbar, or is considered necessary to be maintained in the interest of the public.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIMLA;
The 31st July 1890.

No. XXIII.

ARRANGEMENT made between the RATLAM and SAILANA STATES relative to the collection of CUSTOMS DUES in the SAILANA STATE,—1901.

In modification of the arrangements made by the British Government between the Ratlam and Sailana States in 1887, and as a concession on the part of the Ratlam Darbar, the Ratlam Darbar hereby consents to accept rupees six thousand (Rs. 6,000) annually from the Sailana Darbar in place of the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 18,000 mentioned in Article 1 of the agreement of 1887, namely, Rs. 2,000 on Magh Sudi Punam and Rs. 4,000 on Jaith Sudi Punam.

The Ratlam Darbar hereby further consents to exempt Sailana goods from *sayer* and other cesses which are credited to the Ratlam Treasury.

The above arrangement takes effect from the 1st January 1902 and shall always continue in force.

SAJJAN SINGH,
The Raja of Ratlam.

RATLAM;
The 13th December 1901.

The Sailana Darbar gladly accepts the modification.

JESWANT SINGH,
The Raja of Sailana.

SAILANA;
The 27th December 1901.

No. XXIV.

SANAD granted to Colonel HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SRI SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I., RAJA of RATLAM,—1921.

I hereby confer upon Your Highness the title of Maharaja, as an hereditary distinction.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI;
The 1st January 1921.

No. XXV.

KHARITA addressed to Colonel HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of RATLAM,—1921.

Sir Oswald Bosanquet recently recommended to the Government of India that in view of the fact that Your Highness has been granted a permanent Salute of 13 guns and of the active interest displayed by Your Highness in the administration of Your State and the welfare of your subjects the existing restrictions on the jurisdiction of the Ruler of Rutlam in criminal cases whereby sentences of death, transportation for life and imprisonment for life require the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General should be removed.

I have now much pleasure in informing Your Highness that these recommendations have been approved and that the restrictions hitherto imposed on the powers of the Ruler of Rutlam are accordingly removed and full criminal jurisdiction over subjects of the State granted to Your Highness and your successors. I tender to Your Highness my most hearty congratulations on this fresh mark of favour conferred upon you by the British Government and trust that Your Highness' rule may be long and prosperous.

F. G. BEVILLE,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, INDORE;
The 1st April 1921.

No. XXVI.

KHARITA addressed to Colonel HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., MAHARAJA of RATLAM,—1930.

In the Kharita sent to Your Highness by Colonel Beville on the 1st of April 1921, nothing was said regarding full criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of Indian States other than Ratlam. With the approval of the Government of India, I have now the pleasure to inform Your Highness that they have decided that the restriction implied by this omission should be removed. In accordance with this decision, Your Highness and your successors will exercise henceforth full criminal jurisdiction over all persons who commit offences within Your Highness' territories. Your Highness will, of course, understand that this Kharita does not extend to cases where the persons accused or any of the accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants, jurisdiction over whom must, as before, necessarily continue to be exercised by the Government of India.

R. J. W. HEALE,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, INDORE;
The 17th September 1930.

No. XXVII.

Translation of an Engagement between Dowlut Rao Sindia and Raja Raj Singh of Seetamhow concluded through the mediation of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., and guaranteed by him in the name of the British Government,—1820.

From Maharajadhiraj Alijah Bahadur Subedar Dowlat Rao Sindia to Rajeshri Raj Singhji of Sitamau.

After usual compliments.

The amount of Sitamau Pargana tanka settled through Major-General Sir John Malcolm will be paid by you, your successor and Manager, etc., whoever (legitimately) belongs to your territory, from the (Arabic) year, Ihide Ashraeen Mayaten * Sambat 1877; that is, the settled tanka amounting to Rs. 60,000 (in words sixty thousand) Salam Shahi will be paid by you from year to year from the said year by instalments as detailed :—

* "Wa Alif" is omitted—1221.

		Rs.
Salam Shahi		60,000
On Makka crop, date Katik Sudi		12,000
On Juwar crop		24,000
On Pous Sudi 15th	12,000	
On Magh Sudi 15th	12,000	
On Unaloo crop (*rabi*)		24,000
On Chet Sudi 15th	12,000	
On Baisakh Sudi 15th	12,000	
Total		60,000

You will pay from year to year into the Sarkari Treasury the full amount of sixty thousand in Salam Shahi currency in accordance with the above instalments. The above amount of Rs. 60,000 will be taken by the Sarkar and no interference will be made on the part of the Sarkar in your general administration or in the management of the pargana and no army of the Sarkar will remain in the said pargana. The above amount, sixty thousand rupees of Salam Shahi, will be paid by you in each year by instalments, and no sum in excess of this will be levied from you on account of army expenses. Time will be allowed by the Darbar for the payment of any sum remaining unpaid towards the fixed instalments.

Excepting this, if any sum remains unpaid at the Makka crop (instalment), villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,000 (a year) will be taken over, and if any sum remains unpaid at the Juwar crop (instalment) villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 24,000 (a year) will be taken over, (further) if any sum remains unpaid at the Unaloo crop (*rabi*) (instalment) villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 24,000 (a year) will be taken over. The amount of any instalment remaining unpaid for which villages (to that value) have been taken over by the Sarkar, will be deducted by the Sarkar from the fixed tanka of Rs. 60,000. Neither you nor your successor will have any right to object to such sequestration of villages or

land owing to failure in the payment of any instalments. The Mahal shall continue in the possession of you and yours from generation to generation.

SEAL OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

(*Mortab Sud*).

On the recommendation of Colonel Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt., and C.B., Agent, Governor-General for Central India, Maharaja Jayajee Rao Sindia, of his own free will and accord, by a letter to the address of Raja Raj Singh of Seetamhow, of date 2nd November 1860, remitted (Rupees 5,000) five thousand Rupees of the annual tankha of (Rupees 60,000) sixty thousand payable by this engagement the said remission to have effect from Sumbut 1916.

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor-General for Central India.

CAMP SEETAMHOW;

14th December 1863.

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from H. H. MAHARAJA JAYAJI RAO SINDIA, to RAJA RAJ SINGH of SEETAMHOW, dated 2nd November 1860 A.D., corresponding with Katid Badi 4th Sambat 1917.

Your letter intimating that you have sent your son, Ruttun Singh, to Gwalior to make some request in the matter of the tribute has been received. Your son has represented that such a reduction may be ordered to be made from the amount of the tribute as will make you ever grateful to us. Therefore from the tribute which you have hitherto paid, Rupees 5,000 a year have been deducted as a favour; and the remaining sum of Rupees 55,000 shall continue to be paid by you year by year, according to the stipulated instalments.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERSIAN letter from the CHIEF OF SEETAMHOW, to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT in WESTERN MALWA, dated the 11th Shaban (1281 A.H.), corresponding to 10th January 1865.

Your letter of 12th November 1864, asking for a general Agreement for any railway that may be projected through the Seetamhow territory, and returning the letter that I had sent as an Agreement before, reached me and again to-day your letter dated 2nd January, of the same purport, arrived.

I agree entirely to the matters contained in the Secretary to the Government of India's letter regarding the railway; and I proceed to detail the articles of an Agreement to be observed by me and my successors.

I. Whatever land may be required for the construction of the line and the establishment of stations and workshops, such tending to the advantage of my

subjects and traders shall be given in perpetuity to the British Government; and all subjects of the British Government and my subjects residing within the limits of the line shall be under the orders of the railway authorities and the officers of the British Government.

II. Whatever matter of disputes may arise between my subjects and the railway officials shall be enquired into by the political officer, and whatever offender in a criminal case may take refuge within the railway limits, shall be subject to enquiry and trial according to the procedure of the agency of the district.

III. Whatever property may pass along the line shall be entirely free from transit duty.

I again write as I have above written, that I agree to these Articles for any railway that may be projected by the British Government through the Seetamhow District.

No. XXX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF OF SITAMAU for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sitamau territory shall cease; it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sitamau as under:—

1. The Chief of Sitamau undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Sitamau territory.
2. The British Government in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Chief of Sitamau annually the sum of Rs. 2,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 1st June 1881, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore the 24th day of October 1881 corresponding with the 1st day of Kartik Sudi Sambat 1938.

BHOWANI SING,
Raja of Sitamau.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXXI.

TRANSLATION of LUTCHMUN SING'S AGREEMENT to pay BAPOO SINDIA Rupees 75,000 in five annual instalments,—1819.*

I, Lutchmun Singh, Rajah of Sillana, hereby bind myself and successors to pay to Bapoo Sindia the sum of Rupees 75,000 by annual instalments of Rupees 15,000 each. The first instalment to be rendered in the ensuing Sumbut 1876 at the following period :—

	Rs.
On or before the conclusion of the—	
Muckie harvest	3,000
Harvest Jowara	6,000
Harvest Wheat	6,000

which mode of re-payment to be observed every year until the amount, *viz.*, Rupees 75,000, has been paid; in failure of any one payment as abovementioned, the temporary forfeiture of land shall take place yielding not less revenue than one of the instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 15,000, and to be held in forfeit until the Rupees 75,000 has been paid.

No. XXXII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the CHIEF of SILLANA to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT in WESTERN MALWA,—dated Possuddiekum, Sumbut 1921, corresponding to 29th December 1864.

I have received your letter, dated 12th November 1864, No. 1743, enclosing the Agreement formerly sent by me, and referring to the contents of a letter from the Agent, Governor-General for Central India, and informing me that there is no expectation of the Baroda and Indore Railway passing through my territory, and desiring me to send another general Agreement for whatever line may be projected by the English Government. In consideration that the English Government does not wish to cause loss to any State, agreeably to your letter, I write that, whatever line of railway the Government may think necessary to project through my territory, I agree to the following Articles :—

1. All land that may be required for the railway, its stations, etc., in consideration of the benefit to my people and traders shall be given to the British Government. All residents within the railway limits, whether the subjects of my State or of the British Government shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and the Government authorities.

2. All disputes between the officers and servants of the railway and the subjects of my State shall be heard and settled by the political officer. All cases of criminals of the State, who may go within the railway limits, shall be investigated and settled in accordance with the rules that are in force on the part of the political authorities.

3. No transit duty shall be taken on property passing by the railway.

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* The original bears no date.

No. XXXIII.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of SAILANA for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT,—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sailana territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana as under:—

1st.—The Chief of Sailana undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Sailana territory.

2nd.—The British Government in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Sailana, free of cost, at Indore, 100 maunds of salt annually. This agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, the 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Kartik Sudi Sambat 1938.

DOOLEY SINGH,
Raja of Sailana.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXXIV.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES ON SALT executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF OF SAILANA on the 24th October 1881,—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Sailana by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore free of cost 100 maunds of salt annually:

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana that in place of the salt specified as above the British Government will pay to the Chief of Sailana a sum of Rs. 412-8-0 annually.

DOOLEY SING,
Raja of Sailana.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAHUNLAL,
Kamdar of Sailana.

RAJKISHEN,
Vakil of Sailana.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A.D. one-thousand eight-hundred and eighty-three.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT OF EKRARNAMAH on the part of IFTEKAR-OOL-DOWLAH NAWAB MAHOMED ABDOOL GHUFFOOR KHAN BAHADOOR DEELAIR JUNG,—1820.

The pergunnah of Peeploda consists of 20 Aslee and Dakhalee villages. The amount of tankha payable by this district, as settled by Colonel Borthwick, is fixed at Rs. 28,000. The amount of sayer due from the district as heretofore has been fixed at half the amount of the collections. The amount of the tankha will be taken annually by instalments as detailed below in the Jowrah cutcherry. Nothing in excess of the amount in question will be demanded.

Instalments for Rs. 28,000 Salim Shahi.

	Rs.
Kuar Sudi Punam	5,000
Poos Sudi Punam	7,000
Chet Sudi Punam	6,000
Jeth Sudi Punam	10,000

x 2

The obligations of Thakoor Pirthee Sing of Peeploda are :—

1. He is to pay annually, by regular instalments, the amount of the tankha above specified in the cutcherry of the cusba of Jowrah.

2. He is to furnish annually a security of a Sahookar for the payment of the tankha.

Half of the collections from the sayer will be taken from the Thakoor in conformity with the established usage.

This document has been drawn up and delivered as an engagement and a putta to be made use of hereafter.

Dated 16th September 1820.

This engagement on the part of Ghuffoor Khan, jaghiredar of Jowrah and its dependencies, embracing the settlement of different points that were at issue between him and Pirthee Sing, Thakoor of the Tuppa of Peeploda, was mediated by me at Oogein, this 12th day of September A.D. 1820.

W. BORTHWICK,
Comdg. Holkar's Horse and acting under the orders of Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

Confirmed by me this 30th day of September 1820.

JOHN MALCOLM.

No. XXXVI.

TRANSLATION OF MOOCHULKA executed by the PEEPLODA THAKOOR in 1844 under SIR C. WADE's authority, and order thereon by SIR R. HAMILTON.

As the Nawab of Jowrah, with a view to suppress within his elaka the occurrences of the crimes as per margin has taken from the Kangras (Rajpoots) and tankhadars of his districts moochulkas, I in consequence engage that I will make proper arrangements for the suppression of the said crimes and freebooters within the limits of my elaka: I will neither join these freebooters nor give them any help or assistance.

Dacoity.
Highway robbery.
Theft.
Murder.
"Dakun" killing.
Incendiarism.

Should any of these crimes occur within my limits I will report it to the Nawab, and to the best of my ability will make arrangements for their suppression. I will try to trace out and apprehend the thieves and budmashes. If I fail in tracing out the culprits, I shall give compensation for the loss that may be caused to the party robbed, and obtain his razeenamah according to the same rule that may be in force within the Jowrah elaka. In no way shall I fail in this.

Should it be proved that I have associated with these dacoits or connived at their nefarious proceedings, the Nawab is at liberty to award a suitable punishment.

Should any case of "dakun" occur within my estate, I will not molest the suspected "dakun," nor shall I allow my subjects or dependants to do so.

The Rajpoots are in the habit of killing their daughters; I will in future make arrangements that no one should commit the heinous crime of infanticide within my estate.

Should it be proved that I or any of my dependants were concerned in the commission of this heinous crime, or that I connived at the offence, the Nawab is at liberty to award a punishment.

In future, like other tankhadars, I will pay obedience to the Nawab. I will keep a vakeel in attendance on him. Should any of my subjects appeal to the Jowrah adawlut, the case may be disposed of there.

I engage to abide by the conditions of this engagement; in case of failure, I incur a serious responsibility. Given of my own free will while in the full possession of my senses.

Dated 17th January 1844.

Engagement executed before me between the Nawab of Jowrah and the Thakoor of Peeploda defining the feudal relations of the latter to the former, which were long in dispute.

C. M. WADE.

INDORE,
17th January 1844.

The principle of the moochulka (agreement) entered (see in original) on the 17th January 1844 should not be departed from.

The Peeploda Thakoor is a feudatory of Jowrah.

R. HAMILTON.

No. XXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA to DARJAN SINGH of BHOJAKHERI,—1820.

Understanding that the village of Sidra Pergunnah Gangrar has been held by you since times of old, that under the administration of Captain Mehrab Khan you used to give a present of one horse, every second year, and that at Captain William Borthwick's suggestion who disapproved of the taking of the present, it was stipulated that the Thakur of Bhojakheri should pay on account of his village Rupees 100 annually of Indore and Ujjain currency by two instalments of Rupees 50 each, the first to be paid on Pus Sudi Punum and the second at the

time of rabi harvest on Chait Sudi Punum. You are directed to pay the instalments regularly to the Kota State which will make no further demands.

If however there should be remissness on your part in the payment of the abovementioned amount, you shall be dispossessed of the village.

Dated 18th August 1820.

Sunnud granting on Istimrar tenure of 100 Ujjain Rupees per annum to Durjan Singh, Thakur of Bhojakheri, Pergana Alote, the village of Sidra in the District of Gangrar.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Assistant to Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN granting the village of BELONDA in SUNJIT PERGANA of JAORA to HAKEEM MEER ZAFFURALLY, dated 1st Shaban 1233 Hijri,—1818.

Be it known to the Amils, Mutsuddies, Kanoongoes, Chowdries, Mukadams, and cultivators, present and future, of the Sunjit Pergana of Rampura Soubah Malwa, that the village of Belonda, together with its revenue and customs dues, has been granted rent free to Hakeem Meer Zaffurally from the commencement of the kharif of Fasli 1225 for his support, and it shall continue in his possession from generation to generation, undisturbed. It is required that the possession of the village should be given to the Agent of the said Hakeem, considering the grant as rent free. The village should not be harassed with demands for forced labour (begar), bhet, etc., nor should renewed sanad be called for. Carry out these instructions without fail.

TRANSLATION of a PROCLAMATION from CAPTAIN BORTHWICK regarding the grant by NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN, of the village of BELONDA in SUNJIT PERGANA to HAKEEM MEER ZAFFURALLY, dated 11th January 1819, corresponding with 17th Rabi-ul-awal 1234 Hijri.

Whereas Nawab Abdul Ghuffoor Khan has out of his estate, which is guaranteed by the British Government, granted free of rent the village of Belonda to Syud Zaffurally for his support on account of the services rendered by him, whereas the above village is situated on the road and is frequented by travellers and on this account is put to the inconvenience of providing labour, fire-wood, etc., which interferes with the prosperity of the village and its inhabitants, and whereas the said Hakeem is a well-wisher of the British Government, it is notified that no servant of the British Government or any other person passing the village should

demand forced labour, fire-wood, etc., otherwise on a complaint being made to any British officer, such person will be considered an offender.

W. BORTHWICK,
Commanding Detachment.

This is to certify that being called upon by both parties to mediate a settlement of a dispute between the Nawab Ghuffur Khan and Hakim Mir Zuffur Ally, I agreed to do so on the ground of my consideration for the character of the Nawab and the public services rendered by the Hakim to Holkar's as well as the British Government, and the following is the settlement to which I have given my consent as according with the wish s of both and appearing to me under all circumstances just and reasonable.

The Hakim Zuffur Ally is at liberty to depart from the service of the Nawab Ghuffur Khan and to live in Hindustan, his native country. He has consented to give up to the Nawab the Sanad he has in his possession for an annual pension to him and his heirs for ever of fifteen hundred Rupees, but retains the sanad or grant (to him and his heirs for ever) conferred upon him by the Nawab Guffur Khan as a reward for his services of the village of Belonda in the District of Sunjit which is given for the support of him, the said Mir Zuffur Ally, and his descenpants. In witness of my having mediated this agreement I have given one copy of this certificate to the Nawab Ghuffur Khan and another to the Hakim Mir Zuffur Ally.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

CAMP MHOW,
7th June 1819.

No. XXXIX.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGES of BORKHERA and REWAS to THAKUR GALAB SINGH,—1839.

(In the Court of) HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR SHAUKAT-I-JUNG.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

Seen.

SEAL OF NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN.

PATTA (in Persian) of ISTAMRAR JAGIR in the name of THAKUR GULAB SINGH.

The villages of Borkhera and Rewas in the Jaora Pargana of the State have been granted by the Sarkar in Istamrar from generation to generation from the beginning of Fasli year 1247, corresponding with Sammat 1896, on payment

without (any other) expenses of rupees nine thousand two hundred and one of the Salim Shahi currency, the half of which is rupees four thousand six hundred and annas eight of the same currency. The Bhet, Begar Kahi Kabari of the State, Wazan Kashi Khunt, Bir and Baghat (gardens) of the Thakur will be current according to the usage of the Istamrar villages of the pergana. You should, on Sahukar's security every year, pay into the State Treasury the amount fixed in this patta (instalments noted below) and do not make any excuse or evasion, and by good treatment keep the ryots contented and do not oppress them. And in case of delay in payment of the instalments fixed, a party of ten Sowars will be deputed (to realise the amount) and when the whole year's amount remains unpaid, it will rest with the Sarkar to continue the village.

Details.

Rupees 9,201 Salim Shahi—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
On 15th Kartik Sudi	2,300	4	0
„ 15th Pos Sudi	2,300	4	0
„ 15th Phagan Sudi	2,300	4	0
„ 15th Baisak Sudi	2,300	4	0

Dated 24th Safar 1246 Fasli Jeth Bidi 11th Sammat 1896 (Vikram).

No. XL.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGES of BORKHERA and REWAS to THAKUR GULAB SINGH,—1845.

Perwana countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton, Resident, Indore, on the 10th April 1845 and bearing the Residency seal from the Nawab (Ghous Mahomed Khan) dated the 21st of March 1845, corresponding with 13th Phagun Sudi Sammat 1901, and the month of Rabi-ul-Awal, Fasli 1252, informing the Chaudhri, Kanungoo, Zemindars and cultivators of the pergana that the Sarkar had granted the villages of Borkhera and Rewas to Thakur Gulab Singh on the terms given above from the commencement of the Fasli year 1252, corresponding with Sammat 1901.

No. XLI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH granted to ZALIM SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF BORKHERA,—1818.

Perwanah in Persian characters.

To Zalim Singh, Purbia, Jaghirdar, Borkhera,

As your Tankha is fixed from ancient times in the Dewas pergunnah, you should send your servant to (District) Kachiri and continue to receive the tankha

according to the revenues of the Mahal. You should on no account depute your footmen or horsemen direct to the villages, and should not press the ryots for your tankha. Be careful on this point, and act as is herein written.—Dated 19th November 1818, corresponding with 19th of the month of Muharrum 1234 A.H.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Transcript of Parwanah in Hindi characters.

From Sarkar General Sir John Malcolm.

Be it known to Zalim Singh Purbia of Borkhera—As your tankha is fixed in the Dewas pergunnah, you should continue to receive it from the Dewas Kacheri according to the revenues of the pergunnah from the hand of the Pawars. You should not send your man to the villages. If you do send, it will not fare well with you. This should be impressed upon your mind.—Dated 19th November 1818, corresponding with 19th Muharrum 1234 A.H., or Mitti Aghan Budi, 8th Sammat 1875.

No. XLII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by TUKOJI RAO PUAR to RAWAT SER SINGH and THAKUR GULAB SINGH GOEL of JAWASIA,—1818.

SHRIMANT RAJESHRI TUKOJI RAO PUWAR BABA SAHEBJI.

An engagement between (TUKOJI RAO PUAR and) RAWAT SER SINGH and THAKUR GULAB SINGH GOEL of Jawasia.

You have since time immemorial received tanka, bhet and other cesses from Pargana Dewas. Lately the Mahal was devastated by the Subhas of Sinde and Holkar and other plunderers. The income of the Mahal not being what it was in the past, giras tanka was recovered direct from the villages (by you). This matter having been enquired into by the British Government through General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick, a settlement was made through their mediation in respect of your tanka, bhet, etc., including all cesses. The details of the amount on account of giras tanka, etc., leviable from the villages which

were wholly settled during the time of the late Khero Sidhesar, Gangaji Gojru, Ramchandra Mahadeo and Naik Paranchape, are as follows :—

Chodhari and Kanungoi villages.

Asami.	Amount of tanka (originally fixed).	Present amount (amount since enhanced).	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mouje Sota	240	75	315
" Baghana	275	26	301
" Mutalapant	100	5	105
" Akalya	175	50	225
" Sutali, 70 less 12 . . .	58	0	58
" Girkhedi	88	17	105
" Jawasia	0	0	0
" Ghamani	50	5	55
" Datotar	250	51	301
" Sumrakheda	125	26	151
" Nikiek	75	20	95
" Bhasoni (91 less —19) . . .	72	0	72
*" Upati 215	115	0	115
140 less 100			
131	1,623	275	1,898
From this deduct on account of Girkhedi.	..	..	105
Balance Rupees . .	..	..	1,793

Kanungoi villages below.

* So written—meaning of 140 and 131 not clear.

(*In words*) (rupees) eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Deducting from this (rupees) one hundred and five on account of giras (recovered) direct from Mouje Girkhedi, the balance is (rupees) 1,793 seventeen hundred and ninety-

three: of this half (rupees) 896-8-0 shall be paid in 1226 and the balance in five years in progressive instalments :—

Asami.	Original amount of previous year.			Amount since enhanced.			TOTAL.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
In San 1227.	896	8	0	103	8	0	1,000
" 1228.	1,000	0	0	125	0	0	1,125
" 1229.	1,125	0	0	150	0	0	1,275
" 1230.	1,275	0	0	225	0	0	1,500
" 1231.	1,500	0	0	293	0	0	1,793
Total .	5,796	8	0	896	8	0	6,693

Instalments (as fixed) of the above.

1 on the 15 of Kartik.
1 on the 15 of Magh.
1 on the 15 of Chait.
—
3
—

You shall send your servant to take the amount as fixed by these instalments from my Kamasdar's Kacheri every year for five years, and shall not collect it direct from the villages. Whatever is to be paid will be paid with the permission of Sarkar, but you shall not send your man to villages direct. The Sarkar will respect your demands* on the villages as in past.

Miti Srawan Sudi 12, San 1226 (13th August 1818).

**Pharmas.*—Presents to a superior, or any levy generally in kind.
Lawajima.—Perquisites generally.

Endorsement in Modi.

In accordance with the instalments fixed you shall send your servant to take the money from my Kamavisdar's Kacheri year after year for 5 years, and shall not collect direct from the villages. Whatever is to be done should be done with the permission of the Sarkar. The Sarkar will act in accordance with the instalments fixed.

May it be known.

Chh. 11 Sawal (14th August 1818).

MORTABSUD.

No. XLIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by SHRIMANT ANAND RAO PAWAR in favour of RAJSHRI RAWAT SER SINGHJI and THAKUR GULAB SINGH, Goyal, of JAWASIA,—1819.

Engagement executed by SHRIMANT ANAND RAO PAWAR DADA SAHIBJI in favour of RAJSHRI RAWAT SER SINGHJI and THAKUR GULAB SINGH, Goyal, of Mouza Jawasia.

You have been from of old in the receipt of Tanka including Bhet from Pargana Dewas. In the meantime the Subhas of Scindia and Holkar and other plunderers (Banthwale) devastated the Mahal and although the Revenue of the Mahal was not as of old yet you collected your Giras Tanka directly from the Mahal. The matter was enquired into by the (Honourable E. I.) Company, and your Tanka, Bhet, etc., all cesses, have been settled through (the mediation of) General Sir John Malcolm Sahib and Captain Borthwick Sahib. In the time and during the management of the late Babu Rao Lachman,* a definite yearly amount was settled on account of Giras, etc., from villages as detailed below :—

* There is no mention of Gangaji Gujar in this Sanad.

Through Choudhry.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Mouza	Barkhera	210	2	0
,,	Barkheri	47	0	0
,,	Jagdespur	186	13	0
,,	Muhamadpur	120	0	0
,,	Sutarkheri	79	4	0
,,	Bhanoli	290	0	0
,,	Chaplakheri	..		
	TOTAL	933	3	0

Through Kanungo.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Mouza	Sidwani	285	0	0
,,	Sindaro besides jirat (private land) as of old	3	0	0
,,	Thablo	145	8	0
,,	Salamkheri	145	8	0
	TOTAL	579	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	1,512	3	0

Total Rupees one thousand, five hundred and twelve and annas three, half of which, Rs. 756-1-6, are to be paid in the year 1226 and the other half, Rs. 756-1-6,

shall be paid in five years, in the (following) progressive instalments (so that in the 5th year the amount to be paid shall be Rs. 1,512-3-0).

Year.	Principal.	Increase.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Year 1227	756 1 6	100 0 0	856 1 6
„ 1228	856 1 6	125 0 0	981 1 6
„ 1229	981 1 6	150 0 0	1,131 1 6
„ 1230	1,131 1 6	175 0 0	1,306 1 6
„ 1231	1,306 1 6	206 1 6	1,512 3 0
	5,030 7 6*	756 1 6	5,786 7 0

* 6 pies omitted in original Sanad.

The instalments (for the payment of this sum) are :—

1 end of Kartik. 1 end of Magh. 1 end of Chait.

You should send your servant every year, for five years, to receive the (above) sum from my Kamasdar's Kacheri according to (fixed) instalments. You should not collect the same from the villages. Whatever you have to receive will be paid with the permission of the Sarkar. You will be allowed to receive whatever you are entitled to on account of Lawazma† and Farmash from the villages. You shall not send your man direct to the villages. The Sarkar will act according to this writing. Dated Sawan Sudi 13th.

† Lawazma, *i.e.*, right to certain dignities, such as "chhatri", etc.
Farmash a due levied, *i.e.*, on every bullock sold.

Marathi endorsement—

In all from the year 1227 to the year 1231 (that is) for five years you should send your servant every year to the Kachery and receive the amount according to the (fixed) instalments from the official appointed by the Sarkar in the Mahal. You have no right to interfere with the villages. Whatever is to be done will be done according to the Sarkar's orders. You should act according to this writing which will be respected. Know this. Dated 11th Sawal Suma Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf. (1220 A.A.—3rd July 1819).

No. XLIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to RAMCHUNDRA BHAGWANT, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH TARANA, dated 1220 A.A.,—1819.

From MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, to RAMCHANDRA BHAGWANT, Kamavisdar, Pargane Tarana, dated *Suma Ashrin Mayten wa Alaf*.‡

Goel Girassia of Jawasia waited upon the Huzur (Holkar) and declared that he used to draw *Tanks* from certain villages of the Pargana and requested that

‡ 1220 A. A.

arrangements might be made and the said *Tanka* be restored to him from the following villages :—

1 Mouje Rayepura.
1 „ Kharya.
1 „ Satya.
1 „ Hathyakheri.
1 „ Sundrakheri.
1 „ Guradya.

6

	Rs.	Rs.
After inquiry from the Mahal it appeared that he enjoyed *Tanka kadim* (from time immemorial)		120
Increased by		193
In the time of Phanse's Ministership	30	
Recently recovered by the Girassia since outbreak of disturbance	163	
	193	
		313
From this may be deducted the amount of the increase		193
		120

There remains the balance (of Rs. 120) of the original *Tanka* from the villages which may be paid in cash from the Mahal Kacheri. Not a pice should be taken from the villages in the Pargana or the villages on which the *Tanka* is levied. In case any such collection is made by him, it will be deducted from the sum of Rs. 120 and he will be liable for an explanation. He should also protect the Mahal, such being the agreement.

The details of payment of Rs. 120 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Of the sum of Rs. 120 fixed for payment, half the sum is to be paid for *Samvat* year 1875 or 1228 (*Fasli*) year	60
To be paid yearly from *Samvat* year 1876 or 1229 (*Fasli*) year	120
	180

In all Rs. 180 of which Rs. 60 for the last year, *i.e.*, half of the sum of Rs. 120 in one payment and the remaining sum of Rs. 120 are to be paid yearly from the Kacheri of the Pargana and taken by the Girassia.

This letter is, therefore, written to you directing you to pay Rs. 60 for the last year (*Fasli* 1228) and Rs. 120 regularly each year from the Pargana Kacheri in cash and obtain his receipt. Be it known to you. Ch. 4. *Shawal.* (27th July 1819.)

REGISTERED.

No. XLV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAL RAO KRISHNA, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH KAYATHE,—1822.

From MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, to GOPAL RAO KRISHNA, Kamavisdar, Pargano Kayathe, dated *Suma Salas Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf.**

Rawat Sher Singh and Gulab Singh, Goyal Girassias, of Jowasia, came to see the *Sarkar* at Indore and represented that they used to receive *Tanka* directly from the villages of the aforesaid Pargana, which they no longer received. Orders, therefore, might be issued and their *Tanka* be restored to them as in the past. The above request was examined and it was found that the aforesaid Girassia *Tanka* used to be taken directly from the villages of the Pargana. This should now be stopped and they may be warned that from the current year they should not oppress the people of the villages, nor collect a pice from them, but you should recover the amount of their *Tanka* from the villages. The amount sanctioned to be paid to them from the Mahal Kacheri in lieu of their *Tanka* has been fixed at Rs. 180. This amount of Rs. 180 is made payable by you annually from the Mahal Kacheri and this letter is written to you (on the subject). So you should collect the *Tanka* which the said Girassias used to receive from the villages from time immemorial of which they should not be allowed to recover a pice direct and pay to the Girassias the above sum of Rs. 180 yearly in four instalments from the Mahal Kacheri in accordance with the practice in force in Mahal and also take service from them in the Mahal. May this be known to you. Ch. 19, *Safar.* (4th November 1822).

REGISTERED.

No. XLVI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to ABAJI BALWANT, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH MEHIDPUR,—1824.

From MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, to ABAJI BALWANT, Kamavisdar, Pargana Mehidpur, dated *Suma Khamas Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf.* (1225 A.A.)

Rawat Sher Singh and Gulab Singh of Jawasia waited upon the *Sarkar* at Indore and declared that they had long been used to receive *Tanka* from the village of Palba, of the Mehidpur Pargana, and stated that, if a fixed sum were settled on that account, they would take it and would not exact a pice over and above it, and would render service to the *Sarkar* in the Mahal, if any were required of them. Taking their request into consideration, and with due regard to the fact

* 1223 A.A.

that they used to enjoy from of old, a *Tanka* from the said village, a sum of Rs. 21 has been settled to be paid to Rawat Sher Singh and Gulab Singh of Jawasia from the Kacheri of the said Pargana. You are, therefore, directed to recover from the said village the sum of Rs. 21, and after crediting it to the *Sarkar* account, pay the said sum every year to the Girasias from the Mahal Kacheri in cash and obtain their receipt for the same. They should not be allowed to go direct to the village for it, but should take the amount from the Kacheri and should attend the Mahal for service whenever required of them. You should warn them accordingly. If the Girasias fail to do all this, you shall not pay them the *Tanka* without permission of the *Sarkar*. You shall not call for fresh orders annually. Be it known to you. Ch. 15, *Jilkad*. (13th July 1824).

REGISTERED.

No. XLVII.

CERTIFICATE to the THAKOOR of JAWASEA for a tankha on PERGUNNAH JHOKUR, —1837.

The bearer Goolab Sing of Jawasea is a guaranteed Girassia Chief and receives tanka from the districts of Sindia and the Dewas Rajahs. The amount of his due from the pergunnah of Jhokur not having been definitely settled, he is paid Rs. 150 by the amil on account. He has been in the habit of referring all questions regarding his tanka to the British Government.

P. JOHNSTON,
Assistant to the Resident.

Indore Residency, 5th December 1837.

No. XLVIII.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGE of KHERWASA to THAKUR TAKHT SINGH,—1839.

(In the Court of) HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR SHAUKAT-I-JUNG.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

SEAL OF NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN.

Seen.

PATTA (in Persian) of ISTAMRAR JAGIR in the name of THAKUR TAKHT SINGH.

The village of Kherwasa in Jaora Pergana of the State has been granted by the Sarkar in Istamrar from generation to generation from the beginning of the

Fasli year 1247, corresponding with Summat 1896, on payment without (any other) expenses of rupees five thousand and one of the Salim Shahi currency, the half of which is rupees two thousand five hundred and eight annas of the same currency. The Bhet, Begar, Kahi Kabari of the State, Wazan Kashi, Khunt, Bir and Baghat (gardens) will be current according to the usage of the istamrar villages of the pergana. You should, on Sahukar's security every year, pay into the State Treasury the amount fixed in this patta (instalments noted below) and do not make any excuse or evasion, and by good treatment keep the ryots contented and do not oppress them. And in case of any delay in payment of the instalments fixed, a party of ten Sowars will be deputed (to realise the amount) and when the whole year's amount remains unpaid, it will rest with the Sarkar to continue the village.

Details.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rupees 5,001 Salim Shahi	1,250	4	0
On 15th Kartik Sudi	1,250	4	0
„ 15th Pos Sudi	1,250	4	0
„ 15th Phagan Sudi	1,250	4	0
„ 15th Baisakh Sudi	1,250	4	0

Dated 24th Safar 1246 Fasli Jeth Bidi 11th Sammat 1896 (Vikram).

No. XLIX.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGE of KHERWASA to THAKUR TAKHT SINGH,—1845.

Parwana countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton, Resident, Indore, on the 10th April 1845, and bearing the Residency seal from the Nawab (Ghous Mahomed Khan) dated the 21st of March 1845, corresponding with 13th Phagan Sudi Sammat 1901, and the month of Rabi-ul-Awal Fasli 1252, informing the Choudhri, Kanungoe, Zemindars and cultivators of the pergana that the Sarkar had granted the village of Kherwasa to Thakur Takht Singh on the terms given above from the commencement of the Fasli year 1252, corresponding with Sammat 1901.

No. L.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA regarding the grant of the villages of BAHADARPURA, KHOJAN KHERA and ERNIAGOOJAR in JAORA PERGANA by NAWAB GUFFOOR KHAN to THAKUR DOWLUT SINGH under the guarantee of GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, dated 19th May 1823.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and cultivators of Pergana Jaora, Mahal Jagiri Sircar, that whereas the villages of Bahadarpura, Khojan Khera and Erniagoojar of Jaora Pergana have been granted by way of Istamrar tankha to Thakur Dowlut Singh with the consent of Gerald Wellesley, Esq., on the Thakur's agreeing to pay an annual sum of Rs. 3,603 salimsye—

half of which is Rs. 1,801-8-0—from the commencement of the Kharif of 1230 Fusli, the inhabitants of the above villages are hereby required to pay obedience and their rents to the Thakur. The Thakur on his part should by his good management bring the land under plough and cultivation, increase the prosperity of the villages, and should not suffer the villages to be depopulated. He should pay the above stipulated tankha annually into the Sircar Treasury according to the undermentioned instalments without excuse or default owing to any unforeseen events. In consideration of personal attendance, payment of rent, fidelity and due performance of duty these villages have been granted as tankha. These conditions should be duly fulfilled without fail as required—

Details.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mouza Bahadarpura	1,001	0	0
„ Khojankhera	1,001	0	0
„ Ermiagoojar	1,601	0	0
	3,603	0	0
Two instalments in the Kharif harvest	1,801	8	0
Two instalments in the Rabi harvest	1,801	8	0

Dated 2nd of Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi Sambat 1880.

Seal of Nawab Guffoor Khan settled under my mediation and guarantee.

G. WELLESLEY,
Resident.

INDORE,
The 19th May 1823.

TRANSLATION of a YADDASHT (MEMORANDUM) from NAWAB GUFFOOR KHAN to THAKUR DOWLUT SINGH, under the guarantee of GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., dated 14th May 1823.

You will continue to receive hereafter the dami of zemindari and the amount from the Sayer Chabutra of Jaora Kusba which you have hitherto enjoyed. Therefore these few lines have been written down by way of agreement.

Dated 2nd of Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corrresponding to the 14th May 1823 A.D., and 4th Baisakh Sudi Samat 1880.

Seal of Nawab Abdul Guffoor Khan settled under my mediation and guarantee.

G. WELLESLEY,
Resident.

INDORE,
The 19th May 1823.

No. LI.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by TOOKAJEE RAO PUAR BABA SAHIBJI to RAWAT MOBAT SINGHJI and his son ZORAWAR SINGHJI Talukdar of Pithari in Pergunnah Dewas,—1818.

Engagement executed by Shrimant Tukoji Rao Puar Baba Sahibji, to Rawat Mobat Singhji, Kunwar Zorawar Singhji of Taluka Pathadi.

(You have been) from of old (in the receipt of) all cesses and *Bhet* including *Tanka*. In the meantime the Subhas of Sindhe and Holkar and other plunderers (Bandwalas) devastated the Mahal and, although the revenue of the Mahal was not as of old, yet you collected your *Giras Tanka* directly from the villages. The matter was enquired into by the (Honourable East India) Company and your *Tanka*, *Bhet* and all cesses have been settled through (the mediation of) General Sir John Malcolm Sahib Bahadur and Captain Borthwick. In the time and during the management of the late Khandu Sidhesar and Gangajee Pant Aba and Ramchandra Mahadeo Nayak Paranchap (Paranjipe), a definite amount was settled on account of *Giras*, etc., from villages as detailed below :—

Through Chaudhary Bhawani Singh Khuman Singh.

Villages.	Rs.
M. Jayatpura	235
" Sukiya	75
" Sulkakheda	30
" Kalukhedi	125
" Sannade	200
" Padampura	60
" Rustampura	215
" Asmpur	25
" Marethi	16
" Bahrampur	35
" Dugry	25
" Sirolya	300
" Sampur Bhila Khedo	100
Taluka Pathadi, etc., 5 villages	400
18 villages.	1,841

Through Qanungo Nandkishor.

Villages.	Rs.	A.
Mo. Khetakhedi	35	0
" Napakhedi	41	8
" Gogya	80	0
" Jamonya	21	0
" Pitawali	60	0
" Nabipur	54	8
" Rajoda	161	0
" Nagjhiri	31	0
" Nagoa	73	8
" Hapakheda	35	0
" Dhanora	40	0
" Kelukhedi	33	8
" Sukarwasa	12	0
Villages 13.	678	0

Total on both sides Rs. 2,519.

In words rupees two thousand five hundred and nineteen settled on account of *Tanka*, *Bhet*, including all cesses. One half thereof, that is Rs. 1,259-8-0, to be paid in the year 1226 and the other half, Rs. 1,259-8-0, shall be paid in five years in the following (progressive) instalments (so that in the 5th year the amount to be paid shall be Rs. 2,519).

Year.	Amount paid last year.			Increase.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sam 1227	1,259	8	0	84	0	0	1,343	8	0
" 1228	1,343	8	0	106	8	0	1,450	0	0
" 1229	1,450	0	0	175	0	0	1,625	0	0
" 1230	1,625	0	0	375	0	0	2,000	0	0
" 1231	2,000	0	0	519	0	0	2,519	0	0
	7,678	0	0	1,259	8	0	8,937	8	0

The instalments of this (payment) are :—

1 on *Kartik Sudi* 15th.
1 on *Mah Sudi* 15th.
1 on *Chaitra Sudi* 15th.

3

You should send your servant every year, for five years, to receive the above dues from my Kamavisdar's *Kachahri* according to (fixed) instalments. You should not collect anything directly from the villages. Whatever you have to receive will be paid with the permission of the *Sarkar*. Your rights to "* Lawazma" and "† Farmash" will be respected by the *Sarkar* as of old. You shall not send your man direct to the villages.

* Lawazma—perquisites generally.
† Pharmas—presents to a superior, or any levy, generally in kind.

Dated Sawan Sudi 12th, 1226. (13th August 1818).

Marathi endorsement.

In all rupees two thousand five hundred and nineteen including *Girae Tanka* and *Bhet*, etc., as settled of old to be paid in five years in (fixed) instalments. You should send your man every year to the Kamavisdar's *Kachahri* to take the amount according to the instalments. There is no reason to send sepoys direct to the villages. Dated *Ashadh Vadya* 4. Know this. Chandra 17 Shawal. (28th July 1820).

SEALED.

A Sanad, in all respects the same as the above, was granted by Anund Rao Puar to Mahbut Singh for Rupees 2,316 as follows :—

	Rs.	A.
Paid through Chowdheree Bukht Sing and Cheen Sing on six villages	612	4
Paid through Zorawur Singh, Canoongoe, on 16 villages . . .	1,703	12

Sanads, in terms very much the same as the above, were granted by Tookajee Rao Puar to Rawat Motee Sing and his son Doorjun Sal of Kaytha for Rs. 660 on five villages : and by Anund Rao Puar for Rs. 767 on four villages.

No. LII.

COPY of a CERTIFICATE given by LIEUTENANT P. JOHNSTON, ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT at INDORE, to RAWUT JORAWAR SING, THAKUR of PITHAREE in the DEWAS territory,—1837.

The bearer Rawut Jorawar Sing is the Thakur of Pitharee, in the Dewas territory. He holds his estate from the Puar Rajas on an Istumrar tenure, and for many years past he has been in the practice of referring to the Indore Residency for the adjustment of all questions arising relative to his tankha dues from Dewas and other places.

P. JOHNSTON,
Assistant to Resident.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 2nd December 1837.

No. LIII.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGE of SADAKHERI to THAKUR GOPAL SINGH,—1839.

(In the Court of) HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMMAD KHAN BAHADUR SHAUKAT-I-JUNG.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

Seen.

SEAL OF NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMMAD KHAN.

PATTA (in Persian) of ISTAMRAR JAGIR in the name of THAKUR GOPAL SINGH.

The village of Sadakheri in the Baraoda taluka of the Jaora State has been granted by the Sarkar in Istamrar from generation to generation from the beginning of the Fasli year 1247, corresponding with Sammat 1896, on payment without (any other) expenses of Rupees three thousand five hundred and one of the Salam Shahi currency, the half of which is Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty and annas eight of the same currency. The Bhet, Begar Kahi Kabari of the State, Wazan Kashi, Khunt, Bir and Bughat (dues) of the Thakur will be current according to the usage of the Istamrar villages of the pargana. You should, on Sahukar's security every year, pay into the State Treasury the amount fixed in this patta (instalments noted below) and do not make any excuse or evasion, and by good treatment keep the ryots contented and do not oppress them. And in case of delay in payment of the instalments fixed, a party of ten sowars will be deputed (to realize the amount), and when the whole year's amount remains unpaid, it will rest with the Sarkar to continue the village :—

Details.

Rupees 3,501 Salam Shahi—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On 1st Katak Sudi	875	4	0
On 1st Pos Sudi	875	4	0
On 1st Phagun Sudi	875	4	0
On 1st Baisakh Sudi	875	4	0

Dated 24th Safar 1246 Fasli Jeth Badi 11th Sammat 1896.

No. LIV.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGE of SADAKHERI to THAKUR GOPAL SINGH,—1845.

Parwana countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton, Resident, Indore, on 10th April 1845, and bearing the Residency seal, from the Nawab, dated 21st of March

1845, corresponding with 13th Phagun Sudi Sammat 1901, and the month of Rabi-ul-Awal Fasli 1252, informing the Chaudhri, Kanoongoe, Zemindars and cultivators of the parganah that the Sirkar had granted the village to Thakur Gopal Singh on the terms given above from the commencement of the Fasli year 1252, corresponding with Sammat 1901.

No. LV.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA regarding the grant of the villages of SAJAWATA LALAKHARA and PIPLIA in PARGANA of JAORA by NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR RAGHANATH SINGH, under the guarantee of G. WELLESLEY, ESQUIRE, dated 17th May 1823.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars, and cultivators of Pargana Jaora that whereas the villages of Sajawata, Lalakhara and Piplia of Pargana Jaora have been granted by way of Istamrar tankha to Thakur Raghanath Singh with the consent of Gerald Wellesley, Esqr., on the Thakur's agreeing to pay an annual sum of Rupees 3,303 Sha-alum-aye (half of which is Rupees 1,651-8-0) from the commencement of the Kharif of 1230 Fasli; the inhabitants of the above villages are hereby required to pay obedience and their rents to the Thakur. The Thakur on his part should by his good management bring the land under plough and cultivation, increase the prosperity of the villages, and should not suffer the villages to be depopulated. He should pay the aforesaid tankha annually into the Sirkar's Treasury according to the following instalments without excuse or default owing to any unforeseen event. On conditions of personal attendance, payment of rent, fidelity and performance of duty, these villages have been granted as tankha. These conditions should be duly fulfilled without fail as required.

Details.	Rs.
Mouza Shajawata	1,001
„ Lalakhara	1,001
„ Piplia	1,301

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two instalments in the Kharif harvest	1,651	8	0
Two instalments in the Rabi harvest	1,651	8	0

Dated 2nd Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi 1880 Sumut.

SEAL OF NAWAB ABDUL GUFFUR KHAN.

Settled under my mediation and guarantee.

GERALD WELLESLEY,

Resident.

INDORE,

17th May 1823.

TRANSLATION of a YADDAST (MEMORANDUM) from NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN of JAORA to THAKUR RAGHANATH SINGH under the guarantee of GD. WELLESLEY, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT, dated 17th May 1823.

You will be allowed to retain possession of your private cultivated land situated in the Jaora Kusba which on enquiry may be found to be yours; further you will continue to receive hereafter the dami on account of Zemindari rights and the amount from the Sayer Chabutra of the Jaora Kúsba which you have hitherto enjoyed.

Therefore these few lines have been written down by way of agreement.

Dated 2nd Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 and 4th Baisakh Sudi 1880 Sumut.

SEAL OF NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN.

Settled under my mediation and guarantee.

GERALD WELLESLEY,
Resident.

INDORE,
17th May 1823.

No. LVI.

TRANSLATION of a GRANT of the village of SIDRI in BARAODA PERGANA, and WELLS with ZARAT in the village of BARAODA, etc., by NAWAB GHUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR LAL and his RELATIVES, the original of which bears the seal of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, dated 22nd November 1824 A.D.

To the Choudries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars and agriculturists of the Pergana of Baraoda of the Mahal in jagir of His Highness the Nawab, be it known:—

That the village of Sidri of the pergana of Baraoda and the wells and adjoining land watered by them (Zarat) of Baraoda, etc., that have been held from old times according to the details below, by the advice of the Bara Sahab, are granted by His Highness for the annual payment of Salam Sahai Rupees 630, the half of which is S. Rupees 315 as tribute on the above village and wells with their Zarat as detailed below, in perpetuity on the agreement of Thakur Lal and his relatives according to the detail below, beginning from the kharif season in the year 1231 Fasli; it therefore behoves the zemindars and agriculturists of the village named to remain with the Thakur and pay their lawful rent, and it behoves Thakur Lal and his relatives so to manage the above village, wells and their Zarat as to increase the revenue and make the cultivators prosperous and not to allow any one in the village to be ruined, and to pay the fixed tribute year by year by instalments, as stated below, without any objection, or on account of bad season, and without deduction, into the Treasury; and be it known that the village and wells are given in perpetuity on the stipulation of punctual pay-

ment of tribute, loyalty, and readiness in all things, and that nothing in the slightest degree should be omitted, but the above warning should be acted upon.

8. Rupees 630, tribute annually: Thakur Lal on account of tribute, Rupees 400 as follows :—

Village of Sidri in the Pergana of Baraoda, 1 village, wells and their Zarat; in the village of Baraoda, 3 wells, namely, 2 complete wells one known as Maluk Chandas, the other known as Khairati Talaswala; share of well known as Panghutia, 3 shares khalsa, the fourth share to the Thakur.

Thakur Lal's relatives' share of tribute for wells and their Zarat Rupees 230 annually, namely, 10 wells for each Rupees 20, total Rupees 200.

On account of share in other wells, Rupees 30.

Detail of 10 wells, Rupees 200.

In Baraoda 8 wells, Rupees 160.

Brij Lal Chatar Singh, 2 wells, namely, 1 well and one Dhinkli.

Sirdar Bulla	1 well.
Dhanji	1 "
Magniram	1 "
Kewalram Mayaram	1 "
Kalianji Magniram	1 "
Maluk Chand Ram Chand	1 "

In other villages 2 wells, Rupees 40, namely,—

In Baraoda in name of Bhimaji	1 well.
In Pacheria in name of Magniram and Punna	1 "

Detail of Rupees 30.

In Baraoda Rupees 16-11, in the name of Bhuraji Pipliwala 1 well, half khalsa, half to him, Rupees 10.

In the name of Dalaji 1 well, 2 shares khalsa, one share to him, Rupees 6-11.

In Burkhaira, in the name of Brij Lal Chatar Singh, 1 well, 1 share khalsa, 2 shares to him, Rupees 13-5.

Detail of instalments of tribute—

	Rs.	A.	P.
At Kharif season	315	0	0
First instalment	157	8	0
Second instalment	157	8	0
At Rabi season	315	0	0
First instalment	157	8	0
Second instalment	157	8	0

Written on 30th Mah Rabi-ul-Awal S. 1240 Hijri, corresponding with 22nd November 1824 A.D.

No. LVII.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGES of SIRSI, KHIMAKHERI, and KHOKHRA to THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH,—1839.

(In the Court of) HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR SHAUKAT-I-JUNG.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

Seen.

SEAL OF NAWAB GHOUS MAHOMED KHAN.

PATTA (in Persian) of ISTAMRARI JAGIR in the name of THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH.

The villages of Sirsi, Khimakheri and Khokhra in the Jaora Pergana of the State has been granted by the Sarkar in Istamrar from generation to generation from the beginning of the Fasli year 1247, corresponding with Sammat 1896 (Vikrami) on payment without (any other) expenses of Rs. 12,301 Salim Shahi currency, the half of which is Rs. 6,150-8-0 of the same currency.

The Bhet Begar, Kahi Kabari of the State, Wazan Kashi, Khunt, Bir, and Baghat (gardens) of the Thakur will be current according to the usage of the Istamrar villages of the Pergana.

You should on Sahukar's security every year, pay into the State Treasury the amount fixed in this patta (instalments noted below) and do not make any excuse or evasion and by good treatment keep the ryots contented and do not oppress them. And in case of delay in payment of the instalments fixed, a party of ten sowars will be deputed (to realise the amount) and when the whole year's amount remains unpaid, it will rest with the Sarkar to continue the village :—

Details :—

Rs. 12,301 Salim Shahi, for Mouzas Sirsi, Khimakheri and Khokhra.

	RS.	A.	P.
On 15th Kartik Sudi	3,075	4	0
„ 15th Pos Sudi	3,075	4	0
„ 15th Phagan Sudi	3,075	4	0
„ 15th Baisakh Sudi	3,075	4	0

Dated 24th Safar 1246 Fasli Jeth Bidi 11th Sammat 1896 (Vikrami).

No. LVIII.

TRANSLATION of a HINDI RUBKAR of MAJOR WILLIAM BORTHWICK, Political Agent, Zilla West Malwa, dated the 28th December 1839, regarding a DISPUTE between PIPLODA and SIRSI THAKURS, ILAKA JAORA.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

ORDERED that from enquiries made before the Court in the presence of the various Vakils, it is clear that Bhawani Singh's claim is right. Piploda's answer is that (1) Bhawani Singh should produce a document for the "Chauthài" land and (2) that the land in question has not been in Sirsi's possession for a long time. This statement, however, has not been proved by Piploda. Therefore the "Chauthai" land of Panchewa should remain in the possession of Bhawani Singh according to the old usage.

No. LIX.

DOCUMENT relating to the grant of the VILLAGES of SIRSI, KHIMAKHERI, and KHOKHRA to THAKUR DALPAT SINGH,—1845.

Parwana countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton, Resident, Indore, on the 10th April 1845 and bearing the Residency seal from the Nawab (Ghous Mahomed Khan) dated the 21st March 1845, corresponding with 13th Phagan Sudi Sammat 1901 and the month of Rabi-ul-Awal Fasli 1252 informing the Chowdhries, Kanungoes, Zemindars and cultivators of the Pargana of Jaora that the Sirkar had granted the villages of Sirsi, Khimakheri and Khokhra to Thakur Dalpat Singh on the terms given above from the commencement of the Fasli year 1252 corresponding with Sammat 1901.

No. LX.

COPY of a GRANT of the villages of KURWAKARY and MELOOKARY by NAWAB GUFFOOR KHAN to CHUNDUN SING THAKOOR, ZEMINDAR PROPRIETOR of TAUL, the original of which bears the signature of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, received 22nd August 1821.

Be it known to all the chowdries, canoongoes, zemindars and cultivators of the pergunnah of Taul in the jaghire of the Nawab, that the villages of Kurwakary and Melookary in the pergunnah of Taul are given in istumrar to Chandan Sing Thakoor according to agreement for the annual rent of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven Halee Rupees commencing from the Fuslee Khureef (autumnal harvest) of the Fuslee year 1229; it is therefore hereby required that

all the husbandmen of the above villages shall yield obedience and pay their just rents to him, and that he shall be attentive to the cultivation of the soil and the prosperity of the people, and that he shall not commit any extortions upon any of the ryots, and further that he shall pay without failure or reference to any contingency whatever, at the periods agreed upon, the amount of his rent to the Sirkar, and that he shall not in the slightest degree fail in all due attendance, respect, faithfulness, and the performance of all orders, as the before-mentioned villages are given upon these terms through the kindness of the Sirkar in the shape of tankha.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kurwakary	1,236	0	0
Malookary	501	0	0
Sicca Halee	1,737	0	0
1st payment Fuslee Khureef	868	8	0
2nd payment Fuslee Rubee	868	8	0

Dated the 20th Zecant Hegira 1236, 9th of the full moon in Bandoo Sumbut 1878, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1229 and the 19th August, A.D. 1821.

COPY OF AN ENGAGEMENT upon the part of THAKOOR CHUNDUN SING on account of tankha for two villages held by him in istumrar, the rent of which he agrees to pay, the original of which bears the signature of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., received the 22nd August, A.D. 1821.

Having received from the Sirkar from the autumnal harvest Fuslee Khureef of 1229 the villages of Kurwakary at the value of Rupees 1,700 to be held in istumrar at my own voluntary solicitation, I do hereby agree to be attentive to the prosperity of the ryots and the cultivation of the land and not to commit any exactions on the people, and to pay my rent regularly without shifting or duplicity or reference to any contingent occurrence, and to yield all due obedience, respect, and attendance to the Sirkar and the orders that I may receive; and I further acknowledge to have received through the kindness and favour of the Sirkar the above villages by way of tankha, and this paper is written and authenticated as my acceptance of the terms herein specified.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kurwakary	1,236	0	0
Malookary	501	0	0
Halee	1,737	0	0
1st payment Fuslee Khureef	868	8	0
2nd payment Fuslee Rubee	868	8	0

Dated the 20th of the month Zecant 1236 Hegira, corresponding to the 7th of the full moon in Bandoo 1873 Sumbut, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1229 and to the 19th August, A.D. 1821.

No. LXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERSIAN MEMORANDUM from NAWAB GAFFUR KHAN of JAORA to G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, INDORE, dated 11th of Ramjan 1237, Hijri, corresponding to Jaith Sudi 13th Summat year 1879.

Settled through my mediation.

GD. WELLESLEY,

Resident.

The 7th June 1822.

SEAL OF NAWAB GAFFUR KHAN.

To Thakur Chandan Singh, inhabitant of Pergunnah Tal.

That as the following arrangement has been arrived at before the Resident regarding the case of the dami, etc., in all three items for the last three years its details are as below :—

The zemindari dami and kanoongoee have been fixed from Rupees 1,000 to 700 Salim Shahi for the last three years from Sammat 1876 to Sammat 1878, and for the future these will be fixed according as is ascertained after enquiry :—

The zemindari dami at Rs. 6 Salim Shahi per cent.

The kanoongoee at Rs. 3 Salim Shahi per cent.

To be hereafter fixed at a fair rate after enquiry.

The income of the Sayer Chabutra of the town of Tal at ½ Salim Shahi Rs. 750 in a lump sum fixed from Sammat year 1878 to be continued in future in the same manner.

For lands cultivated with the Thakur's own ploughs in the town and elsewhere, the rent of which both is under attachment for Sammat 1877, two-thirds of it to be given to the Thakur and one-third to be taken by the State as rent, and in future this will be settled after due enquiry.

No. LXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOULAT RAO SINDE ALIJAH BAHADOOR to ARJUN SINGH,—1221 A.A.,—1821.

FROM DOULAT RAO SINDE, to ARJUN SINGH, dated *Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten Wa Alaf**.

The *Tanka*, cash, and grain, etc., both old and new which you received from time immemorial from various Mahals of the Malwa Prant having been now stopped, the *Sirkar* has fixed in lieu thereof an annual cash allowance in these Mahals,

* 1221 A.A.

for your maintenance, to be paid to you in three instalments, from the current year :—

		Rs.
Tappa Tonk		1,322
Pargane Bhawarasa (Bhowrasa)		2,900
	Rs.	
For the village belonging to Udaji Khatke	2,100	
For the village belonging to Sambhaji Angre	800	
Total	2,900	
Tappa Newari		190
Mauje Chauber, Pargana Uchod		45
Total		4,457
Payable—		
In the month of *Kartik*		1,485
In the month of *Magh*		1,485
In the month of *Vaishakha*		1,487
Total		4,457

In all rupees four thousand four hundred and fifty-seven have been fixed as an allowance by the *Sirkar* from the current year, which may be taken by you in accordance with the aforesaid three instalments and serve the *Sirkar* with fidelity.

In case any one excites a disturbance in the Mahals you shall punish him. If you fail to do so or commit any oppression, you shall forfeit the above allowance.

Be it known to you. Ch. 1, *Jamadi-ul-awal.* (5th February 1821.)

REGISTERED.

No. LXIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAUL RAO KRISHEN, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH KAYTHA,—1228 A.A.—1827.

Urjoon Sing, Girassia of Tonk, who from of old used to receive tankha from mouza Khateekhera in the aforesaid pergunnah, has not received his due for nine years, from 1875 to 1883 Sumbut. The money on account of his tankha has now been paid to him, and an annual sum of Rupees 112-8 of the mehal currency has been settled on him in lieu of his tankha from 1884 Sumbut. You are therefore directed to pay, from the aforesaid year, to the said Girassia from the mehal cutcherry, the above sum o: Rupees 112-8 yearly, and to take receipts from him

or the same. He should not be allowed to levy any money separately from the village.

Dated 12th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1228 A.A.

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of LETTER from WILLIAM BORTHWICK to CHAODA ARJUN SINGH —1828.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

FROM RAJSHRI WILLIAM BORTHWICK SAHEB BAHADARJI, to CHAODA ARJUN SINGH of Kasba TONK.

Your letter came and I read its contents. That difficulty is caused in respect of Dewas Tanka. This refers to a matter in Dewas where you should first apply and they will make whatever arrangement is considered proper. Otherwise refer it here. It will then be dealt with here and proper arrangement made.

Kartik Sudi 11 Sammat 1885. Dated 17th November 1828.

Camp Mehidpur.

Rao Urjoon Sing of Tonk is a guaranteed Girassia Chief, and he receives Rupees 4,457* annually as tankha from Sindia's and Holkar's districts; his dues from the Dewas territory are also considerable, and he has been in the practice of having all questions relating to his tankha adjusted by the British authorities.

P. JOHNSTON,
Assistant to Resident.

Indore Residency, 5th December 1837.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA regarding the grant of the villages of UPARWARA, PATAKHERI and CHANDANKHARI in JAORA PERGANA by NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR ZALIM SINGH under the guarantee of G. WELLESLEY, Esquire, RESIDENT, dated 17th May 1823.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, zemindars and cultivators of pergana Joara-Jagiri Sirkar, that the villages of Uparwara, Patakheri and Chandankhari in Jaora Pergana have been granted with the consent of G. Wellesley, Esquire, to Thakur Zalim Sing, by way of Istamrar tankha, from the commencement of the Kharif of Fasli year 1230 in consideration of payment of Rupees 3,603 Sha-alum Sai—the half of which is Rupees 1,801-8-0—as agreed to by the

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* Apparently a clerical error; as the amount given is that of the tankha received from Scindia alone. (C. K., 3rd August 1880).

Thakur, being annually made to the Durbar. The inhabitants of the villages are therefore required to pay obedience and their rents to the Thakur. The Thakur should by his good management bring the land under plough and cultivation and increase the prosperity of its cultivators and should not suffer the villages to be depopulated and should pay annually the stipulated rent into the Sirkar Treasury as tankha according to the following instalments, without excuse or evasion on account of failure of crops.

On condition of paying the above sum to the Sirkar, giving personal attendance and fidelity in due performance of duty, the above villages have been granted by way of tankha. No deviation should be made from this, what is enjoyed should be done.

Details.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mouza Uparwara	1,001	0	0
„ Patakheri	1,001	0	0
„ Chandankhari	1,001	0	0
	3,003	0	0
Two instalments in the Kharif harvest	1,501	8	0
Two instalments in the Rabi harvest	1,501	8	0

Dated 2nd of Ramzan, 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi 1880, Sumat.

SEAL OF NAWAB ABDUL GUFFUR KHAN.

Settled under my mediation and guarantee,

G. WELLESLEY,

Resident.

INDORE;

The 17th May 1823.

TRANSLATION of a YADDAST (MEMORANDUM) from NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR ZALIM SINGH under the guarantee of G. WELLESLEY, ESQUIRE, Resident, dated 17th May 1823.

You will continue to receive hereafter the Dami of Zamindari and the amount from the Sayer Chabutra of Jaora Kasba which you have hitherto enjoyed. Therefore these few lines have been written down by way of agreement.

Dated 2nd Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi Sumat 1880.

SEAL OF NAWAB ABDUL GUFFUR KHAN.

Settled under my mediation and guarantee.

G. WELLESLEY,

Resident.

INDORE,

The 17th May 1823.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of a PATTA granted to THAKUR BHOPJI of UPLAI,—1840.

(In the Court of) HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB GHAUS MOHAMMED KHAN BAHADUR, SHAUKAT JANG.

PATTA (in Persian) ISTAMRARI in the name of THAKUR BHOPJI, AMARJI and PERTABJI.

The one-fourth share of Mouza Uplai in Pargana Baraoda consisting of lands irrigated and unirrigated, cultivated and uncultivated, Bir grazing ground and trees has been granted by the Sarkar from the beginning of the Fasli year 1248, corresponding with Sammat 1897 on payment of Rs. 401 of the Salamshahi currency the half of which is Rs. 200-8-0 of the same currency. The above mentioned Tanka should be paid annually into the Sarkar Treasury in the following instalments without any excuse or evasion on account of failure of crops or other heavenly calamities. In consideration of loyalty to the Sarkar this grant will continue for generation after generation.

	Rs.	A.	P.
First instalment	100	4	0
Second instalment	100	4	0
Third instalment	100	4	0
Fourth instalment	100	4	0

Written on the 11th day of Jamadi-ul-Sani S. 1248 Fasli corresponding with the 13th day of Sawan Sudi Sammat 1897 corresponding with 10th August 1840 A.D.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

JAORA,
The 15th August 1840.

Seen.

SEAL OF NAWAB GHAUS MOHAMMED KHAN.

APPENDIX.

CENTRAL INDIA.

APPENDIX No. I.

No copy of the document shown in this Volume as No. I under the Central India Agency is forthcoming at present from the Darbar's records; nor has the counterpart been found which Sir John Malcolm engaged to deliver, duly ratified by the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, within one month. All that has been found is the following copy of a document in Persian dated four days later, *viz.*, the 6th Shawal 1220 A.H., from camp near Amritsar, which may possibly be a copy of a document delivered by Jeswant Rao Holkar in pursuance of Article 9. It contains 15 articles of which the first 8 reproduce the first eight articles of the treaty as printed, but with certain additions and a few differences. The subjects of the remaining seven articles are respectively :—

9. The Company to compose the differences between Holkar and the Peshwa.
10. The Nagpurwala (Bhousla Raja) to be made to return certain property of which he had cheated Holkar.
11. Certain Jagirs.
12. Holkar's relations with Daulat Rao Scindia.
13. Holkar resigns his possessions in Hindustan.
14. The Company not to interfere between Holkar and the Raja of Jaipur.
15. Return of certain property.

A Hindi copy of the same document, bearing the Maharaja's seal, has also been found. It is dated the 7th Shawal and substitutes for the 14th and 15th articles above described, an article providing that the Company shall not interfere with Holkar's enjoyment, as of old, of Sardeshmukhi, Patelki, and other rights in Khandesh and the Deccan.

The additions which these documents make in the first eight articles are :—

Article 3.

The passage "Mewar........ Chambal" is replaced by the words "Malwa, Nimar, Kanjiwara, Umatwara, Bhopal and other States like those of Mewar, Marwar, Haraoti and Sopur and other States to the South of the Chambal."

Article 4.

Contains a provision reserving Alampur and Salone to Holkar.

Article 8.

Contains a provision that the Company should not interfere with Holkar's friendship with Ranjit Singh and the Sikh Khalsa, and other Chiefs in the Punjab,

If however, this document was not presented, or, if presented, was withdrawn and replaced by a copy of the Treaty as negotiated, its only practical interest lies in indicating certain mistakes in the treaty as now printed, *viz.*—

(*a*) In Article 2 "Dase" is a mis-spelling for Dahi or Daee as it was then spelt, *cf.* the note below on article 5 of Central India Agency No. II in the original of which the word is spelt Daee.

(*b*) In Article 3, "fort........of Chanderee" should be "fort........of Chandore", and "Senghan" should be "Sheogaon". Further on in the same article "port" of Chanderee should clearly be, as before "fort" of Chandore.

In Article 8, the words "his own country" are used in this document instead of "Hindustan" in both places where it occurs.

TRANSLATION.

A treaty for the establishment of the foundation of peace and amity between the authorities of the Honourable British Company and Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar has been concluded to the following effect:—

Whereas some disagreement and discord recently arose between the Honourable British Company and the aforesaid Maharaja and it is now the desire of both parties to restore mutual harmony and concord, the following articles are concluded through Colonel John Malcolm in accordance with the authority given to him by Nawab Samsam-ud-Daulah Ashja-ul-Mulk Khan-i-Dauran Khan General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, Fateh Jang, who has been invested with authority for this purpose by the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Governor-General and Administrator of the provinces of India belonging to the Honourable English Company, and through Sheikh Habib Ullah and Bala Ram Seth, invested with powers on the part of Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar:—

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to abstain from the prosecution of hostilities against Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar and to consider the said Maharaja henceforward as one of the friends of the said Government. Accordingly the said Maharaja agrees on his part to abstain from all measures and proceedings of hostile nature against the Honourable British Company and its friends and allies, and from doing any act which may cause harm or injury to the Honourable British Company or its friends and allies. This article is agreed to by both parties in accordance with the conditions laid down.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company are masters of the Country and just. Now that relations of friendship have been established and all discord has been removed why should not the places Tonk, Rampur, Bundi Lakheri, Samdhi, Bowangaon,

Dai and others, situated to the north of Bundi hills, which have been from times immemorial the ancestral property of the State be given up. Owing to friendship it is fitting that they should be restored.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable British Company hereby engages to have no concern with the country which belongs from ancient times to the Holkar family in Malwa, Nimar, Khichiwara, Umatwara, Bhopal and in other States such as Mewar, Marwar, Haroti, Supor and States situated to the south of the Chambal, nor to interfere with the affairs of those places. And the said Company also agrees to restore to Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar such of the possessions of the Holkar family as are situated in the Deccan south of the river Tapti which are at present in the occupation of the said Company with the exception of the fort and parganah of Chandor, parganah Ambar, parganah Sheogaon and the parganahs and villages situated to the south of the river Ganga Godavari which will remain in the possession of the said Company. In consideration, however, of the greatness of the family of Holkar an engagement is hereby given that in case relations of union and friendship are maintained by Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar and no act is committed by him which may be productive of evil in the territories of the Honourable British Company and its friends and allies, the said country, *i.e.*, the fort and parganah of Chandor, parganahs of Ambar, Sheogaon and villages situated to the south of the river Ganga Godavari, will at the expiration of eighteen months, be made over to Maharaja Jaswant Rao. These places which are [the Maharaja's] ancestral property from ancient times will now, that friendship and union have been established between the parties and all hostilities have been removed, be restored so that there may be no cause for any dispute. And in Malwa, Khichiwara, Umatwara, Bhopal and other States of Mewar, Marwar, Haroti, Supor, Thaiwah, Dewlia Partabgarh and in the country situated in the Deccan to the south of the river Tapti, the Honourable British Company shall not offer any hindrance or interference.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable British Company renounces all claims to the pargana Kunch and the Bundelkhand district. In case relations of union and friendship are maintained intact by the Maharaja towards the Honourable British Company and its friends and allies, the Honourable British Company shall, after the expiry of two years, give the parganah of Kunch in jagir to Bhiman Bai, the worthy daughter of the said Maharaja to be held by her under the Honourable British Company similar to that now enjoyed by Bala Bai. The family of Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar represents that the parganahs of Kunch and Alsanpur Saulon have from ancient times belonged to that family and that the *chhatri* (*sic*) of the late Maharaja Subedar is also at that place. These should be restored without delay in consideration of their being ancestral property. And as regards the remainder of the Bundelkhand district, the Honourable British Company are at liberty (to do as they please).

A jagir similar to that given to Bala Bai should be granted to Bhiman Bai in Hindustan territory.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar hereby engages to renounce all claims of every description on the Honourable British Company and to the territories occupied by the said Company and its friends and allies. This article is agreed to by both parties in accordance with the conditions laid down.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar hereby engages never to entertain in his service, Europeans of any description without the consent of the Honourable British Company. It is proper that the British Company should not entertain in their service any of the brothers, friends or servants of this family. If any one should apply to that Company it should have nothing to do with him.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar hereby engages that as Sarji Rao Khorkhia has created mischief which has wrought such havoc in the country, and as he has particularly been guilty of unbecoming conduct towards the Honourable British Company who have consequently sent proclamations to their friends proclaiming that perfidious man as their enemy, he shall, in view of these facts, never allow him to enter his territory or admit him into his counsels regarding the affairs of his State or entertain him in his service. This is agreed to in accordance with the writing of the Honourable British Company.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Company engages that in case peace is established and the conditions laid down in the above articles are accepted by Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar, the Honourable British Company will permit the said Maharaja to return to his own territory without let or hindrance. And the said Company will not interfere or have anything to do with the affairs of the said Maharaja. It is, however, stipulated that immediately upon the treaty being ratified, the said Maharaja shall proceed by continued marches to his own country by the route which leaves the States of Patiala, Kaithal, Jind, the possessions of the Company and the territory of the Raja of Jaipur on the left, and shall take strict precautions against the territory of the Honourable Company, etc., on his route, being plundered by his troops.

Maharaja Holkar represents that he will take precautions on the road at the time of the return journey, but that he will take revenue (Mu'amla) from Lahore. As the traffic of troops has been by way of Shekhawati, the return journey will be made by that route. It is, however, stipulated that the Honourable British Company shall not in any way molest or injure in the Punjab, etc., Raja Ranjit

Singh, Sardars Fateh Singh, Tara Singh, Dewa Singh, Budh Singh, Jodh Singh Ramgarhia, Karam Singh, Mahtab Singh, Jail Singh, Bhogwan Singh, Baghel Singh, Gurdit Singh, Jodh Singh Kalsia, Kutb-ud-din Khan Kasuria, Raja Sansar Chand of Nadaun, Sahib Singh of Gujrat, Mir Ahmad of Jakranwan, the Chief of Kot Maler and others, who have been the Maharaja's friends from ancient times.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honourable British Company engages that it will bring about a reconciliation between the Peshwa and Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar between whom some discord has arisen. It is agreed that reconciliation should be speedily effected.

ARTICLE 10.

The Maharaja Holkar represents that the Honourable English Company should cause to be restored to him the goods, saddlery, elephants' trappings and baggage, etc., which were treacherously taken possession of by the Chief of Nagpur. If, however, the said Raja should not return these at the instance of the Honourable Company, the latter should not protect or assist him if the Maharaja takes such steps as he may deem necessary to recover his property.

ARTICLE 11.

Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar represents that the Honourable British Company should arrange that the Jagirs enjoyed by officials and Udak servants and others from the Peshwa from old times, should be restored to them. The zemindari rights should be restored to those who have hitherto enjoyed them.

ARTICLE 12.

Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar represents that brotherly feeling exists between Daulat Rao Sindhia and Maharaja Jaswant Rao. But owing to interests of the parties in the country and the instigations of certain officials, misunderstandings sometimes arise. In such a case the Honourable British Company should bear in mind that if by any chance some misunderstandings should occur between them, the Company should rest assured that they will themselves settle their differences.

ARTICLE 13.

Whatever territory belongs to this side in India from ancient times shall be restored.

ARTICLE 14.

Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar represents that the revenue (Mu'amla) of Jaipur State belongs to him of right from ancient times that he will take it according to ancient practice, and that the Honourable British Company should not interfere in this matter.

ARTICLE 15.

Considering the fact that from the very first day of my friendship with brother Nawab Amir-ud-Daula Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, the arrangement was that at the time a treaty is concluded with the Honourable British Company, I shall have the country of Khetar, which belongs to Afghans, released and restored to him, now that no hostility exists between us, and I and brother Amir Khan Bahadur have all become supporters of the Company, it behoves the Honourable British Company to be so considerate as to restore the heritage of the Afghans, so that the persons concerned may receive their rights. The reason is that my said brother is as much a friend of the Honourable Company as he is of mine.

Done on the 6th of the month of Shawal, 1220 Hijra (28th December 1805) near Amritsar.

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